TALLADEGA COLLEGE
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
TALLADEGA, ALABAMA

BUELL GORDON GALLAGHER
PRESIDENT

February 7, 1934

13-21-87

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Editor of THE CRISIS
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

My purpose in writing you today is to place in your hands the attached preliminary statement regarding the conference at Talladega College on April 4th at which you have so kindly consented to speak.

The general question before us is "What Can the Liberal College for Negroes Do to Articulate Itself Constructively with the Ongoing Social Process ?" You and Dr. Alexander will be team mates, speaking to the general question of social and political affairs.

We shall go to press with the program in the next ten days; I should therefore very much appreciate receiving from you your own phrasing of the topic which suggests your approach to the question of what the liberal college for Negroes can do to affect social and political affairs.

The conference at which you are to speak will be held on April 4th; but on the afternoon of the preceding day, April 3d, at half past three, the Inaugural service will be held. Should you find it possible to be present at the Inaugural also, I should count it a real pleasure to have you here.

Yours very cordially,

Buell Gallagher

President

[enclosure]

CONFERENCE AT TALLADEGA COLLEGE
Wednesday, April 4, 1934

Theme: "The Function of the Liberal College for Negroes in the Social Process"

This preliminary statement is put into the hands of the ten speakers, that they may have the general aim and scope in mind as they work on their several approaches to the problem.

Why this conference ?

Although called in connection with the inauguration of the sixth President of Talladega College, the scope and purpose of this conference are as broad as education itself. The aim of our discussion will be to examine the bearing of the social situation upon the planning of higher education.

While forty or more college heads are expected to be present, it is also expected that the proceedings will be published, reaching an audience of several hundred leading educators of the nation.

The approach:

Neither the merely traditional and institutional nor the merely novel and experimental - this is an attempt to get a fresh start, to stand quite outside the area of established educational procedure and practise, and to look at the educational task in terms of the impact of the college on social institutions, habits, and structure.

It is not claimed that social function is the only function of the college; but in this conference we shall be concerned primarily with the place of the liberal college in channelling the flow of men and events, directing social changes.

13-42-88

The speakers and their areas of discussion:

GENERAL THEME:	Prof. William H. Kilpatrick, Columbia University Dr. Ambrose Caliver, U. S. Office of Education
ECONOMICS:	Mr. T. Arnold Hill, The Urban League Dr. Clark Foreman, U. S. Advisor on Economic Status of Negroes
SOCIAL AND POLITICAL:	Dr. W. W. Alexander, Dillard University Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, THE CRISIS
RELIGION:	Pres. Willis King, Gammon Theological Seminary Prof. Bruce Curry, Union Theological Seminary
CULTURAL LIFE:	Dr. John H. Finley, the NEW YORK TIMES Prof. James Weldon Johnson, Fisk University

Lecture

February 23, 1934.

President B. C. Gallaher,
Talladega College,
Talladega, Alabama.

My dear President Gallaher:

I have your letter of February 7, and I shall be very glad to speak on "The Political Function of the Negro College", if that is suitable to your plans. I plan to be present April 3rd and 4th.

Very sincerely yours,

13-42-89

WEBD/DW

TALLADEGA COLLEGE
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
TALLADEGA, ALABAMA

BUELL GORDON GALLAGHER
PRESIDENT

February 26, 1934

13-42-90

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am sorry that I did not know you were at Atlanta University; because my letter went up to New York and then back down to you. In the interim we were forced to go to press with the program so that the wording of your topic is not quite that which you suggest. At the same time, I think you will find it possible to say just about the same things under the title "America and the Negro Citizen." Your team mate, Dr. Alexander, is to speak on "The Training of Social and Political Leadership."

I am glad to see that you will be present April third as well. I have heard you speak at a number of occasions; and I look forward to meeting you personally with genuine pleasure.

Yours very cordially,

Buell G. Gallagher

President

Talladega

February 28, 1934.

President B. C. Gallagher,
TALLADEGA COLLEGE,
Talladega, Alabama.

My dear President Gallagher:

You are quite right to send my letter to New York because I am often there. I shall, for instance, come from there to the Talladega meeting and return for an engagement at Yale. It is for this reason, as I told Mr. Brownlee, that he is to charge Talladega my expenses from New York and return.

With regard to the title which you put down on the program, I think it will be all right. I shall simply re-phrase it when I give my actual address.

Very sincerely yours,

13-42-91

WEBD/DW

[Talladega College]

13-27

"The Function of the Negro Liberal Arts College in the Social Process"

A CONFERENCE

IN CONNECTION WITH
THE INAUGURATION OF
BUELL GORDON GALLAGHER
AS SIXTH PRESIDENT OF
TALLADEGA COLLEGE

DeFOREST CHAPEL
TALLADEGA, ALABAMA
APRIL 3-4, 1934

PROGRAM

Wednesday, April 4th

"THE FUNCTION OF THE NEGRO LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGE IN THE SOCIAL PROCESS"

9.00 A. M. THE NATURE OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM:

Chairman, THOMAS E. JONES, President of Fisk University.

"Education in the Social Process, and the Lessons for the College," William H. Kilpatrick.

"Liberalizing the Liberal College for Negroes," Ambrose Caliver.

10.30 A. M. ECONOMICS:

Chairman, H. COUNCILL TRENHOLM, President of Alabama State Teachers College.

"The Liberal College Graduate: His Occupational Outlook," T. Arnold Hill.

"Race and Class in the New Society," Clark Foreman.

2.00 P. M. SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE:

Chairman, J. F. DRAKE, President of Alabama State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute.

"America and the Negro Citizen," W. E. Burghardt DuBois.

"The Training of Social and Political Leadership," Will W. Alexander.

3.30 P. M. RELIGION:

Chairman, CHARLES W. FLORENCE, President of Lincoln University.

"The Place of Religion in the Program of the Liberal College," Willis J. King.

"Religious Resources for Social Reconstruction," A. Bruce Curry.

7.30 P. M. CULTURAL LIFE:

Chairman, ROBERT R. MOTON, Principal of Tuskegee Institute.

"Creative Art and the Liberal Arts College for Negroes," James Weldon Johnson.

"Creative Education for Creative Living," John H. Finley.

N.B.—*A discussion period will follow the formal addresses in each subdivision of the program.*

CONCERNING THE PERSONS ON THE PROGRAM

WILL W. ALEXANDER, D.D., is President of Dillard University, and Director of the Commission on Interracial Coöperation.

AMBROSE CALIVER, Ph.D., is Senior Specialist in the Education of Negroes, the United States Office of Education, and Director of surveys of institutions of education for Negroes.

A. BRUCE CURRY, Ph.D., is Professor of Biblical Literature, Union Theological Seminary of New York, and author of "Jesus and the Problems of Life."

W. E. BURGHARDT DUBOIS, Ph.D., is Editor of *The Crisis*, author of "The Souls of Black Folk," "Darkwater," etc., and Director of Publications, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

JOHN H. FINLEY, LL.D., L.H.D., J.U.D., is Associate Editor of the *New York Times*, member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, former President of Knox College, of the College of the City of New York, and of the University of the State of New York.

CLARK FOREMAN, Ph.D., is Adviser in the Department of the Interior on the Economic Status of the Negro.

T. ARNOLD HILL, B.A., is Acting Executive Secretary of the National Urban League for Social Service Among Negroes.

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON, Litt.D., is Professor of Creative Literature in Fisk University, former American consul in Venezuela and in Nicaragua, and author of "The Autobiography of an Ex-colored Man," "God's Trombones," etc.

WILLIAM HEARD KILPATRICK, Ph.D., LL.D., Litt.D., is Professor of the Philosophy of Education, Teachers College of Columbia University, and author of "Education for a Changing Civilization," "Education and the Social Crisis," etc.

WILLIS J. KING, S.T.B., Ph.D., is President of Gammon Theological Seminary, and author of "The Negro in American Life."

SPECIAL NOTICES

The Inauguration of Buell Gordon Gallagher as President of the College will be held in DeForest Chapel, Tuesday, April 3d, at 3.30 P. M.

A group of one-act plays will be presented for the entertainment of the guests of the College, in the Little Theatre Workshop, Tuesday Evening, April 3d, at 7.30 o'clock.

The President's Reception to guests and visitors will be held Tuesday Evening, April 3d, at 9:00 o'clock, in the Callanan Gymnasium.

The Evening Session of the Conference on Wednesday, April 4th, will be preceded by a brief program of music by members of the Faculty of the Music Department of the College.

"The Function of the Negro Liberal Arts College in the Social Process"

A CONFERENCE

IN CONNECTION WITH
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Chairman, Thomas E. Jones, President of Fisk University.

"Education in the Social Process, and the Lessons for the College," William H. Kilpatrick.

"Liberalizing the Liberal College for Negroes," Ambrose Caliver.

10.30 A. M. Economics:

Chairman, H. Councill Trenholm, President of Alabama State Teachers College.

"The Liberal College Graduate: His Occupational Outlook," T. Arnold Hill.

"Race and Class in the New Society," Clark Foreman.

2.00 P. M. Social and Political Life:

Chairman, J. F. Drake, President of Alabama State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute.

"America and the Negro Citizen," W. E. Burghardt DuBois.

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Chairman, Charles W. Florence, President of Lincoln University.

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[Talladega]

Talladega

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 8, 1934.

Dean C. C. Cater,
Talladega College,
Talladega, Alabama.

My dear Mr. Cater:

For use at the coming conference at Talladega, can I trouble you to answer the following questions. The answers may be put directly on this sheet and returned to me. I shall be much obliged.

13-27.

Very sincerely yours,

W E B DuBois

1. What college courses have you given this year on Citizenship and Voting with especial reference to the American Negro?

No college course is given devoting all its time to Citizenship and Voting.

2. If you do not give a course devoted wholly to this subject, in what courses is the subject treated incidentally?

This subject is treated in History 105, History 105a, and Social Sciences 102.

THE TRUSTEES

OF TALLADEGA COLLEGE

REQUEST THE HONOR OF YOUR PRESENCE

AT THE INAUGURATION OF

BUELL GORDON GALLAGHER

AS THE SIXTH PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE

IN THE DEFOREST CHAPEL

TALLADEGA, ALABAMA

APRIL THE THIRD

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR

AT TWO THIRTY O'CLOCK

Talladega

March 9, 1934.

13-27-9

The Registrar,
Talladega College,
Talladega, Alabama.

My dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the invitation of the Trustees for the inauguration of the President April 3. I beg to say that I am planning to be present unless there is some unforeseen hindrance.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

TALLADEGA COLLEGE
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
TALLADEGA, ALABAMA

BUELL GORDON GALLAGHER
PRESIDENT

April 9
1934

NICKERBOCKER
BOND

13-27-10

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Editor of THE CRISIS
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The clarity of thought and directness of approach in your careful paper here at the Conference, as well as the emphasis on the necessity of educating the "fifth estate" for political participation, left nothing to be desired.

Before we go to press with the Conference proceedings, I shall of course send you the transcript of your address for final revision and correction.

Both for myself personally, and for Talladega College, I want to express genuine thanks for the fine thing that you did in coming here.

Yours cordially,

Buell Gallagher

President

April 23, 1934.

President B. C. Gallagher,
TALLADEGA COLLEGE,
Talladega, Alabama.

13-27-11

My dear President Gallagher:

I want at this late date to thank you and Mrs. Gallagher for your very thoughtful hospitality while I was in Talladega. I enjoyed the visit and the exercises very much.

I should be glad at your convenience to have the original manuscript of my address, and a carbon of the copy.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

TALLADEGA COLLEGE
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
TALLADEGA, ALABAMA

BUELL GORDON GALLAGHER
PRESIDENT

April 26
1934

13-27-21

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Mrs. Gallagher and I enjoyed ever so much having you with us. We are the ones who are doing the thanking.

If a carbon of your address has not been sent you for correction by Dean Cater, who is editing the proceedings of the conference, it will reach you very shortly. I am acting upon what I take as your implied consent and sending a copy of your address also to Mr. V. E. Daniel, at Wiley College. The original of your address will be returned to you soon.

If you are in Washington for the coming conference, I shall be happy to see you there.

Yours ever,

Buell G. Gallagher

President

TALLADEGA COLLEGE

FOUNDED IN 1867 BY
THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
TALLADEGA, ALABAMA

PRESIDENT'S ROOM

May eighth
1934

13-27-15

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your manuscript of THE NEGRO COLLEGE AND THE NEGRO VOTER is being mailed to you today. I trust that it may reach you safely.

Sincerely yours,

Caroline A. Potter

Secretary to President Gallagher

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Gallagher

May 17, 1934.

13-27-16

Miss Caroline A. Potter,
Secretary to President Gallagher,
Talladega College,
Talladega, Alabama.

My dear Madam:

You sent me the manuscript of my speech at Talladega on "The Negro College and the Negro Voter", but you did not send me the transcript which you made of it. I, therefore, cannot compare the two.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

OFFICE OF THE DEAN
JAMES T. CATER

TALLADEGA COLLEGE
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
TALLADEGA, ALABAMA

May 22, 1934

13-27-17

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Enclosed is a copy of the paper which you delivered recently at Talladega College. We are preparing to print the proceedings of this conference and we shall appreciate having you look over the paper and make whatever corrections you desire so that it will be in shape satisfactory to you for printing.

Please return the paper at your earliest convenience.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. T. Cater

J. T. Cater
Dean

JTC:H

13-27-18

May 23, 1934.

Dean J. T. Cater,
TALLADEGA COLLEGE,
Talladega, Alabama.

My dear Dean Cater:

Enclosed is my paper with a number of important corrections. Please see especially that the underlining, which seem to call for italics, is taken out. The underlining in my paper was simply a matter of reading emphasis. A few of the italics I have left, and the other corrections are, I think, obvious. I have inserted page 13½ which contains the belated returns of Hampton and Wilberforce.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure

2165 Stearns Road
Cleveland, Ohio
April 26, 1934

1B

My dear Dr. DuBois -

It seems as though your letters each year - reach me when I am ill - this time it was flu - and since that time pure laziness or else my answer would have been forthcoming sooner.

You should know that I am heartily in favor of the July meeting. Indeed it is interesting that you are willing to work for something concrete in so far as Negro youth is concerned. You may assuredly know that I will be happy to attend. However - may I ask a favor of you? Will you send me the date of the meeting - for in two weeks we (at the library) are signing vacation applications and I would like to consider the conference time in my vacation period.

With every good wish,

Thelma - Louise Taylor -

13-47-72

THEATRE MASS • 38 UNION SQUARE • NEW YORK, N. Y.

Room Twenty-two STuyvesant 9-6279

July 18, 1934

13-32-29

Dear Dr. DuBois,

After returning from Germany a little more than a year ago, it was my idea to establish a German repertory theatre in New York and to produce German plays - that is to say - a theatre in the tradition of the German theatre which Hitler destroyed. In Germany, you know, I was trained in the theatre and, until I left, was very active in it. When Hitler came to power conditions became so horrible that I had to leave. Not that I wanted to stay - I couldn't stand it any longer and there was nothing left for me to do.

I soon realized, however, that it was much more necessary to build an American theatre in the English language, far superior in technique to the Broadway theatre and so superior in content as to have definite influence in the education of the audience and the shaping of its mind.

And now I have formed, together with two others, a theatre on the basis of this plan. The "Theatre Mass" is to be a repertory theatre with a permanent acting group, composed of the best actors it is possible to obtain. We shall have a studio for the training of young actors and directors. We are a non-profit group and already have the support of various organisations.

Will you help us by becoming a member of our Advisory committee? Among others whom we have asked to serve are Elisabeth Bergner, Leopold Stokowski, John Haynes Holmes, Lord Marley, Sean O'Casey, Lion Feuchtwanger and John Dos Passos. The committee already consists of Professors Granville Hicks, H.W.L. Dana and Dr. Franz Boas. The other members of the organisation are Lester Fuller, who has produced and directed a number of plays in the Broadway theatre and Clara Deppe, who has been doing important work for the National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism.

After our first play has been produced our directorial staff will be enlarged by the addition of two German directors - Jurgen Fehling, former leading director of the Berlin State theatre and Hans Stiebner, my teacher and former director at the Hamburg Kammerspiele. Our Scenic department will be headed by Caspar Neher, the foremost scenic designer in Germany.

With such an objective and such a membership, the Theatre Mass must become the finest theatre America has ever known.

Will you help us?

Regards from mother and father.

Very sincerely yours,

Eric Burroughs

Eric Burroughs

[Enclosure]

The Theatre Mass

The same social and political chaos which has shaken Europe for so long a time is now making its appearance in America, much to the astonishment of those persons who regarded the inner workings of the United States as immune to the laws governing events in other countries. The United States now finds itself in the throes of violent social, political and economic disintegration. Institutions and opinions - hitherto apparently solidly entrenched - are being overthrown. Traditional beliefs suddenly become problems. They are examined as to their validity. The worthlessness of hypocritical tradition becomes apparent, and individual and collective experience, coupled with a reasonable doubt, does its share toward establishing clarity. Independent thought, until now a quality confined to some few scattered individuals and discerning organizations, is gaining ground. This presents a challenge to Art.

It is the duty of the Theatre to ally itself with these new forces and to occupy a position equivalent to them. Especially in such strained times as these is it the duty of the theatre to be a forum for social ideas in the best sense of the word.

The newly formed "THEATRE MASS" will devote itself to the fulfillment of this task. It will depict the vitality and dissonance of the true American scene it will consciously take over the traditions of that new and living part of the recently destroyed German theatre. It will combine all these. In short - it will reflect the authentic feature of the world through the medium, and with the best methods of the stage.

"THE THEATRE MASS" is distinct from any other theatre in the United States. It is a repertory theatre with a permanent acting group. It has no stars - instead, a symmetrical and superior standard of production and performance assured by regular and lasting activity within a well knit and talented group. In this manner, the vices and imperfections of a planless and hastily thrown together ensemble are removed. A permanent ensemble in a repertory theatre combines the best virtues of the independent and the collective theatres. Besides its permanent company "THE THEATRE MASS" will have a Studio for the selection and training of young actors and directors. The very structure of the "THEATRE MASS" will offer an added incentive to playwrights and scenic designers.

"THE THEATRE MASS" will present a clearly defined anti-fascist front, without however, binding itself to any one party.

Because the Negro in America, more than the Jew, will become the first victim of Fascism, as he is already today the victim of race prejudice, "THE THEATRE MASS" has chosen as its first production of the season 1934-35, "JOHN HENRY", a Negro play by Herbert Klein. The remaining productions of the season will be chosen from the following plays: "IN NEW KENTUCKY", a play of the industrial South by Samuel Ornitz, an anti-war play by Ernst Toller, an anti-fascist play, a play based on the novel "BABOUK", a story of the Slave trade and the slave rebellion in Saint Domingue, by Guy Endore, a play by Bertolt Brecht and a play by Fritz von Unruk.

The first production of the THEATRE MASS will open on October first.

13-32

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

October 1, 1934

Mr. A. W. Thomas,

My dear Mr. Thomas:

I would like to use the enclosed quotation in my forthcoming book "Black Reconstruction" which will be published by Harcourt, Brace and Company. May I have your consent? And also, will you kindly tell me your publisher in order that I may get his consent, too. I should be greatly obliged.

Then speed the day and haste the hour,
Break down the barriers, gain the power
To use the land and sail the sea,
To hold the tools, unchecked and free;
No tribute pay, but service give,
Let each man work that all may live.
Banish all bonds and usury,
Be free! Set free!
Democracy! Democracy!

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

13-44

1 KEATS GROVE
HAMPSTEAD N.W.3. England.
HAMPSTEAD 0735.

Oct. 24. 1934

Dear Sir,

The enclosed letter has been forwarded to me in error by Henry Holt & Co who once published a book of mine.

I agree with the sentiments expressed in the verse, but I am not the author!

Yours very truly

E. E. Thomas.

Mr W. E. B. Du Bois

[B.F Thomas]

MEMORANDUM TO MR. THOMAS
FROM DR. DU BOIS

July 18, 1934.

I want my car prepared today for my trip North.

Please see to the following matters:

1. Grease and alemite

2. Drain the oil and re-fill.

3. Check tires, 35 pounds, flush radiator and check battery.

4. See that the body bolts are tightened and that the steering gear knuckles are all right.

5. Look at the exhaust pipe and see if it is filled with carbon and soot. If so, clean.

6. Put some sort of covering or stuffing into the heating system behind the fan, so that the heat will not get into the car.

7. Clean the carpets and dust inside.

8. If you have time, wash and polish the car.

13-35-2

[B. F. Thomas]

MEMORANDUM TO MR. THOMAS
FROM DR. DU BOIS

September 19, 1934

I want the following matters attended to on my car:

1. grease and alemite

2. change oil

3. new gasket in exhaust pipe

4. new bulb on instrument board

5. wash

6. polish with wax

7. A poor mechanic installed a radio which is not working right. The dash board has got to be restored, so as to look fit. The cord has got to be concealed. The rip in the top has got to be taken out and re-sewed so as not to show. The wire to the battery must go through another hole and not the hole inthe top of the floor board. Can you find me an expert to do this? Probably the Ford people should be consulted, as it is a Ford radio.

8. The carpet in the front compartment should be arranged so as to fasten to the floor and leather sewed on under the driver's heel.

9. The radio control which was moved to make room for the radio does not work. See if it can be made to work. Perhaps you had better drop in Thursday morning between nine and ten, and let me show you what is to be done.

13-35-3

[B. F Thomas]

13-48-19

MEMORANDUM TO MR. THOMAS
FROM DR. DU BOIS

November 13, 1934

Will you please attend to these things:

1. Adjust the generator. It is not indicating proper charging.

2. Adjust carburetor. It needs a little freer flow of gas.

3. Wash car.

13-32-72a

TUCK'S POST CARD

CARTE POSTALE

Raphael Tuck & Sons "REAL PHOTOGRAPH" POSTCARD

Harvard House.
Panelled Room with early English original
Fireplace and mantelpiece.
Stratford upon Avon

For Address Only.

April 1934.

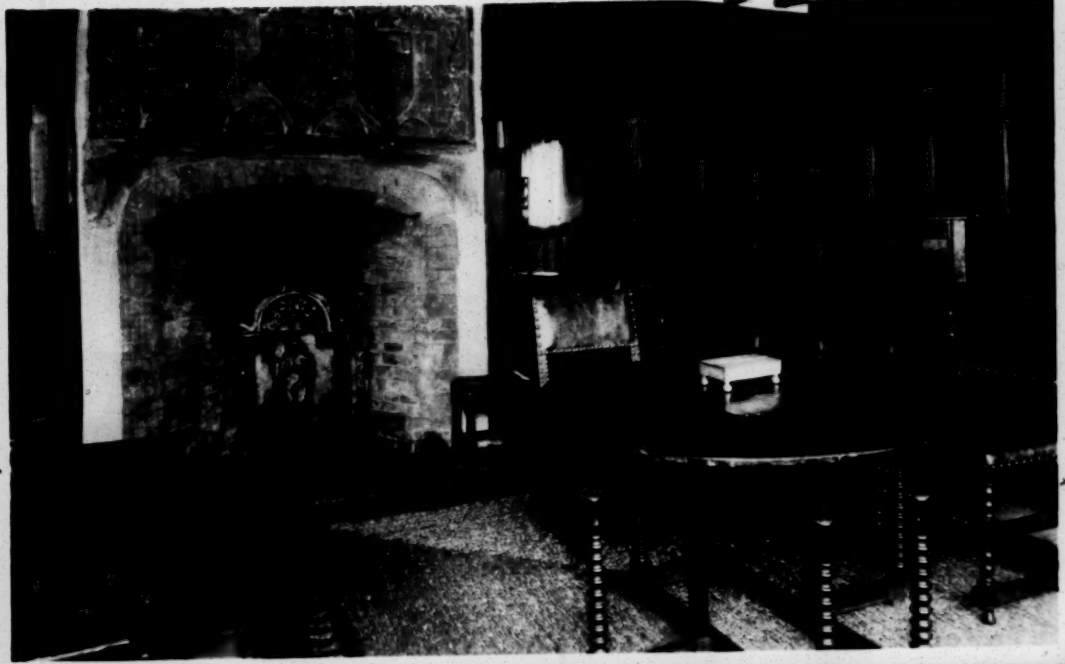
Dear Dr. Du Bois —

You are almost the only "old acquaint ance" I think of here during the Festival. For me my postcard jotting to day is so. Best to anyone of the staff who remembers me.

Sincerely, Anita Thompson.

(94 Gloucester Terrace
LONDON W.2.)

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City
UNITED STATES



JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION
A QUARTERLY REVIEW OF PROBLEMS INCIDENT TO THE EDUCATION OF NEGROES

YB

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

March 3, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

13-47-31

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am just in receipt of your letter of recent date in which you solicit my opinion relative to the launching of a more adequate "Negro Youth Movement" than was possible at Amenia last summer.

May I state in reply that I am very much interested in such a movement and I think that such a venture would be of inestimable value. If I am not presumptuous, may I suggest that I think that an attempt should be made to contact particularly our young Negro students in colleges. Again, if some central place could be secured, I think it would facilitate the attendance of a larger group. I think probably a larger group than was invited to the last Amenia Conference would be highly desirable.

Hoping that my brief suggestions and indicated interest satisfies your inquiry, I am

Sincerely yours,

Chas. H. Thompson

Chas. H. Thompson
Editor

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS LIFE

March 24, 1934

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Just a note to express my personal interest in your ~~item~~ notice concerning a Negro youth movement. My other plans for the month of July have not been completed but I assure you that if it is at all possible I shall be happy to attend the conferences that you have in mind.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard Thurman

Dr. E.B.DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

HT/M

13-47-69

March 27, 1934.

Mr. Edward Larocque Tinker,
449 Park Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Sir:

I understand that you are interested in the bibliography of the colored people of Louisiana, and that you have published a book on "Les Cenelles", published by colored poets in 1845. I should like very much to have a copy of this book, if you have published it. Have you any idea if there is a single copy extant of the original publication?

I should be greatly obliged for any information that you can give me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Colophon

449 PARK AVENUE

April 14,1934

Mr.W.E.B.DuBois,
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Sir:-

13-33-49

I am sending you one of my last half dozen copies of the reprint from THE COLOPHON of my article LES CENELLES.

Of the original publication I have only seen three copies - one at the Howard Library in New Orleans and the other two are in my collection of Franco-Americana.

One of my copies is perfect and the other, which I got first, lacks one page of the index, which can be supplied with a photostat.

It might interest you to know that the biographies and bibliographies of some thirty odd Negroes,who have written in French in Louisiana,appear in my book, LES ÉCRITS DE LANGUE FRANÇAISE EN LOUISIANE, and that I have given an account of the three bi-lingual newspapers published by Negroes in Reconstruction days in my BIBLIOGRAPHY OF FRENCH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS OF LOUISIANA.

In this connection have you ever heard of an anti-slavery newspaper published clandestinly in New Orleans about 1835? It was called LE LIBERATEUR. I have seen just one mention of it but have never been able to find a copy.

Yours truly,

Edward L. Tinker

April 23, 1934.

Mr. Edward L. Tinker,
449 Park Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Sir:

I am very grateful for the copy of the reprint of "Les Cenelles", which you kindly sent me. May I ask if either of the books that you mentioned, (Les Ecrits De Langue Francaise En Louisiane and Bibliography of French Newspapers and Periodicals of Louisiana) are for sale and where I can secure them? I very much hope that a photographic reproduction of "Les Cenelles" might be made. In case I should be able to arrange it, would you be willing to have your copy thus photographed?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

D

449 PARK AVENUE

12-44-2

April 25,1934

Mr.W.E.B.DuBois
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:-

I can get you copies of the two books about which you asked. Les Écrits de Langue Française en Louisiane is $2.50 and the Bibliography of Newspapers and Periodicals is $2.

If you are interested in Les Cenelles, you can have my second copy for $35. As the book runs 215 pages, I think this will be far more economical than having it photostated as you suggested. This copy is complete except for the back cover and the last leaf of the index, which I have supplied by a typed copy.

By the way there were certain publications in French by Negroes previous to Les Cenelles. They appeared in a tiny magazine in 1843. It was given the imposing name of L'Album Littéraire, Journal des Jeunes Gens, Amateurs de Littérature, and was published by a Frenchman in New Orleans. This periodical contains, as far as I have been able to discover, the first literary efforts of Negroes to be published in either French or English in Louisiana. I forgot to say that the publisher's name was J.L.Marciacq.

Very truly yours,

Edward L. Tinker

May 7, 1934.

Mr. Edward L. Tinker,
449 Park Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Sir:

Enclosed please find my check for ($4.50), Four Dollars and Fifty Cents, in return for which will you kindly send me "Les Ecrits de Langue Francaise en Louisiane and the Bibliography of Newspapers and Periodicals. I very much wish I could afford to buy your copy of Les Cenelles, but I'm afraid I can't just now.

Very sincerely yours,

13-44-1

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

449 PARK AVENUE

May 9,1934

Mr.W.E.B.DuBois
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:-

I have sent you today by parcel post the two books you wanted. You can easily pick out the biographies of the men of color in LES ECRITS, because their names are followed in the index by the initials F.M.C.

I enclosed two reprints with my compliments. In the one on Poydras you will find the earliest reference in Louisiana to Negroes taking part in a battle.

Sincerely yours,

Edward L. Tinker

13-33-51

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347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

13-36-28

July 11, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your communication of June 30th, with respect to the proposed testimonial dinner for you that was postponed at your request.

While the interested group is no less enthusiastic about showing its appreciation for your long record of constructive public service, personally I believe that your decision to have such a testimonial permanently called off is a wise one under the circumstances.

We are all watching with interest for some announcement of a medium through which you will continue to give expression to your valuable opinions on public questions.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

C. H. Tobias

C. H. Tobias.

CHT:ERR

13-26-107

MEMORANDUM TO: Miss Torrence

Ramseur

If you have any spare time, I would be glad to have you help me today in tabulations.

May 14, 1934

Telephone: RODNEY 3095 (Extn. 6)

Telegrams: ALBANY, RODNEY 3095, LONDON

TOWN & COUNTRY REVIEW

Published by the
ALBANY PUBLISHING CO., LTD

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Managing Director and Editor
F. W. HARRISON

When replying please quote

Ref. B3X/RB

Editorial Offices:
244 OLD KENT ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.1

13-32-72

1st January, 1934.

W.E.B. Du Bois,
The Crisis,
69, Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.,

Dear Sir,

We beg to acknowledge your letter of the 18th ult., and to thank you for the photograph, which we believe will greatly improve the text. Illustrations make a dominant appeal to every reader, and therefore we should like to reproduce this photograph. But, as you will naturally understand, this course would entail additional expense. We find that our expenditure allowance in this matter, has been largely taken up with the preparation and publication of the text, and frankly we cannot bear the cost of the illustration also, and we thought of requesting your co-operation by agreeing to a payment of $10.00, in respect of the illustration only.

This will enable us to make and publish the necessary block for the article, and other incidentals. The block will become your property after publication and so be of future use to you.

As already stated, no charge whatever will be made for the article itself, the cost of which is entirely borne by us.

We are very interested in making a good and worthy biography, and we hope you will favourable consider this proposal.

With compliments,

Yours faithfully,

EDITOR.

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THE TRAVELERS INDEMNITY COMPANY HARTFORD CONNECTICUT

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

November 6, 1934

Miss Lucia Trent and
Mr. Ralph Cheyney,
C/O THE NATION,
20 Vesey Street,
New York, New York.

13-44

My dear Sir and Madam:

I am trying to find the addresses of the following poets in order to get permission to use stanzas of their work in my forthcoming book, "Black Reconstruction", Harcourt, Brace and Company. They are: Wilton Agnew Barrett, James Rorty, A. W. Thomas and L. S. Oliver.

I should be very glad indeed if you could give me any clue by which I could get hold of these. Thomas, Oliver and Rorty appear in Graham's "Anthology of Revolutionary Poetry".

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

Bureau of Criticism | Home Study Course in Poetry Technique | Poetry Volume Advice

LUCIA TRENT & RALPH CHEYNEY

CLIFTON HEIGHTS, PENNA.

Office of the Poet Laureate of Penna.
Recitals • Lectures

NRA
CODE
PRIVATE HOME STUDY SCHOOL
REGISTRATION No. 159, 1934

Conductors of the Poetry Seminar
Poetry Editors of "UNITY"

December 8, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letter of November sixth did not catch up with us on the recital tour we are now making until now and we surmise the NATION was slow in forwarding it. We hasten to answer, assuring you of our regret that our response is so delayed and so inadequate. For, unfortunately, we do not know the personal address of any of the poets you mention. We are confident, however, that James Rorty could be reached through either station WEVD, New York City, or through the NATION and we blieve it probable that his address is still Westport, Conn. Marcus Graham, who edited "Anthology of Revolutionary Poetry", is now editing "Man" , P.O. Box 115, San Francisco, Calif., and might be able to furnish the addresses of Barrett, Thomas and Oliver. No, I have just burnedto the book and I find that both Oliver and Thomas are listed among the forerunners, which means that unless Graham was mistaken both are dead - and, probably, there is n o limitation on the use of their work. I cannot find Barrett in the book

13-414

As you may be interested in two of Lucia Trent's poems in this connection which have been widely quoted, I take the liberty of enclosing them and of assuring you that should you care to quote either or both she would feel very proud to have you do so and she could secure release from her publisher. This applies, too, to the quatrain of mine which I am proud to have had appear in CRISIS.

Lucia Trent joins me in profound admiration.

Most cordially yours,

Ralph Cheyney

[Enc.]

A WHITE WOMAN SPEAKS

(Lines written concerning an actual incident where a Negro, who had been acquitted by the court, was taken by the mob and shot to death.)

So the law's agents left you to the throng:
You, whom the Court found innocent of wrong;
You, who could only stare and only sob:
They gave you over to that bawling mob,
Who shot at you like bullies from the back,
Because - poor devil - yes, your skin was black!

I do not pity you, my friend, who go
To sudden solitude of those who know
Only the ancient silences of death,
Who hear no more the feet of rain, the breath
Of low waves folding on the April seas,
But, O! deep in my heart I pity these
Poor human blunderers who have to-night
Made me, God knows, ashamed of being white!

LUCIA TRENT

in her "Children of Fire and Shadow" (Robert Packard & Co.)

13-44

[Enc.]

Black Men

Swift gusts of hollow night wind clatter by,
Tonight the earth is leper-pale and still;
The moon lies like a tombstone in the sky.
Three black men sway upon a lonely hill.

The pain has withered from each tortured face.
Soon earth will hide them with a mother's care.
But never God's great mercy can erase
A bitter scorn for those who hung them there.

LUCIA TRENT

In her "Children Of Fire and Shadow"
(Robert Packard and Co.)

13-44

[Enc.]

TO NEGROES

Sad in our scorn and dumb in our sin,
We envy you of darker skin
For ever you've had in the face of wrong
The lance of laughter, the shield of song.

RALPH CHEYNEY

in His "Touch and Go"
(Henry Harrison)

13-44

February 1, 1934.

Mr. Granier Turner,
2309 Seventh Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Turner:

I called for my buzzer, according to appointment last Saturday morning, but you were not there. If you have already ordered it, please send it to me with bill. If not, cancel the order.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

February 5, 1934.

Mr. Grenier Turner,
2309 Seventh Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

13-49-2

My dear Mr. Turner:

Since I have written, Mrs. Branch of my office has sent me a note concerning your telephone call. The material was for my office here at Atlanta University and if you can send me the buzzer set-up in such form that I could install it easily, send it along with bill.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

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M Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta University, Alanta, Ga.

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13-49

1934				
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		Staples:		.05
		1 Buzzer:		.35
		35 Ft. Duplex bell-wire:		.75
		Delivery charges:		.43
		Total amount of this bill:-		$2.46

2-21-34.
Rec'd.

G. W. Turner.
Per: E. A. P.

4B

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HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

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ROBERT OGDEN PURVES, TREASURER
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DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

March 3, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

13-47-38

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your letter of February 20. I am in full accord with the aims and purposes of the proposed conference which you wish to hold in New York next summer. I think too, that you have correctly evaluated most of the organizations existing among us at the present time. I wish I were able to make an unqualified decision to attend next summer as I should like to do but the very uncertain condition of my wife's health, and this has been true of my own for the last several months, prevents me from making any plans so far ahead.

If I find that I can attend as the time draws near, I shall notify you.

Very truly yours,

Thomas W. Turner

T.W.Turner
Head Dep't. Biology

TWT:MO

Moton

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FOUNDED BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

FOR THE TRAINING OF COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

January 3, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

13-29

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter of December 28 addressed to Dr. Moton has reached the Institute in his absence. It will be brought to his attention immediately upon his return to the Institute.

Sincerely yours,

Chief Clerk

h

ROBERT R. MOTON, PRESIDENT

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FOR THE TRAINING OF COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

March 24, 1934.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am returning your request of March twenty-second together with the information for which you ask.

I note that this letter has been marked, "SECOND REQUEST" but our records do not indicate that any other request has been received from you.

Sincerely yours,

s

President.

13-27

[Enc.]

SECOND REQUEST

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 22, 1934.

Dr. R. R. Moton,
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Alabama.

My dear Dr. Moton:

For use at the coming conference at Talladega, can I trouble you to answer the following questions. The answers may be put directly on this sheet and returned to me. I shall be much obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

13-27

1. What college courses have you given this year on Citizenship and Voting with especial reference to the American Negro?

A. We do not have such a course.

2. If you do not give a course devoted wholly to this subject, in what courses is the subject treated incidentally?

Answer: In a course in American Government and Politics a great deal of stress is placed upon citizenship and voting and the necessity of the Negro's exercising the franchise.

We offer, also, a course in American Constitutional Law which is attended by quite a few adult students living in the community. As a matter of natural interest the Constitutional rights of the Negro are emphasized.

There is also a course offered titled Race Problems and as suffrage is one of the topics of that course, considerable time is devoted to that question.

A class in political science in cooperation with the civics teacher in our elementary practice school has established in the elementary school a model village with a charter and elected officials. It is a form of student

OVER

13-44-72

June 13, 1934.

Dr. R. R. Moton,
Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

My dear Dr. Moton:

I am glad to hear that you have not resigned from Tuskegee. The appointment of either of two candidates for your position who are prominent would be a calamity to the Negro race. Hang on for heaven sakes, until you can put your hand upon the right man.

Do you know of anything that has been written concerning the Negro in Alabama during Reconstruction times? Of course, I know of Fleming's work. It is deeply one-sided and incomplete concerning the Negro. But I want to know more about men like Congressman Rapier and other prominent men. Can you refer me to anything?

Very sincerely yours,

EBD/DW

Reconstruction — Alabama

June 13, 1934.

The Librarian of Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

Dear Sir:

I have in the publisher's hands a history of the Negro in Reconstruction. I am not satisfied with the material which I have on Alabama. I know, of course, Fleming's work, but this is one-sided and incomplete so far as the Negro is concerned. Have you anything at Tuskegee concerning the Alabama Negro at this period? Have you anything about Congressman Rapier?

I shall be glad if you can give me any advice and point to any publications.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

13-44-91

Tuskegee Institute Hollis Burke Frissell Library

HOLLIS BURKE FRISSELL LIBRARY
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

18 June, 1934

13-44-92

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Black Reconstruction

Dear Sir:

I am appending what information I can find of value in reply to your request. It seems that few people have longed to unbosom themselves of this side of Alabama's glorious past, so outside of the obvious references in Mr Work's Bibliography, and recent general works like Bowers et al., here is all I can find. Doubtless Mrs Marie Bankhead Owen, Director of the State department of archives and history will make available newspapers and magazines of the period for consultation, if you wish to go to such pains.

Very truly yours,
Walter Williams
Librarian

encl.

[Enclosure]

HOLLIS BURKE FRISSELL LIBRARY
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

13-44-93

THE NEGRO IN RECONSTRUCTION IN ALABAMA

Owen, T.M. History of Alabama and directory of Alabama biography, 1921.

v.1, p. 629-32. Freedman's Bureau, Home colonies, Hospitals, Savings banks.

v.2, p. 828-31. Ku Klux Klan. Bibliography at end.

v.2, p. 1039. Short article on Negro schools.

v.2, p. 1183-88. Congressional reconstruction. Has a useful bibliography.

Beverly, John W. History of Alabama. 1901

p.202-208. Negro in politics in Reconstruction in Ala.

King, Edward. The great South. 1875.

various pages. p.332, 341 sq (describes Negro legislators in action.

The South in the building of the nation. 1909-13.

v.a, p. 293-311. Reconstruction in Alabama. Bibliography at end.

U.S. War Department. Freedmen's Bureau. Reports.

American annual cyclopaedia... 1865-77. Alabama in each volume.

HERMITAGE BOND

HOLLIS BURKE FRISSELL LIBRARY
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

NEGRO CONGRESSMEN ON ALABAMA DURING RECONSTRUCTION.

13-44-94

Rapier, James T., 1840-1883.

Owen, T.M. History of Alabama and directory of Alabama biography, 1921. v.4, p. 1412-13.

Biographical directory of the American Congress, 1774-1827, p. 1445.

Turner, Benjamin S, 1825-1894.

Owen, op. cit. v.4, p. 1690.

Biographical directory of the American Congress, p. 1631.

Haralson, Jeremiah, 1846-cal916

Owen, op. cit. v.3, p. 742.

Biographical directory of the American Congress, p. 1058.

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13-44-23

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FOR THE TRAINING OF COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

Capahosic, Virginia,
June 19, 1934.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your letter. No, I have not resigned and I have not retired. The truth is that I am feeling better than for some time and with the summer ahead of me, which I shall spend quietly here, I should be in excellent shape when school opens.

This retirement report got started by Mr. Bruce, of the Dunbar Apartments, writing to scores of people, including members of our Board of Trustees and me, stating that he had learned that I had retired, applying for the position, and asking their endorsement of him as the next President of Tuskegee Institute. The report has been quite annoying to the Trustees and has some rather pathetic aspects, I think.

I recall that some years ago a prominent man was reported dead and when reporters called on him for a statement he said, "My death is somewhat exaggerated", so the report of my resignation and retirement is slightly exaggerated.

I am asking our Mr. Work to send you the information you request regarding the Negro in Alabama during Reconstruction.

Sincerely yours,

Robert R. Moton

S

ROBERT R. MOTON, PRINCIPAL

WILLIAM H. CARTER, TREASURER

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FOR THE TRAINING OF COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

MONROE N. WORK
DIRECTOR, RECORDS AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

June 29, 1934.

13-44-12

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter of June 13th to Dr. Moton has been referred to me for reply. I note your inquiry concerning the Negro in Alabama during Reconstruction times. I have not collected any special information on this subject. I suppose you know of the effort of Congress recently to get information about all of its past members for biographical purposes. In this connection I happen to know that special effort was made to secure information about Negro members of Congress, particularly those from Alabama. I also understand that Dr. C. G. Woodson has collected some special information on the Negro in Alabama in Reconstruction times.

Trusting these two suggestions will be of service to you, I am

Very truly yours,
Monroe N. Work
Monroe N. Work, Editor,
Negro Year Book.

MNW:r

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

November 5, 1934

13-29-87

Dr. R. R. Moton
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Alabama

My dear Dr. Moton:

Unless the weather is unusually bad, I am planning to come to Tuskegee Friday, November 16, and to bring with me Miss Elizabeth Prophet, the sculptor, concerning whom you have doubtless heard. She is anxious to see Tuskegee and I am sure you and Mrs. Moton will enjoy her. Let me know if you are going to be at home at that time and if this visit will be convenient. We plan to stay until Monday.

I hope this will find you in good health.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

ROBERT R. MOTON, PRESIDENT

WILLIAM H. CARTER, TREASURER

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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Moton

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

FOUNDED BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

FOR THE TRAINING OF COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

November 7, 1934.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

13-29-88

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing in Dr. Moton's absence to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 5th. We shall be very glad to welcome you and Miss Prophet to Tuskegee but I cannot say definitely at this writing whether or not Dr. Moton will be here, on the 16th.

Dr. Moton states in his last communication that he expects to return the latter part of next week. I feel that he will be here by Sunday or Monday, November 18th or 19th. In the meantime however just as soon we get definite information as to the date of his return, I shall be very glad to notify you.

Yours very truly,

F. Julius Flood
Chief Clerk.

f

ROBERT R. MOTON, PRESIDENT

WILLIAM H. CARTER, TREASURER

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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HENRY B. BOWERS
WINTHROP W. ALDRICH
RICHARD H. HARRIS
CLAUDE A. BARNETT
WALTER G. CRUMP
ALEXANDER B. SIEGEL

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

FOUNDED BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

FOR THE TRAINING OF COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

November 14, 1934

13-432

Tuskegee

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

We have just been advised that Dr. Moton will not return to the Institute until the middle of next week. We are informed that Mrs. Moton will also be away this week-end.

Under the circumstances perhaps you and Miss Prophet would care to postpone your visit until the following week. If you decide otherwise, please advise us.

Sincerely yours,

G. Lake Imes

G. Lake Imes
Secretary

h

[Tuskegee]

13-43-3

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

November 19, 1934.

Mr. G. Lake Imes
TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND
INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE
Tuskegee, Alabama

My dear Mr. Imes:

Thank you for your letter of November 14. I shall postpone our visit until Dr. Moton is at home and I am back from a Northern trip, which will probably be sometime in December.

May I offer my condolence at the death of your wife.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

[Union Signal]

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

1730 CHICAGO AVE., EVANSTON, ILL.

March 1, 1934

13-45-64

Mr. Wm. E.B. Dubois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York City, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Dubois:

Anticipating demands for material with which to observe some religious and welfare phase of Youth's Week, The Union Signal purposes to make its March 31 issue a special Youth's number. We are asking a number of outstanding youth leaders to contribute for that number a brief challenge of three or four sentences--may we have a message from you?

While, of course, we are primarily interested in the alcohol education problem, if you do not care to touch upon that subject, any other message will be equally appreciated.

All material must be in The Union Signal office by March 12.

Cordially yours,

Helen E. Tyler

Mrs. Helen E. Tyler,
Managing Editor.

HT/CS

CHECK M. O. CASH STAMPS $
ADV. ACCTS. SUBS.
ROUTED TO 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
OPENED BY

988

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DIVISION OF SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS
WASHINGTON

March 26, 1934

13-3a-42

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Only lately, I have been given the responsibility to promote the establishment of Subsistence Homestead Projects for Negroes under the auspices of the Division of Subsistence Homesteads, Department of the Interior. We have before us some projects involving Negroes on which we are now working. Also, I am glad to say that we are adding Negroes to our staff.

Just now, I find certain fundamental questions involved in the establishment of projects which I am enclosing. Will you please write me fully in response to the questions, both in direct answers and respecting what these questions elicit?

I am sending this letter to fourteen leaders, both white and colored, who are intimately acquainted with Negro problems. Thus, the letter may sound like a formal or questionnaire request, but it is sent as a personal request.

In addition to eliciting specific answers from you, I wish also to secure any suggestions that will help in planning and establishing subsistence homesteads for Negroes, and in planning for research on problems of colored people that may be carried on in each state.

Herewith are enclosed a circular of general information and news releases describing the projects that have thus far been approved.

I am wondering if you have any conclusions from the study which you have been making that would throw light on our problem?

Sincerely yours,

Bruce L. Melvin

Bruce L. Melvin
Supervisor of Negro Work

M/s
encl.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DIVISION OF SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS
WASHINGTON

April 19, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

13-41-30

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am trying to outline a program for setting up subsistence homestead projects in Negro problem areas and for including Negro homesteaders in subsistence homestead units that have been, or may be, established in white problem areas. At the present time, I am especially interested in outlining a program that can be applied effectively in Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

First, I want to discover those communities in the above named states that present the most urgent problem areas for Negroes as to congestion, inadequate and unsanitary housing facilities, unemployment or part-time employment, occupational shifts, re-employment difficulties and vocational guidance.

Secondly, I want to ascertain the best approach in local communities for including Negro homesteaders in subsistence homestead units that have been, or may be, approved in white problem areas in the above named states.

I believe that you have given careful thought to these and related problems; and I shall appreciate any information or suggestions on the above points you will give me.

Sincerely yours,

John P. Murchison

John P. Murchison
Assistant Supervisor

M/s

April 23, 1934.

Mr. John P. Murchison,
Assistant Supervisor,
United States Department of Interior,
Division of Subsistence Homesteads,
Washington, D.C.

12-41-21

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of April 19, I recommend that for New Jersey you get in touch with Mr. Ira deA Reid. Mr. Reid has recently finished an exhaustive study of the colored people of New Jersey, and would be able to give you detailed and accurate information. His address is: National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, Room 826, N.Y. In Delaware, I recommend that you consult Mr. R. S. Grossley of the State College for Colored Students, Dover, Delaware. He is familiar with the situation in Delaware, especially in the country. In Missouri, you might write to the President of Lincoln University, C. W. Florence. Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri, does the colored agricultural work for the state, and they ought to know conditions there very well. In Pennsylvania, you should consult with Leslie P. Hill, President of the State Colored College, at Cheyney. This is the only colored normal school for Pennsylvania, and Mr. Hill is conversant with conditions in the state. For Indiana, you might write the Secretary of the colored Y. M. C. A., Mr. F. E. DeFrantz, Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana. He will not himself know so much about conditions, but he knows people in various parts of the state, and he could recommend somebody to advise you. In Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio, I am not certain as to where you can get proper advise. You might, in New York, write to Lester Walton, C/O The New York Age, West 135th Street, N.Y. Concerning Illinois, I shall try to write you later, if I should think of someone. In Michigan, there was a colored rural settlement in Cass County, founded before the war, which became quite properous, but most of the younger people have gone to the cities. There may be some traces there still which could be made a nucleus of something.

You will note that in all these cases, I have referred you to persons familiar with the local situation, which seems to me the only feasible way of getting at it. If you would get some general advice from these persons, and then send a well-equipped colored special agent, I think it would be easy to work out feasible plans.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DIVISION OF SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS
WASHINGTON

April 26, 1934

13-41-32

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This is to acknowledge receipt of and thank you for your letter of April 23, 1934. We shall contact the persons whose names you have suggested and inform you of developments.

Very truly yours,

John P. Murchison

John P. Murchison
Assistant Supervisor

M/s

Education

E-29. FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION 2633

Office of Administrator

WASHINGTON

July 3, 1934

TO ALL STATE EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATIONS:

SUBJECT: Part-time Jobs for College Students.

This letter will authorize and direct you to continue to make relief funds available for a program of part-time employment for college students from Sept. 1, 1934, to the end of the academic school year in June, 1935. The following stipulations shall govern the program:

1. All institutions of a collegiate or university character (hereinafter called colleges) which desire such aid, shall be included, provided they are non-profit making as attested by the fact that their regular educational buildings and grounds are exempted from the property tax levied by the State and/or local community. In case of question the State department of education in each State shall determine which institutions are eligible, this decision being subject to review in case of dispute by the Educational Division of F.E.R.A.

2. Jobs shall be allocated to the colleges on the basis of their enrollment of full-time students of college grade, or higher, as of October 15, 1933. A full-time student is one carrying at least three-fourths of the normal student program of courses.

3. The pay shall be not more than $20 per calendar month per student employed and shall be earned by socially desirable work.

4. The allotment of funds to each college shall be $15 per month for each of twelve percent of its enrollment of full-time students as defined in (2) above. The actual allotment shall be conditioned by the availability of suitable work at the college as defined by (6) below and by the practice of the college in using its own funds for student aid as set forth in (7) below.

5. A special allotment of funds by the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator shall be made to each State on the application of the State Emergency Relief Administration. The State application shall be accompanied by an affidavit signed by the President of each institution qualified and desiring to participate in this fund, and each affidavit shall carry the indorsements of the chief school officer of the State and of the State Emergency Relief Administrator. The President in his affidavit will cover the following points:

(a) that the institution is of a collegiate or university character, i.e., that it requires at least the equivalent of high school graduation for admission of regular students to its principal curricula:

(b) that the institution is non-profit in character as attested by the fact that by its charter its regular educational buildings and grounds are exempt from local property taxes;

(c) that its full-time student enrollment on October 15, 1933, was _____, that twelve percent of such enrollment is _____, and that the monthly allotment requested is $ _____, based upon the $15 average per student to be employed;

(d) that if granted an allotment of student employment funds he will undertake to guarantee that the work projects upon which students will be employed will conform with the stipulations in paragraph (6) below;

(e) that the students for employment will be selected in accordance with paragraph (7) below;

(f) that the allotment will be used to provide jobs in addition to those customarily provided by the institution, and that the administration of the whole project will be in accord with the spirit of paragraph (7) below.

6. Funds allotted shall be used to pay students for doing socially desirable work, including the sort customarily done in the institution by students who are working their way through college, such as clerical, library, and research work. Regular class instruction shall be excluded, but students may be assigned to extension, adult education, recreation and other activities that increase the usefulness of the college to the community. Each institution shall pass on the acceptability of its own work projects. All jobs must be under the direct charge of the institution.

13-51

7. Inasmuch as the principal objective of using relief funds for student aid is to increase the number of young men and women going to college, funds allotted shall not be used to replace college funds heretofore available for student aid. Ordinary maintenance work about the college, waiting on table in dining halls and other routine activities that would have to be carried on anyway shall be financed from the usual sources, not from F.E.R.A. funds. Violation of the spirit of this provision shall be considered a cause for withdrawing a college's entire allotment of student aid funds and assigning it to other institutions.

8. The students shall be selected for the jobs on the following considerations:

(a) Need. The student's financial status shall be such as to make impossible his attendance at college without this aid.

(b) Character and ability to do college work. The students shall be of good character and judged by the usual methods of determining ability employed by the particular college, shall possess such ability as to give assurance that they will do high grade work in college.

(c) Status as to present attendance. At least 50% of the funds allotted to the institution shall be paid to students who were not regularly enrolled in any college or university during January, 1934.

(d) Equitable division between sexes. Jobs shall be allocated between boys and girls in proportion to the enrollment of each in the particular school.

9. The hourly rate of pay shall be such as is commonly paid by the institution for the type of service rendered but not less than 30¢ an hour.

10. No student shall work more than 30 hours in any week or 8 hours in any day.

11. The State Emergency Relief Administration will transfer monthly to the President of each college the amount of funds required for the following months' payroll in an amount not to exceed the number of students certified times $15.

12. The State Relief Administration will report to the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator on forms 10-A and 10-B the total amount of funds used each month. The President of each college shall submit to the State Emergency Relief Administration and to the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator a statement showing the number of students given benefits, the type of work done, the hourly rates of pay, and the number of hours worked.

Sincerely yours,

Harry L. Hopkins

Harry L. Hopkins
Administrator.

13-57

[United States, F.E.R.A.]

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
WALKER-JOHNSON BUILDING
1734 NEW YORK AVENUE, NW.
WASHINGTON

September 26, 1934

13-40-6

NRA

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

This is just a note from Miss Hilda Smith and myself to thank you for your help with the teacher training centers in Workers' Education this summer.

The reports which we received from the directors of these centers indicated on the whole that they were very satisfactory and that the experience gained will help us greatly in future training of this kind. Although there were many weaknesses in recruiting students, in materials available for teaching, etc., we feel that it was most worthwhile for a first attempt.

We should greatly appreciate your writing us any afterthoughts which you have on this experience. We would like to know quite frankly what some of the most fundamental handicaps were and how you think they might be avoided another summer. If you have anything of a confidential nature which you would like to send us, we would be very glad to consider it as such.

We greatly appreciate the untiring efforts which the members of our staff made and we are very grateful to you and the others. With best wishes for your winters' work.

Sincerely yours,

Ernestine L. Friedmann

Ernestine L. Friedmann,
Administrative Assistant in
Workers' Education

[Fed. Emergency Relief Admin.]

Workers' School

2-05-31

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

October 1, 1934.

Miss Ernestine L. Friedmann,
Administrative Assistant in
Workers' Education,
Walker-Johnson Building,
1734 New York Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Madam:

Answering your letter of September 26, I beg to say I enjoyed very much my connection with the Workers' School at Atlanta University last summer. Most of the students were intelligent, experienced, and eager to take advantage of the information offered. They asked searching questions, and discussions were good.

Of course, the difficulty with the school was the haste with which it was gotten up, and the rather crowded program. A school like this gets a little larger atmosphere of leisure and time for reading and individual conference.

I have no other specific criticisms.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

WEBD/DW

[U.S. Fed. Teacher Training Center]

FEDERAL TEACHER TRAINING CENTER
IN WORKERS EDUCATION

GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI

August 16, 1934

Dr. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The Washington office claim they did not receive the records of the faculty of Atlanta University for their files. Will you please fill out attached blank and return to me?

Very sincerely yours,

Amber A. Warburton,
Director.

13-45-50

P.S. Will you please also send me a brief statement of the content of your course given the workers' School. It was such a pleasure to become acquainted with you this summer.

The Mississippi School is unbelievably terrible! Such attitudes!

Amber Warburton

[U.S. Fed. Teacher - Training Center]

(Until September 15: 226 West 150 Street, New York.)
Apartment 5 Jay.

August 27, 1934.

Mrs. Amber A. Warburton,
FEDERAL TEACHER TRAINING CENTER,
Gulfport, Mississippi.

My dear Mrs. Warburton:

Enclosed is the blank made out. I've always had my suspicions of Mississippi, but hope the experience won't kill you.

Very sincerely yours,

13-45-57

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

RECORD OF FACULTY AND STAFF

WORKERS' EDUCATION TEACHER TRAINING CENTER

UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE Atlanta University

CITY AND STATE Atlanta, Georgia

NAME: W. E. B. ...

ADDRESS: STREET [illegible] CITY [illegible] Ga

PERMANENT MAILING ADDRESS: STREET 2266 W. 150 CITY N Y C

13-45-58

AGE: 66 SEX: [illegible] EDUCATION: (List all Schools and colleges attended, dates of attendance, major subjects studied in each, and degrees received.)

Fisk A B '88; Harvard A B 90; Harvard A M '91; Harvard Ph.D '95; U of Berlin, Harvard fellow '90-92; U of Berlin '92-94 - History & Sociology

EXPERIENCE: (List all positions you have held, dates of each, and exact work done in each.)

Atlanta U Sociology Workshop U of [illegible] '96-1910
U of Pa 1910-1934.
[illegible] U of, 1934 —

GROUP ACTIVITY: (List organizations to which you belong, and any offices held in each, Also describe any work which you have done for organizations as a volunteer.)

[illegible] U S A
[illegible] U S A
1910-1934
[illegible] U S A

RECORD OF FACULTY AND STAFF
WORKERS' EDUCATION TEACHER TRAINING CENTER
UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE Atlanta University
CITY AND STATE Atlanta, Georgia

NAME: W.E. Burghardt Du Bois

ADDRESS: STREET Atlanta University CITY Atlanta, Georgia

PERMANENT MAILING ADDRESS: STREET 226 West 150 Street CITY New York City

AGE: 66 SEX: Male EDUCATION: (List all schools and colleges attended, dates of attendance, major subjects studied in each, and degrees received.)

Fisk, A.B., '88; Harvard, A.B., '90; Harvard, A.M., '91; Harvard, Ph.D., '95; Harvard Fellow, 1892; University of Berlin, 1892-'94. History and Sociology

EXPERIENCE: (List all positions you have held, dates of each, and exact work done in each.)

Professor of Latin and Greek, Wilberforce University; professor of Economics and History Atlanta University, 1897-1910; editor of THE CRISIS magazine, 1910-1934; professor of sociology, Atlanta University, 1934--

GROUP ACTIVITIES: (List organizations to which you belong, and any offices held in each. Also describe any work which you have done for organizations as a volunteer.)

Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science

Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1910-1934.

Author of several volumes.

13-38-47

[U.S. House of Rep.]

JAMES J. LANZETTA
20TH DIST. NEW YORK

COMMITTEES:
ENROLLED BILLS
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
INSULAR AFFAIRS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

April 27th, 1934

13-51-88

Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sirs; Re: H. Res. 236

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the "Congressional Record" of April 25th, and call your attention to page 7620, containing my views on the discrimination against American citizens of the colored race.

Very truly yours,

James J. Lanzetta

JJL:MK
Encl.

[U.S. Lib of Cong.]

R. R. Form 4.

All correspondence should be addressed
"LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, D. C."

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

PW

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
READING ROOM
WASHINGTON

April 26, 1934.

Dear Madam:

The books named below requested by you on April 24, 1934 are not sent to you for the reason checked:

1. Not owned by Library.
* 2. In circulation.
3. In bindery.
4. Reference book, or book in constant demand at the Library.
5. Rare book, extremely difficult to replace.
6. See marked paragraph in the enclosed Memorandum.
7. Referred to

Regretting that we are unable to serve you in this instance, I am,

Very respectfully,

Herbert Putnam

Librarian of Congress

By

M. A. Roberts
Superintendent of Reading Room

TITLES:

*Nordhoff, C. - The cotton states in the spring and summer of 1875. N.Y.1876

Ferring
Flemings Alabama

Miss Charlotte Templeton, Librarian
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

13-44

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1933

[U.S. Library of Congress]

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

October 10, 1934

COPYRIGHT BUREAU
C/O Patent Office
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Can you tell me if the book "Poems b George Sterling", published by A. M. Robertson, sometime, I think, between 1920-1926, is still under copyright? Or if its contents can be used without permission?

I should be greatly obliged.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

George Sterling

WEBD/DW

13-114

[United States, Library of Congress]

Permissions

OFFICE OF THE
REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS

LCS:JRE

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
COPYRIGHT OFFICE
WASHINGTON

October 22, 1934

Dear Sir:

In response to your letter of October 10, we report that a search in our book indexes during the period 1920 to 1926 does not disclose any registration in the name of A. M. Robertson or George Sterling for a work entitled "Poems by George Sterling". However, search prior to 1920 in the name of A. M. Robertson discloses a number of entries for works by George Sterling. As of possible interest we mention the following:

"Caged Eagle and Other Poems", by George Sterling, was registered in the name of Alexander M. Robertson, under No. A-431848 following publication July 1, 1916.

13-34-1

For your further information we point out that the normal way to determine whether a work published in the United States is under copyright is to look for the copyright notice on the copy itself. Does the copy of the work about which you inquire bear such copyright notice? A more satisfactory search for this work may be made if you can supply us with the complete title of the work, the name of the copyright claimant, and the probable year date of entry as appearing on the copy.

We further point out that if a work is under copyright its contents cannot be used without permission of the copyright owner as the copyright law provides that the proprietor of a copyright shall have the exclusive right to print, reprint, publish, copy, and vend the copyrighted work.

Enclosure:
Circ. 35

Respectfully,

Wm. La. Brown
Register of Copyrights.
D

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

1

LCS:IRE

October 22, 1934

Dear Sir:

In response to your letter of October 10, we report that a search in our book indexes during the period 1920 to 1930 does not disclose any registration in the name of A. M. Robertson or George Sterling for a work entitled "Poems by George Sterling". However, a search prior to 1920 in the name of A. M. Robertson discloses a number of entries for works by George Sterling. As of possible interest we mention the following:

"Yosel Ingle and Other Poems", by George Sterling;
was registered in the name of Alexander M. Robertson,
under Sec. A-(1909) following publication May 1, 1909.

For your further information we point out that the normal way to determine whether a work published in the United States is under copyright is to look for the copyright notice on the copy itself. Does the copy of the work about which you inquire bear such copyright notice? If so the catalog entry for this work may be [illegible] the complete title of the work, the name of the copyright proprietor, and the date of publication as appearing on the copy.

Further we point out that if a work is under copyright its content cannot be used without permission of the copyright owner as the copyright law provides that the proprietor of a copyright shall have the exclusive right to print, reprint, publish, copy, and vend the copyrighted work.

Inclosure:
Circ. 15

Register of Copyrights.

Mr. [illegible]
Atlantic Monthly
Atlanta, Georgia

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

October 24, 1934

The Register of Copyrights
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Washington, D.C.

13-44

Dear Sir:

Following your letter of October 22, 1934, may I say: that I wished to quote in a book soon to be published one stanza from a poem published in "Caged Eagles and Other Poems" by George Sterling, 1916. Sterling is dead. The firm, A. M. Robertson, has gone out of business but a son owns the copyright. May I ask if this book published in 1916 is still protected by copyright or if the copyright has expired?

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

OFFICE OF THE
REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS
LCS:EB

Copenile [U.S. Lib. of Cong.]

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
COPYRIGHT OFFICE
WASHINGTON

October 31, 1934

Dear Sir:

We have your letter of October 24. You will note from the enclosed circular 15 that the original term of copyright is twenty-eight years with a possibility of renewal for an additional twenty-eight years. The work entitled "Caged Eagles and Other Poems", registered in the name of Alexander M. Robertson, under No. A 431848, published July 1, 1916, is still in its original twenty-eight year term of copyright.

13-444

Respectfully,

Wm L. Brown

Register of Copyrights

Enclosure:

Cir. 15

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[Enc]

No. 15

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
COPYRIGHT OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

RENEWAL OF COPYRIGHT.—The first term of copyright is 28 years.

Renewal registration can be made only during the last year of the first term of copyright, and all renewals will be for the additional term of 28 years, under the provision of the said act of 1909. The total possible term, including renewal, is 56 years.

Prior to July 1, 1909, the copyright term began on the date of registration. Under the present law (effective July 1, 1909), the copyright term begins on the date of publication.

The formality now required is the filing of the renewal application at the proper time (during the last year of the first term of copyright protection), accompanied by the statutory fee of $1. No copies of the work upon which renewal is claimed are required to be sent.

For such filing of the required application for the renewal term, use copyright renewal blank "R", which will be supplied by the Copyright Office upon request.

The claimant's full name should be given in the form in which it would be affixed to any other legal document. The name of a married woman should be her own name, not that of her husband prefixed by "Mrs." The use of mere initials is generally insufficient. Full names should be given.

Renewal can be made ONLY in behalf of the beneficiaries named in section 24 of the Copyright Act of March 4, 1909, namely—

1. The **author** of such work, if still living.
2. The **widow** of the author.
3. The **widower** of the author.
4. The **children** of the author, if the author is not living.
5. The author's **executors,** } if the author, widow, widower, or chil-
6. The author's **next of kin,** in absence of a will, } dren be not living.
7. The **proprietor** of a composite work, if it is a composite work upon which copyright was originally secured by the present proprietor.

It should be observed that failing to file the required application for renewal within the statutory year, the last year of the first term of copyright, the copyright terminates under express terms of the law and it is too late thereafter to attempt to revive such expired copyright.

There can be no renewal of copyright at the present time except under the provisions of section 24 of the copyright law of March 4, 1909. Renewals under section 23 of the act cited can not be made until July 1, 1936.

Wm. Brown
Acting Register of Copyrights

EXPL. CIRCULAR 15
Renewal of Copyright
(July, 1933—1,000)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1933

[1934]

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

No. 35

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Steps Necessary to Secure Copyright Registration in the United States under the Act of March 4, 1909, as amended

For works reproduced in copies for sale or distribution:

1. **Publish the work with the copyright notice.** The notice may be in the form "Copyright, 19_____ (year date of publication) by _____ (name of copyright owner)."

The name of the copyright owner given in the notice should be the true, legal name of the person, firm, or corporation owning the copyright, and no other. The use of a fictitious or assumed name, or the name of any person other than the copyright proprietor, may result in the loss of the copyright protection.

Please see the back of this sheet for additional information as to the form and place of the notice. The date in the copyright notice should agree with the year date of publication.

2. Promptly after publication,* send to the Copyright Office two copies of the best edition of the work, with an application for registration and **a money order** payable to the Register of Copyrights for the statutory registration fee of $2. As to special registration of photographs, see below.

In the case of books (including pamphlets, leaflets, separate forms or single pages) which have been printed from type set or plates made therefrom, or by lithographic or photo-engraving process, the copies deposited must be accompanied by an affidavit, under the official seal of an officer authorized to administer oaths, stating that the typesetting, printing, and binding of the book have been performed within the United States.

13-34

This affidavit is not required in the case of a book of foreign origin in a language or languages other than English, nor in the case of a printed play in any language, as such works are not required to be manufactured in the United States.

Only one copy is required to be deposited in the case of a work by an author who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation and has been published in a foreign country in a language other than English.

In the case of contributions to periodicals send **one complete copy of the periodical** containing the contribution with application and fee. No affidavit is required.

3. **Under the provisions of the Amendatory Act of July 3, 1926,** if a **book** or **periodical** has been printed or produced in the United States by some other process than type setting, as provided by said act, an affidavit of date of actual publication is required to be filed. Application and affidavit forms will be supplied by this office on request.

For works not reproduced in copies for sale or distribution:

Copyright also may be had of certain classes of works (see *a*, *b*, *c*, etc., below) of which copies are not reproduced for sale, by filing in this office an application for registration, with the statutory fee of $1, sending therewith:

(*a*) In the case of lectures or other oral addresses, or of dramatic or musical compositions, **one complete manuscript or typewritten copy** of the work.

(*b*) In the case of photographs not intended for general circulation, **one photographic print.**

(*c*) In the case of works of art (paintings, drawings, sculpture), models or designs, or drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character, **one photograph or other identifying reproduction of the work.**

(*d*) In the case of **motion-picture photoplays,** a title and description, with one print taken from each scene of every act.

(*e*) In the case of **motion pictures other than photoplays,** a title and description, with not less than two prints taken from different sections of a complete motion picture.

In the case of each of the works here noted, not reproduced in copies for sale, the law expressly requires that a second deposit of printed copies for registration and the payment of a second fee must be made upon publication.

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*The date of publication is defined in the statute as "the earliest date on which the work was placed on sale, sold, or publicly distributed."

[OVER]

Act of July 3, 1926:

The Act approved July 3, 1926, amends Section 15 of the Act of March 4, 1909, by providing that the requirement of printing from type set or plates made therefrom, or by lithographic or photo-engraving process, shall not apply "to works printed or produced in the United States by any other process than those above specified in this Section."

Fees:

The statutory fee for registration of any published work is two dollars, including a certificate of registration under seal. The fee for an unpublished work is $1. In the case of a published **photograph,** if a certificate is not demanded, the fee is $1. In the case of several volumes of the same **book** deposited at the same time, only one registration at one fee is required.

It is not safe to send currency, stamps, or coin through the mail. Checks may not be accepted for payment of copyright fees. Remittances should be made by money order or bank draft, payable to the Register of Copyrights.

Wm. L. Brown
Acting Register of Copyrights.

Extract from the Act of March 4, 1909, respecting the Copyright notice

SEC. 18. That the notice of copyright required by section nine of this Act shall consist either of the word "Copyright" or the abbreviation "Copr.," **accompanied by the name of the copyright proprietor,** and if the work be a printed literary, musical, or dramatic work, the notice shall include also **the year** in which the copyright was secured by publication. In the case, however, of copies of works, specified in subsections (f) to (k)*, inclusive, of section five of this Act, the notice may consist of the letter C inclosed within a circle, thus: ©, accompanied by the initials, monogram, mark, or symbol of the copyright proprietor: *Provided*, That on some accessible portion of such copies or of the margin, back, permanent base, or pedestal, or of the substance on which such copies shall be mounted, his name shall appear. But in the case of works in which copyright is subsisting when this Act shall go into effect, the notice of copyright may be either in one of the forms prescribed herein or in one of those prescribed by the Act of June eighteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

SEC. 19. That the notice of copyright shall be applied, in the case of a book or other printed publication, upon its title-page or the page immediately following [the back of the title-page], or if a periodical either upon the title-page or upon the first page of text of each separate number or under the title heading, or if a musical work either upon its title-page or the first page of music: *Provided*, That one notice of copyright in each volume or in each number of a newspaper or periodical published shall suffice.

---

*The following are the classes of works "specified in subsections (f) to (k)":

(f) Maps.
(g) Works of art; models or designs for works of art.
(h) Reproductions of a work of art.
(i) Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.
(j) Photographs.
(k) Prints and pictorial illustrations.

Explanatory Circular 35
Directions for Copyright
(July 1933—30,000)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1933 9—1157

[U.S. Natl Emer. Council]

13-40-20

March 26, 1934.

The National Emergency Council,
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I should like to secure "The Manual of Emergency Recovery Agencies and Facilities" which I understand you are publishing. Would you kindly send it to me with bill.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

AC/mal

[U.S. - OFFICE OF EDUCATION]

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON

January 27, 1934.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Doctor DuBois:

13-46-24

The Office of Education is sponsoring a national conference to consider special problems involved in the education of Negroes, to be held this spring. A copy of the prospectus for this Conference is attached for your information.

In addition to the contributions being made by members of the Planning Committee and of the other smaller committees indicated in the prospectus, we are desirous of having a group of specialists in certain fields to act as consultants. The advice of these consultants may be sought from time to time concerning some of the major educational problems and issues in connection with the work of committees preparatory to the Conference. Their counsel may also be sought with reference to general principles and policies involved in the education of Negroes and their relation to our democratic life.

I am writing at this time to ask if you would be willing to serve as one of our consultants. If so, we should very much appreciate it, and should be pleased to hear from you concerning the matter at your convenience.

Very cordially yours,

Ambrose Caliver

AMBROSE CALIVER,
Senior Specialist in the
Education of Negroes.

Inclosure

[U.S. Dept. of Interior]

February 1, 1934.

Mr. Ambrose Caliver,
Specialist in the Education of Negroes,
Office of Education, U.S. Department of Interior,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Caliver:

13-46-25

I shall be very glad to serve as a consultant in your conference on Negro education.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[redacted] WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1201-S

[redacted]
BY THE SENDER OF THIS MESSAGE. PLEASE GIVE IT TO THE MESSENGER OR TELEPHONE IT TO

3477-D

WESTERN UNION

(21)

SIGNS
DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

[redacted]. WHITE
RESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at Atlanta, Georgia ALWAYS OPEN

1934 APR 25 AM 11 23

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

WB247 20=F WASHINGTON DC 25 1204P

DR W E B DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

WILL YOU LEAD DISCUSSION OF REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CITIZENSHIP AT NEGRO EDUCATION CONFERENCE FIVE MINUTES FRIDAY MORNING MAY ELEVENTH=

AMBROSE CALIVER.

~~What does President Hotel advise?~~
W.E.B.D

13-96-27

WESTERN UNION MESSENGERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF NOTES AND PACKAGES

X

Night Letter

April 25, 1934.

Mr. Ambrose Caliver,
Bureau of Education,
Washington, D.C.

My presence for five minutes May Eleven would cost you Forty Five Dollars, expenses. I am afraid it would not be worth it.

W. E. B. Du Bois.

13-446-26

AC/egg

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON

April 30, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

13-46-28

My dear Doctor DuBois:

We are very anxious to have you present at the Conference on the Education of Negroes because I am sure that you could make a contribution. I keenly regret, however, that it will not be possible for us to defray your expenses.

Very cordially yours,

Ambrose Caliver

AMBROSE CALIVER,
Senior Specialist in the
Education of Negroes.

[U.S. Treasury Dept]

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

September 14, 1934.

13-26-89

Assay Office,
C/O United States Mint,
Wall Street,
New York, New York.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is a small quantity of gold dust recently brought to the United States by Miss L. M. Hubbard. She has left it with me and asks to have it sold to the government. Will you kindly send her a check for its worth. Her address is: Miss Lillie Maie Hubbard, 4805 Vincennes Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, C/O S. E. Heard.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enc.

[U.S. Treasury]

Hubbard

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

September 28, 1934.

13-26-92

Assay Office,
C/O United States Mint,
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is a small quantity of gold dust recently brought to the United States from West Africa by Miss L. M. Hubbard. She has left it with me and asks to have it sold to the government. Will you kindly send a check made out to her in my care.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

P.S. If for any reason this cannot be done, kindly communicate with me in the enclosed envelope.

Enclosure herewith

Hubbard

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT
IN REPLYING QUOTE INITIALS

October 9, 1934.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

13-26-93

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your package containing scrap gold.

Please be advised that the material has been forwarded by this office to the Assayer in Charge, U. S. Mint, New Orleans, La., and that officer will advise you as to whether it is an acceptable deposit in compliance with the regulations. If it is accepted it will be paid for by check on the Treasurer of the United States. Nominal charges will be deducted for treating the material.

Very truly yours,

M. M. O'Reilly

Acting Director of the Mint.

cc-New Orleans
O'R/eh

COPY

Re. Hubbard
Sent original letter, today's date to Miss Hubbard - Jan 7, 1935

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

UNITED STATES MINT SERVICE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

October 16, 1934.

Miss L. M. Hubbard,
C/O Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

13-26-94

Dear Madam:

We received from you on October 11, 1934 a shipment containing 1.25 troy ounces of gold which appears to be a retort sponge composed of placer dust recovered from natural deposits in West Africa.

For your information, there is enclosed herewith a copy of the Provisional Regulations issued under the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, to Article VI of which your attention is particularly directed. The United States mints and assay offices are authorized to purchase, under such Article, gold of the various types specified under section 35. As you will note, gold in its natural state which is not recovered from natural deposits in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, may not be purchased by a mint under section 35 (a). You will further note that the mints are authorized to purchase, under section 35 (c), only such gold as has been imported into the United States after January 30, 1934 and which has been in customs custody throughout the period in which it has been situated within the customs limits of the continental United States as more fully set forth in section 40.

The 1.25 troy ounces of gold above referred to is, accordingly, not acceptable under Article VI of the above mentioned Regulations. Since gold in its natural state may, as provided in effect by section 19 of such Regulations, be acquired, held, and disposed of within the United States without a license, it will, upon receipt of 21¢ postage, be returned to you by Parcel Post, insured. It is suggested that such gold may be disposed of most advantageously to some dealer or refiner of recognized standing and integrity in your community.

Very truly yours

(Signed) Hugh T. Rippete
Assayer in Charge

Encl.

[Encl.]

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS

ISSUED UNDER THE

GOLD RESERVE ACT OF 1934

JANUARY 30 AND 31, 1934

32-14,52

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
38069° WASHINGTON : 1934

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
January 31, 1934.

PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS

ISSUED UNDER THE

GOLD RESERVE ACT OF 1934

ARTICLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. **Authority for regulations.**—These regulations, deemed necessary and proper by the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the purposes of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, approved January 30, 1934, are issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, under authority of said Act.

SEC. 2. **Scope.**—Articles II, III, IV, and V of these regulations refer particularly to section 3 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934; and articles VI and VII refer particularly to sections 8 and 9, respectively, thereof.

The provisions of these regulations may be revoked or modified at any time and any license outstanding at the time of such revocation or modification shall be modified thereby to the extent provided in such revocation or modification.

SEC. 3. **Titles and subtitles.**—The titles and subtitles of these regulations are inserted for purposes of ready reference and are not to be construed as constituting a part of these regulations.

SEC. 4. **Definitions.**—As used in these regulations, the term—

"Act" means the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, approved January 30, 1934.

"United States" means the Government of the United States, or, where used to denote a geographical area, means the continental United States and all other places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

"Continental United States" means the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Alaska.

"Currency of the United States" means currency which is legal tender in the continental United States, and includes United States notes, Treasury notes of 1890, gold certificates, silver certificates, Federal Reserve notes, and circulating notes of Federal Reserve banks and national banking associations.

"Person" means any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, including the Federal Reserve Board, Federal Reserve banks, and Federal Reserve agents.

"Mint" means a United States mint or assay office, and wherever authority is conferred upon a "mint" such authority is conferred upon the person locally in charge of the respective United States mint or assay office acting in accordance with the instructions of the Director of the Mint or the Secretary of the Treasury.

"Mint district" means one of the following areas:

The mint district of Philadelphia, which for the purposes of these regulations consists of the States of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

The mint district of New York, which for the purposes of these regulations consists of the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin, and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the Panama Canal Zone.

The mint district of Denver, which for the purposes of these regulations consists of the States of Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

The mint district of San Francisco, which for the purposes of these regulations consists of the States of Arizona, California, and Nevada, and the Territories and possessions of the United States not specifically included in other mint districts.

The mint district of Seattle, which for the purposes of these regulations consists of the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington, and the Territory of Alaska.

The mint district of New Orleans, which for the purposes of these regulations consists of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Texas.

"Gold coin" means any coin containing gold as a major element, including gold coin of a foreign country.

"Gold bullion" means any gold which has been put through a process of smelting or refining, and which is in such state or condition that its value depends primarily upon the gold content and not upon its form; but it does not include metals containing less than 5 troy ounces of fine gold per short ton, nor does it include gold coin.

"Fabricated gold" means gold which has, in good faith and not for the purpose of evading, or enabling others to evade, the provisions of the Act or of these regulations, been processed or manufactured for some one or more specific and customary industrial, professional, or artistic uses, but does not include gold coin or scrap gold.

"Scrap gold" means gold sweepings and fabricated gold, the value of which depends primarily upon its gold content and not

upon its form, which is no longer held for the use for which it was processed or manufactured.

Wherever reference is made in these regulations to *equivalents as between dollars or currency of the United States and gold*, $1 or $1 face amount of any currency of the United States equals such a number of grains of gold, nine tenths fine, as, at the time referred to, are contained in the standard unit of value, that is, so long as the President shall not have altered by proclamation the weight of the gold dollar under the authority of section 43, title III, of the Act approved May 12, 1933, as heretofore and by the Act amended, twenty-five and eight tenths grains of gold, nine tenths fine, and thereafter such a number of grains of gold, nine tenths fine, as the President shall have fixed under such authority.

Wherever reference is made in these regulations to "articles" or "sections", the reference is, unless otherwise indicated, to the designated articles and sections of these regulations.

32-14-54

SEC. 5. **General provisions affecting applications, affidavits, and reports.**—Every application, affidavit, and report required to be made hereunder shall be made upon the appropriate form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and, except insofar as these regulations may otherwise specify, shall be executed under oath before an officer authorized to administer oaths. Duplicate copies properly executed shall be filed with the agencies designated in these regulations for that purpose. Action upon any application or affidavit may be withheld pending the furnishing of any or all of the information required in such forms or of such additional information as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the agency authorized or directed to act hereunder. There shall be attached to the applications, affidavits, or reports such instruments as may be required by the terms thereof and such further instruments as may be required by the Secretary of the Treasury, or by such agency. Whenever additional information is requested it shall be furnished under oath.

SEC. 6. **General provisions affecting licenses.**—(1) Licenses issued pursuant to these regulations shall be upon the appropriate form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Licenses shall be nontransferable and shall entitle the licensee to acquire, transport, melt or treat, import, export, or earmark or hold in custody for foreign or domestic account, gold only in such form and to the extent permitted by, and subject to the conditions prescribed in, these regulations and such licenses.

(2) Licenses may be modified or revoked at any time in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury acting directly, or through the agency which issued the license, or any other agency designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. In the event that a license is modi-

fied or revoked (other than by a modification or revocation of these regulations), the Secretary of the Treasury, or the agency through which the license was issued, or such other agency designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall advise the licensee by letter mailed to the address of the licensee set forth in the application. The licensee, upon receipt of such advice, shall forthwith surrender his license as directed in such advice. If the license has been modified but not revoked, the Secretary of the Treasury, or the agency through which the original license was issued, shall thereupon issue a modified license.

(3) No license issued hereunder shall authorize the licensee to hold any gold coin, or any gold melted by any person from gold coin, unless the license contains a specific provision to that effect.

(4) No license issued hereunder shall exempt the licensee from the duty of complying with the legal requirements of any State or Territory or local authority.

(5) No license shall be issued to any person doing business under a name which, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury or the designated agency issuing the license, is designed or is likely to induce the belief that gold is purchased, treated, or sold on behalf of the United States or for the purpose of carrying out any policy of the United States.

SEC. 7. **General provisions affecting export licenses.**—At the time any license to export gold is issued, the Federal Reserve bank or mint issuing the same shall transmit a copy thereof to the collector of customs at the port of export designated in the license. Collectors of customs shall not permit the export or transportation from the continental United States of gold in any form except upon surrender of a license to export, a copy of which has been received by him from the Federal Reserve bank or the mint issuing such license: *Provided, however*, That the export, or transportation from the continental United States, of fabricated gold may be permitted subject to the provisions of section 16(2): *And provided further*, That gold held by the Federal Reserve banks under article IV may be exported for the purposes of such article without a license. The collector of customs to whom a license to export is surrendered shall cancel such license and return it to the Federal Reserve bank or mint which issued the same. In the event that the shipment is to be made by mail, a copy of the export license shall be sent to the postmaster of the post office designated in the application, who will act under the instructions of the Postmaster General in regard thereto.

SEC. 8. **General provisions affecting import licenses.**—No gold in any form imported into the United States shall be permitted to enter until the person importing such gold shall have satisfied the collector of customs at the port of entry that he holds a license author-

izing him to import such gold or that such gold may be imported without a license under the provisions of article II or IV. Postmasters receiving packages containing gold will deliver such gold subject to the instructions of the Postmaster General.

SEC. 9. **Forms available.**—Any form, the use of which is prescribed in these regulations, may be obtained at, or on written request to, any United States mint or assay office, Federal Reserve bank, and at the Treasury Department, Washington, D.C.

SEC. 10. **Representations by licensees.**—Licensees may include in public and private representations or statements the clause "licensed on form TGL _____ (here inserting the number of the form of license held by the licensee) pursuant to the regulations prescribed under the Gold Reserve Act of 1934", but any representation or statement which might induce the belief that the licensee is acting or is especially privileged to act on behalf of or for the United States, or is purchasing, treating, or selling gold for the United States, or in any way dealing in gold for the purpose of carrying out any policy of the United States, shall be a violation of the conditions of the license. Each agency issuing licenses hereunder which receives notice of any such representations or statements made by or with the acquiescence of any licensee shall promptly notify the Secretary of the Treasury in order that he may advise it whether or not the license of the person making such representations or statements, or permitting such representations or statements to be made, should be revoked.

SEC. 11. **Penalties.**—Any gold withheld, acquired, transported, melted or treated, imported, exported, or earmarked or held in custody in violation of the Act, or of any regulations issued thereunder, including these regulations, or of any licenses issued pursuant thereto or hereto, shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure, and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law; and, in addition, any person failing to comply with the provisions of the Act or of any such regulations or licenses shall be subject to a penalty equal to twice the value of the gold in respect of which such failure occurred.

ARTICLE II. CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH GOLD MAY BE ACQUIRED AND HELD, TRANSPORTED, MELTED OR TREATED, IMPORTED, EXPORTED, OR EARMARKED OR HELD IN CUSTODY FOR FOREIGN OR DOMESTIC ACCOUNT

SEC. 12. Gold in any form may be acquired, transported, melted or treated, imported, exported, or earmarked or held in custody for foreign or domestic account (except on behalf of the United States), only to the extent permitted by, and subject to the conditions prescribed in, these regulations or licenses issued pursuant to these regulations.

32-14-55

SEC. 13. **Transportation of gold.**—Gold may be transported by carriers for persons who are licensed to hold and transport such gold or who are permitted by these regulations to hold and transport gold without a license.

SEC. 14. **Gold situated outside of the United States.**—Gold in any form situated outside of the United States may be acquired, transported, melted or treated, or earmarked or held in custody for foreign or domestic account without the necessity of holding a license.

SEC. 15. **Gold situated in the possessions of the United States.**—Gold in any form (other than United States gold coin) situated in places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States beyond the limits of the continental United States may be acquired, transported, melted or treated, imported, exported, or earmarked or held in custody for the account of persons other than residents of the continental United States, by persons not domiciled in the continental United States: *Provided, however*, That gold may be transported from the continental United States to the possessions of the United States only under license for export issued pursuant to sections 25(3), 32, 33, or 34, or, if fabricated gold, subject to the conditions specified in section 16(2).

SEC. 16. **Fabricated gold.**—(1) Fabricated gold may be acquired, transported within the United States, imported, or held in custody for domestic account without the necessity of holding a license therefor: *Provided, however*, That it may be transported from the continental United States to other places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States only subject to the conditions hereinafter specified in paragraph (2) of this section.

(2) Fabricated gold may be exported, or transported from the continental United States, without the necessity of obtaining a license, provided that an affidavit shall have been executed on form TG–10 and filed in duplicate with the collector of customs at the port of shipment from the continental United States or with the postmaster at the place of mailing; and such collector or postmaster shall have endorsed on the duplicate copy of such affidavit that he is satisfied that the shipment from the continental United States is not being made for the purpose of holding or disposing of the fabricated gold outside of the continental United States primarily for the value of the gold content: *Provided, further*, That persons leaving the continental United States may carry with them fabricated gold owned by them and for their personal use in its fabricated form of a fine gold content not exceeding 15 ounces without the necessity of filing such affidavit or obtaining an export license.

SEC. 17. **Metals containing gold.**—Metals containing not more than 5 troy ounces of fine gold per short ton may be acquired, transported within the United States, imported, or held in custody for domestic

account without the necessity of obtaining a license therefor. Such metals may be melted or treated, exported, and held in custody for foreign account only to the extent permitted by, and subject to the conditions prescribed in, or pursuant to, article III.

SEC. 18. **Unmelted scrap gold.**—Unmelted scrap gold may be held and transported within the United States in amounts containing not more than 5 troy ounces of fine gold without the necessity of holding a license.

SEC. 19. **Gold in its natural state.**—Gold in its natural state (i.e., gold recovered from natural sources which has not been melted, smelted, or refined or otherwise treated by heating or by a chemical or electrical process) may be acquired, transported within the United States, imported, or held in custody for domestic account without the necessity of holding a license therefor. Such native gold may be melted or treated or exported only to the extent permitted by, and subject to the conditions prescribed in, or pursuant to, article III.

32-14-56

SEC. 20. **Rare coin.**—Gold coin of recognized special value to collectors of rare and unusual coin (but not including quarter eagles, otherwise known as $2.50 pieces, unless held, together with rare and unusual coin and as part of a collection for historical, scientific, or numismatic purposes, containing not more than four quarter eagles of the same date and design, and struck by the same mint) may be acquired and held, transported within the United States, imported, or held in custody for domestic account without the necessity of holding a license therefor. Such coin may be exported only under license on form TGL–11 issued by the Director of the Mint. Application for such a license shall be executed on form TG–11 and filed with the Director of the Mint, Washington, D.C.

ARTICLE III. GOLD FOR INDUSTRIAL, PROFESSIONAL, AND ARTISTIC USE

SECTION 21. "**Twenty-five-ounce exemption**".—Any person requiring gold for use in the industry, profession, or art in which he is regularly engaged may replenish his stocks of gold (in addition to fabricated gold) up to the amount actually required for a period not exceeding 3 months (but in no event in an aggregate amount exceeding 25 ounces of fine gold held at any one time) by acquisitions of gold bullion held under licenses issued pursuant to section 23, without the necessity of obtaining a license for such acquisitions; and the gold so acquired may be held, transported, melted or treated, for use by such person in his industry, profession, or art but for no other purpose. Gold may not be acquired and held under this section by persons engaged primarily or incidentally in the business of buying and selling gold other than fabricated gold.

SEC. 22. **Licenses required.**—Except as permitted in article II and in section 21 of this article, gold may be acquired and held, transported,

melted or treated, imported, exported, or earmarked for industrial, professional, or artistic use only to the extent permitted by licenses issued under section 23 hereof.

SEC. 23. **Purposes for which licenses shall be issued.**—The mints shall issue licenses authorizing the acquisition and holding, transportation, melting and treating, importing, exporting, and holding for domestic account of gold which the mint is satisfied is required for legitimate and customary use in industry, profession, or art, by an applicant regularly engaged in the mint district of such mint (1) in the business of furnishing or processing gold for industry, profession, or art, or for sale to the United States, (2) in an industry, profession, or art in which stocks of gold in excess of 25 fine ounces are required to be maintained by the applicant.

SEC. 24. **Applications.**—Every application for a license under section 23 shall be made on form TG–12 (except that applications for export shall be made on form TG–15) and shall be filed in duplicate with the United States mint for the mint district in which is located the applicant's principal place of business. No person shall make application to more than one mint; and, in the event any one person is, through misrepresentation or mistake, issued a license under this article by more than one mint, all licenses issued to such person shall be void from the date of issuance to such person of a license by a second mint. Every applicant for a license under section 23 shall state in his application whether or not any applications have been filed by or licenses issued to any partnership, association, or corporation in which the applicant has a substantial interest or if the applicant is a partnership, association, or corporation, by or to a person having a substantial interest in such partnership, association, or corporation. No mint shall issue any license to any person if in its judgment more than one license for the same purpose will be held for the principal use or benefit of the same persons or interests. Any person licensed under this article acquiring a principal interest in any partnership, association, or corporation holding a license under this article for this purpose shall immediately so inform the mints which issued the licenses.

SEC. 25. **Licenses.**—(1) Upon receipt of the application and after making such investigation of the case as it may deem advisable, the mint, if satisfied that gold is necessary for the legitimate and customary requirements of the applicant's industry, profession, art, or business, shall issue to the applicant a license on form TGL–12, TGL–13, or TGL–14, whichever is designated in rulings of the Secretary of the Treasury for the kind of business, industry, profession, or art in which the applicant is engaged.

(2) Licenses issued under this article may entitle the licensee to acquire and hold not to exceed a maximum amount specified therein, which amount shall not be greater than the estimated requirements of the licensee for a period of 3 months; and such license may authorize the licensee to transport such gold from place to place within the United States, melt or treat it to the extent necessary to meet the requirements of the industry, profession, or art for which it was acquired and held or otherwise to carry out the purposes for which it is held under license, and may authorize the licensee to import gold so long as the maximum amount of gold held after importation does not exceed the maximum amount authorized by the license to be held.

(3) No license on form TGL–12, TGL–13, or TGL–14, shall authorize the licensee to export or transport from the continental United States, without a supplementary license on form TGL–15 issued by the mint which issued the license on form TGL–12, TGL–13, or TGL–14, gold in any form (except that fabricated gold may be exported or transported from the continental United States subject to the conditions specified in section 16 (2)). Export licenses on form TGL–15 shall be issued only with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and upon application made on form TG–15 showing to the satisfaction of the mint and the Secretary of the Treasury that the export or transport from the continental United States is for a specific and customary industrial, professional, or artistic use connected with the applicant's business, and not for the purpose of using or holding or disposing of such gold beyond the limits of the continental United States as, or in lieu of, money, or for the value of its gold content.

(4) No license issued under this article shall entitle the licensee to acquire and hold, transport, melt or treat, import or export, or hold in custody any gold coin.

SEC. 26. **Records.**—Every person holding a license issued pursuant to section 23 shall keep exact records of all his acquisitions and deliveries of gold. His records shall contain the name, address, and license number of each person from whom he acquires, or to whom he delivers, gold (other than fabricated gold) and shall show the amount, date, and description of each such acquisition and delivery, and such records shall be available for examination by a representative of the Treasury Department for at least 1 year after the date of the disposition of such gold.

SEC. 27. **Reports.**—Every person holding a license on form TGL–12, TGL–13, or TGL–14 shall file with the mint which issued his license, on or before the 15th day of February, May, August, and November, a report on form TGR–12, TGR–13, or TGR–14, respectively, for the quarter ending on the first day of such months.

ARTICLE IV. GOLD FOR THE PURPOSE OF SETTLING INTERNATIONAL BALANCES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

SEC. 28.—The Federal Reserve banks may from time to time acquire from the United States by redemption of gold certificates in accordance with section 6 of the Act, such amounts of gold bullion as, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, are necessary to settle international balances or to maintain the equal purchasing power of every kind of currency of the United States. Such banks may also acquire gold abroad or may acquire gold in the United States which has not been held in noncompliance with the Executive orders, or the orders of the Secretary of the Treasury, issued under sections 2 and 3 of the Act of March 9, 1933, entitled "An act to provide relief in the existing national emergency in banking and for other purposes", or in noncompliance with any regulations or rulings made thereunder or licenses issued pursuant thereto, or acquired and held, transported, melted or treated, imported, exported, earmarked or held in custody for foreign or domestic account in violation of the Act or regulations issued thereunder, including these regulations.

SEC. 29.—The gold acquired under section 28 may be held, transported, imported, exported, or earmarked or held in custody for foreign or domestic account for the purposes of settling international balances or maintaining the equal purchasing power of every kind of currency of the United States: *Provided*, That if the gold is not used for such purposes within 6 months from the date of acquisition, it shall (unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall have extended the period within which such gold may be so held) be paid and delivered to the Treasurer of the United States against payment therefor by credits in equivalent amounts in dollars in the accounts authorized under the sixteenth paragraph of section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended.

SEC. 30.—The provisions of this article shall not be construed to permit any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, other than a Federal Reserve bank, to acquire gold for the purposes specified in this article, or to permit any person to acquire gold from a Federal Reserve bank except to the extent that his license issued hereunder specifically so provides.

ARTICLE V. GOLD FOR OTHER PURPOSES NOT INCONSISTENT WITH THE PURPOSES OF THE GOLD RESERVE ACT OF 1934

SEC. 31. **Licenses required.**—Gold may be acquired and held, transported, melted or treated, imported, exported, or earmarked or held in custody for foreign or domestic account, for purposes other than those specified in articles III and IV not inconsistent with the pur-

poses of the Act only to the extent permitted in article II or under a license issued under section 32, 33, or 34.

SEC. 32. **Gold imported in gold-bearing materials for reexport.**—The United States assay office at New York or the United States mint at San Francisco shall issue licenses on form TGL–16, authorizing the export of gold which such assay office or mint is satisfied was refined (or is equivalent to gold refined) from gold-bearing materials imported into the United States, provided such gold is imported, acquired, and held, transported, melted and treated as permitted in article II or in accordance with a license issued under section 23 hereof and subject to the following provisions:

(1) *Notation upon entry.*—Upon the formal entry into the United States of any gold-bearing materials, the importer shall declare to the collector of customs at the port where the material is formally entered that the importation is made with the intention of exporting the gold refined therefrom. The collector shall make on the entry a notation to this effect and forward a copy of the entry to the United States assay office at New York or to the United States mint at San Francisco, whichever is designated by the importer.

(2) *Sampling and assaying.*—Promptly upon the receipt of each importation of gold-bearing material at the plant where it is first to be treated, it shall be weighed, sampled, and assayed for the gold content. A reserve commercial sample shall be retained by such plant for at least 1 year from the date of importation, unless the assay is sooner verified by the Treasury Department.

(3) *Plant records.*—The importer shall cause an exact record, covering each importation, to be kept at the plant of first treatment. The records shall show the gross wet weight of the importation, the weight of containers, if any, the net wet weight, the percentage and weight of moisture, the net dry weight, and the gold content shown by the settlement assay. An attested copy of such record shall be filed promptly with the assay office at New York or the mint at San Francisco, whichever has been designated to receive a copy of the entry. The plant records herein required to be kept shall be available for examination by a representative of the Treasury Department for at least 1 year after the date of the disposition of such gold.

(4) *Application for export license.*—Not later than 3 months from the date of entry the importer shall file with the New York assay office or the mint at San Francisco, whichever has been designated to receive a copy of the entry, an application on form TG–16 for a permit to export refined gold not in excess of the amount shown by the settlement sheet covering the importation. The application shall be accompanied by two duly attested copies of the settlement sheet.

(5) *Issuance of serial numbered certificates.*—If the mint is satisfied as to the accuracy of the data shown on such application, it shall issue to the importer a dated serial numbered certificate, which shall show the amount of gold specified by the application and the amount specified by the settlement sheet. The Director of the Mint shall prescribe the form of such certificate.

(6) *Issuance of export license.*—Upon delivery of the serial numbered certificate to the assay office at New York or to the mint at San Francisco, whichever has issued the certificate, within 120 days from the date the certificate was issued, the mint shall issue to the applicant an export license on form TGL–16 to export refined gold in an amount not exceeding the amount specified in the settlement sheet as shown on such certificate.

(7) *Exportation prior to receipt of settlement sheet.*—Upon a showing in the application that an exportation with respect to any gold-bearing materials imported into the United States for refining is necessary prior to the time the settlement sheet can be procured, the assay office at New York or the mint at San Francisco, whichever was designated by the importer, may receive the application with duplicate certified copies of the report of the applicant's actual test assay. If prior reports of such applicant have been approximately substantiated by the settlement sheets, a license to export up to 90 percent of the amount of gold which such report estimates will be realized from such gold-bearing materials may be granted.

SEC. 33. **Gold imported for reexport.**—Gold may be imported, transported, and exported without the necessity of holding a license, provided the gold remains under customs custody throughout the period during which it is within the customs limits of the United States. Except as provided in the foregoing sentence, gold may be imported for reexport, held, and transported within the United States under the provisions of this section only under license. The United States assay office at New York or the United States mint at San Francisco may, subject to the following provisions, issue licenses on form TGL–17 authorizing the importation, holding, transportation, and exportation of gold which the office or mint is satisfied is imported for prompt reexport.

(1) *Notation upon entry.*—Upon the formal entry into the United States of gold intended for prompt reexport, the importer shall declare to the collector of customs at the port where the gold is formally entered that it is entered for prompt reexport. The collector shall make a notation of this declaration upon the entry and forward a copy of the entry to the assay office at New York or the mint at San Francisco, whichever is designated by the importer.

(2) *Application for license.*—The importer shall forthwith file an application on form TG–17 with the assay office at New York or the mint at San Francisco, whichever has been designated to receive a copy of the entry.

(3) *License.*—Upon receipt of the application and after making such investigation of the case as it may deem advisable, the assay office or mint to which the application is made, if satisfied that the gold was imported for prompt reexport, shall issue to the applicant a license on form TGL–17.

SEC. 34. The Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, shall issue licenses authorizing the acquisition, transportation, melting or treating, importing, exporting, or earmarking or holding in custody for foreign or domestic account of gold, for purposes other than those specified in articles III and IV, and sections 32 and 33 of this article, which, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, are not inconsistent with the purposes of the Act, subject to the following provisions:

(1) *Applications.*—Every application for a license under this section shall be made on form TG–18 and shall be filed in duplicate with the Federal Reserve bank for the district in which the applicant resides or has his principal place of business. Upon receipt of the application and after making such investigation of the case as it may deem advisable, the Federal Reserve bank shall transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury the original of the application, together with any supplemental information it may deem appropriate. The Federal Reserve bank shall retain the duplicate of the application for its records.

(2) *Licenses.*—If the issuance of a license is approved, the Federal Reserve bank which received and transmitted the application will be advised by the Secretary of the Treasury and directed to issue a license on form TGL–18. If a license is denied, the Federal Reserve bank will be so advised and shall immediately notify the applicant. The decision of the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the granting or denying of a license shall be final. If a license is granted, the Federal Reserve bank shall thereupon note upon the duplicate of the application therefor, the date of approval and issuance and the amount of gold specified in such license.

(3) *Reports.*—Within 7 days of the disposition of the gold acquired or held under a license issued under this section, or within 7 days of export, if such exportation is authorized, the licensee shall file a report in duplicate on form TGR–18 with the Federal Reserve bank through which the license was issued. Upon receipt of such report, the Federal Reserve bank shall transmit the original thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury and retain the duplicate for its records.

ARTICLE VI. PURCHASE OF GOLD BY MINTS

SEC. 35. The mints, subject to the conditions specified in these regulations, and the general regulations governing the mints, are authorized to purchase:

(*a*) Gold recovered from natural deposits in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and which shall not have entered into monetary or industrial use;

(*b*) Unmelted scrap gold;

(*c*) Gold imported into the United States after January 30, 1934; and

(*d*) Such other gold as may be authorized from time to time by rulings of the Secretary of the Treasury; *Provided, however,* That no gold shall be purchased by any mint or assay office under the provisions of this article which, in the opinion of the mint, has been held at any time in noncompliance with the act of March 9, 1933, any Executive orders or orders of the Secretary of the Treasury issued thereunder, or in noncompliance with any regulations prescribed under such orders or licenses issued pursuant thereto or which, in the opinion of the mint, has been acquired and held, transported, melted or treated or held in custody in violation of the Act or of regulations issued thereunder, including these regulations.

SEC. 36. **Deposits.**—Gold in the form of unmelted scrap gold, coins, bars, kings, and buttons will be received in amounts of not less than one troy ounce of fine gold. Gold in the form of retort sponge, lumps, nuggets, grains, and dust, in their native state free from earth and stone, or nearly so, will be received in amounts of not less than two troy ounces of fine gold. Deposits of gold shall not contain less than 200 parts of gold in 1,000 by assay. In the case of gold forwarded to a mint by mail or express, a letter of transmittal shall be sent with each package. When there is a material discrepancy between the actual and invoice weights of a deposit, further action in regard to it will be deferred pending communication with the depositor.

SEC. 37. **Rejection of gold by mint.**—Deposits of gold which do not conform to the requirements of sections 35 or 36, or which otherwise are unsuitable for mint treatment shall be rejected and returned to the person delivering the same at his risk and expense. Any deposit of gold which has been held at any time in noncompliance with the act of March 9, 1933, any Executive orders or orders of the Secretary of the Treasury issued thereunder, or in noncompliance with any regulations prescribed under such orders or licenses issued pursuant thereto, or in noncompliance with the Act and any regulations issued thereunder, including these regulations, or any licenses issued

pursuant thereto or hereto may be held subject to the penalties provided in section 12 hereof, or sections 2 or 3 of said act of March 9, 1933.

SEC. 38. **Gold recovered from natural deposits in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof.**—(1) The mints shall not purchase any gold under clause (*a*) of section 35 unless the deposit of such gold is accompanied by a properly executed affidavit as follows:

> An affidavit on form TG–19 shall be filed with each delivery of gold by persons who have recovered such gold by mining or panning in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof: *Provided, however*, That such persons delivering gold in the form of nuggets or dust having an aggregate weight of not more than 5 ounces, which they have recovered from mining or panning in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, may accompany such delivery with full and complete information on form TG–19 without the requirement of an oath.
>
> An affidavit on form TG–20 shall be filed with each delivery of gold by persons who have recovered such gold from gold-bearing materials in the regular course of their business of operating a custom mill, smelter, or refinery.
>
> An affidavit on form TG–21 together with a statement also under oath giving (a) the names of the persons from whom gold was purchased; (b) amount and description of each lot of gold purchased; (c) the location of the mine or placer deposit from which each lot was taken; and (d) the period within which such gold was taken from the mine or placer deposit, shall be filed with each such delivery of gold by persons who have purchased such gold directly from the persons who have mined or panned such gold.

In addition such persons shall show that the gold was acquired, held, melted and treated, and transported by them in accordance with a license issued pursuant to section 23 hereof, or that such acquisition, holding, melting and treating, and transportation is permitted under article II without necessity of holding a license.

SEC. 39. **Unmelted scrap gold.**—No deposit of unmelted scrap gold shall be accepted unless accompanied by a properly executed affidavit on form TG–22. In addition the depositors of such gold shall establish to the satisfaction of the mint that the gold was acquired, held, and transported by them in accordance with a license issued pursuant to these regulations.

SEC. 40. **Imported gold.**—The mints are authorized to purchase only such gold imported into the United States as has been in customs custody throughout the period in which it shall have been situated within the customs limits of the continental United States, and then only subject to the following provisions:

(1) *Notation upon entry.*—Upon formal entry into the United States of any gold intended for sale to a mint under this article,

the importer shall declare to the collector of customs at the port of entry where the gold is formally entered that the gold is entered for such sale. The collector shall make a notation of this declaration upon the entry and forward a copy to the mint designated by the importer.

(2) Upon the deposit of the gold with the mint designated by the importer, the importer shall file an affidavit executed in duplicate on form TG–23.

SEC. 41. **Records and reports.**—Every person delivering gold in accordance with this article, who is required to be licensed to hold gold, shall keep an exact record of all gold mined, acquired, and all deliveries of gold made by such person as provided in section 26 hereof and shall file with the mint which issued the license the reports required under section 27 hereof. The mints shall not purchase gold under the provisions of this article from any person who has failed to comply with these regulations or the terms of his license.

SEC. 42. **Purchase price.**—The mints shall pay for all gold purchased by them in accordance with this article $35.00 (less one fourth of 1 percent) per troy ounce of fine gold, but shall retain from such purchase price an amount equal to all mint charges. This price may be changed by the Secretary of the Treasury without notice other than by notice of such change mailed or telegraphed to the mints.

ARTICLE VII. SALE OF GOLD BY MINTS

SEC. 43. Each mint is authorized to sell gold to persons licensed by it to acquire such gold for use in industry, profession, or art: *Provided, however*, That no mint may sell gold to any person in an amount which, in the opinion of such mint, exceeds the amount actually required by such licensee for a period of 3 months. Prior to the sale of any gold under this article, the mint shall require the purchaser to execute and file in duplicate an affidavit on form TG–24, or, if such purchaser is in the business of furnishing gold for use in industries, professions, and arts, on form TG–25. The mints are authorized to refuse to sell gold in amounts less than 25 ounces, and shall not sell gold under the provisions of this article to any person who has failed to comply with these regulations or the terms of his license.

SEC. 44. **Sale price.**—The mints shall charge for all gold sold under this article $35.00 (plus one fourth of 1 percent) per troy ounce of fine gold. This price may be changed by the Secretary of the Treasury without notice other than by notice of such change mailed or telegraphed to the mints.

ARTICLE VIII. TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

SEC. 45. Licenses issued by the United States mints and assay offices on Form TGL–4 and TGL–4A, shall until March 15, 1934, be deemed licenses under section 23 hereof. Such licenses on Form TGL–4 will authorize the licensee until March 15, 1934, to acquire—

(1) gold held under License TGL–4 or TGL–4A or under License TGL–12, TGL–13, or TGL–14 issued pursuant to these regulations;

(2) unmelted scrap gold from persons who acquired and hold such gold lawfully; or

(3) gold bullion from the mint which issued his licenses;

and to hold, transport, melt and treat, gold now lawfully held or so acquired in amounts authorized by the license. Such licenses on Form TGL–4A will authorize the licensee until March 15, 1934, to acquire unmelted scrap gold—

(1) held under License TGL–4A or under License TGL–12, issued pursuant to these regulations; or

(2) from persons who acquired and hold unmelted scrap gold lawfully;

and to hold and transport unmelted scrap gold now lawfully held or so acquired in amounts authorized by the license.

SEC. 46. Licenses to hold gold in custody, issued by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury on forms TGL–1 and TGL–2 up to and including March 15, 1934, shall be deemed licenses to hold such gold in custody subject to the conditions prescribed therein, unless sooner terminated by the terms thereof.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved:

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
THE WHITE HOUSE.

Articles I, II, III, IV, V, and VIII approved January 30, 1934.
Articles VI and VII approved January 31, 1934.

GOLD RESERVE ACT OF 1934

AN ACT To protect the currency system of the United States, to provide for the better use of the monetary gold stock of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the short title of this Act shall be the "Gold Reserve Act of 1934."

SEC. 2. (a) Upon the approval of this Act all right, title, and interest, and every claim of the Federal Reserve Board, of every Federal Reserve bank, and of every Federal Reserve agent, in and to any and all gold coin and gold bullion shall pass to and are hereby vested in the United States; and in payment therefor credits in equivalent amounts in dollars are hereby established in the Treasury in the accounts authorized under the sixteenth paragraph of section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as heretofore and by this Act amended (U.S.C., title 12, sec. 467). Balances in such accounts shall be payable in gold certificates, which shall be in such form and in such denominations as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine. All gold so transferred, not in the possession of the United States, shall be held in custody for the United States and delivered upon the order of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Reserve banks, and the Federal Reserve agents shall give such instructions and shall take such action as may be necessary to assure that such gold shall be so held and delivered.

(b) Section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, is further amended in the following respects:

(1) The third sentence of the first paragraph is amended to read as follows: "They shall be redeemed in lawful money on demand at the Treasury Department of the United States, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, or at any Federal Reserve bank."

(2) So much of the third sentence of the second paragraph as precedes the proviso is amended to read as follows: "The collateral security thus offered shall be notes, drafts, bills of exchange, or acceptances acquired under the provisions of section 13 of this Act, or bills of exchange endorsed by a member bank of any Federal Reserve district and purchased under the provisions of section 14 of this Act, or bankers' acceptances purchased under the provisions of said section 14, or gold certificates:".

(3) The first sentence of the third paragraph is amended to read as follows: "Every Federal Reserve bank shall maintain reserves in gold certificates or lawful money of not less than 35 per centum against its deposits and reserves in gold certificates of not less than 40 per centum against its Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation: *Provided, however*, That when the Federal Reserve agent holds gold certificates as collateral for Federal Reserve notes issued to the bank such gold certificates shall be counted as part of the reserve which such bank is required to maintain against its Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation."

(4) The fifth and sixth sentences of the third paragraph are amended to read as follows: "Notes presented for redemption at the Treasury of the United States shall be paid out of the redemption fund and returned to the Federal Reserve banks through which they were originally issued, and thereupon such Federal Reserve bank shall, upon demand of the Secretary of the Treasury, reimburse such redemption fund in lawful money or, if such Federal Reserve notes have been redeemed by the Treasurer in gold certificates, then such funds shall be reimbursed to the extent deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Treasury in gold certificates, and such Federal Reserve bank shall, so long as any of its Federal Reserve notes remain outstanding, maintain with the Treasurer in gold certificates an amount sufficient in the judgment of the Secretary to provide for all redemptions to be made by the Treasurer. Federal Reserve notes received by the Treasurer otherwise than for redemption may be exchanged for gold certificates out of the redemption fund hereinafter provided and returned to the Reserve bank through which they were originally issued, or they may be returned to such bank for the credit of the United States."

(5) The fourth, fifth, and sixth paragraphs are amended to read as follows:

"The Federal Reserve Board shall require each Federal Reserve bank to maintain on deposit in the Treasury of the United States a sum in gold certificates sufficient in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury for the redemption of the Federal Reserve notes issued to such bank, but in no event less than 5 per centum of the total amount of notes issued less the amount of gold certificates held by the Federal Reserve agent as collateral security; but such deposit of gold certificates shall be counted and included as part of the 40 per centum reserve hereinbefore required. The Board shall have the right, acting through the Federal Reserve agent, to grant in whole or in part, or to reject entirely the application of any Federal Reserve bank for Federal Reserve notes; but to the extent that such application may be granted the Federal Reserve Board shall, through its local Federal Reserve agent, supply Federal Reserve notes to the banks so applying, and such bank shall be charged with the amount of the notes issued to it and shall pay such rate of interest as may be established by the Federal Reserve Board on only that amount of such notes which equals the total amount of its outstanding Federal Reserve notes less the amount of gold certificates held by the Federal Reserve agent as collateral security. Federal Reserve notes issued to any such bank shall, upon delivery, together with such notes of such Federal Reserve bank as may be issued under section 18 of this Act upon security of United States 2 per centum Government bonds, become a first and paramount lien on all the assets of such bank.

"Any Federal Reserve bank may at any time reduce its liability for outstanding Federal Reserve notes by depositing with the Federal Reserve agent its Federal Reserve notes, gold certificates, or lawful money of the United States. Federal Reserve notes so deposited shall not be reissued, except upon compliance with the conditions of an original issue.

"The Federal Reserve agent shall hold such gold certificates or lawful money available exclusively for exchange for the outstanding

Federal Reserve notes when offered by the Reserve bank of which he is a director. Upon the request of the Secretary of the Treasury the Federal Reserve Board shall require the Federal Reserve agent to transmit to the Treasurer of the United States so much of the gold certificates held by him as collateral security for Federal Reserve notes as may be required for the exclusive purpose of the redemption of such Federal Reserve notes, but such gold certificates when deposited with the Treasurer shall be counted and considered as if collateral security on deposit with the Federal Reserve agent."

(6) The eighth paragraph is amended to read as follows:

"All Federal Reserve notes and all gold certificates and lawful money issued to or deposited with any Federal Reserve agent under the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act shall hereafter be held for such agent, under such rules and regulations as the Federal Reserve Board may prescribe, in the joint custody of himself and the Federal Reserve bank to which he is accredited. Such agent and such Federal Reserve bank shall be jointly liable for the safe-keeping of such Federal Reserve notes, gold certificates, and lawful money. Nothing herein contained, however, shall be construed to prohibit a Federal Reserve agent from depositing gold certificates with the Federal Reserve Board, to be held by such Board subject to his order, or with the Treasurer of the United States for the purposes authorized by law."

(7) The sixteenth paragraph is amended to read as follows:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to receive deposits of gold or of gold certificates with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States when tendered by any Federal Reserve bank or Federal Reserve agent for credit to its or his account with the Federal Reserve Board. The Secretary shall prescribe by regulation the form of receipt to be issued by the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer to the Federal Reserve bank or Federal Reserve agent making the deposit, and a duplicate of such receipt shall be delivered to the Federal Reserve Board by the Treasurer at Washington upon proper advices from any Assistant Treasurer that such deposit has been made. Deposits so made shall be held subject to the orders of the Federal Reserve Board and shall be payable in gold certificates on the order of the Federal Reserve Board to any Federal Reserve bank or Federal Reserve agent at the Treasury or at the Subtreasury of the United States nearest the place of business of such Federal Reserve bank or such Federal Reserve agent. The order used by the Federal Reserve Board in making such payments shall be signed by the governor or vice governor, or such other officers or members as the Board may by regulation prescribe. The form of such order shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury."

(8) The eighteenth paragraph is amended to read as follows:

"Deposits made under this section standing to the credit of any Federal Reserve bank with the Federal Reserve Board shall, at the option of said bank, be counted as part of the lawful reserve which it is required to maintain against outstanding Federal Reserve notes, or as a part of the reserve it is required to maintain against deposits."

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury shall, by regulations issued hereunder, with the approval of the President, prescribe the conditions under which gold may be acquired and held, transported, melted or

treated, imported, exported, or earmarked: (a) for industrial, professional, and artistic use; (b) by the Federal Reserve banks for the purpose of settling international balances; and, (c) for such other purposes as in his judgment are not inconsistent with the purposes of this Act. Gold in any form may be acquired, transported, melted or treated, imported, exported, or earmarked or held in custody for foreign or domestic account (except on behalf of the United States) only to the extent permitted by, and subject to the conditions prescribed in, or pursuant to, such regulations. Such regulations may exempt from the provisions of this section, in whole or in part, gold situated in the Philippine Islands or other places beyond the limits of the continental United States.

SEC. 4. Any gold withheld, acquired, transported, melted or treated, imported, exported, or earmarked or held in custody, in violation of this Act or of any regulations issued hereunder, or licenses issued pursuant thereto, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure, and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law; and in addition any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Act or of any such regulations or licenses, shall be subject to a penalty equal to twice the value of the gold in respect of which such failure occurred.

SEC. 5. No gold shall hereafter be coined, and no gold coin shall hereafter be paid out or delivered by the United States: *Provided, however*, That coinage may continue to be executed by the mints of the United States for foreign countries in accordance with the Act of January 29, 1874 (U.S.C., title 31, sec. 367). All gold coin of the United States shall be withdrawn from circulation, and, together with all other gold owned by the United States, shall be formed into bars of such weights and degrees of fineness as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

SEC. 6. Except to the extent permitted in regulations which may be issued hereunder by the Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the President, no currency of the United States shall be redeemed in gold: *Provided, however*, That gold certificates owned by the Federal Reserve banks shall be redeemed at such times and in such amounts as, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, are necessary to maintain the equal purchasing power of every kind of currency of the United States: *And provided further*, That the reserve for United States notes and for Treasury notes of 1890, and the security for gold certificates (including the gold certificates held in the Treasury for credits payable therein) shall be maintained in gold bullion equal to the dollar amounts required by law, and the reserve for Federal Reserve notes shall be maintained in gold certificates, or in credits payable in gold certificates maintained with the Treasurer of the United States under section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as heretofore and by this Act amended.

No redemptions in gold shall be made except in gold bullion bearing the stamp of a United States mint or assay office in an amount equivalent at the time of redemption to the currency surrendered for such purpose.

SEC. 7. In the event that the weight of the gold dollar shall at any time be reduced, the resulting increase in value of the gold held

by the United States (including the gold held as security for gold certificates and as a reserve for any United States notes and for Treasury notes of 1890) shall be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt; and, in the event that the weight of the gold dollar shall at any time be increased, the resulting decrease in value of the gold held as a reserve for any United States notes and for Treasury notes of 1890, and as security for gold certificates shall be compensated by transfers of gold bullion from the general fund, and there is hereby appropriated an amount sufficient to provide for such transfers and to cover the decrease in value of the gold in the general fund.

SEC. 8. Section 3700 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., title 31, sec. 734) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3700. With the approval of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury may purchase gold in any amounts, at home or abroad, with any direct obligations, coin, or currency of the United States, authorized by law, or with any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, at such rates and upon such terms and conditions as he may deem most advantageous to the public interest; any provision of law relating to the maintenance of parity, or limiting the purposes for which any of such obligations, coin, or currency, may be issued, or requiring any such obligations to be offered as a popular loan or on a competitive basis, or to be offered or issued at not less than par, to the contrary notwithstanding. All gold so purchased shall be included as an asset of the general fund of the Treasury."

SEC. 9. Section 3699 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., title 31, sec. 733) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3699. The Secretary of the Treasury may anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt, by a period not exceeding one year, from time to time, either with or without a rebate of interest upon the coupons, as to him may seem expedient; and he may sell gold in any amounts, at home or abroad, in such manner and at such rates and upon such terms and conditions as he may deem most advantageous to the public interest, and the proceeds of any gold so sold shall be covered into the general fund of the Treasury: *Provided, however*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may sell the gold which is required to be maintained as a reserve or as security for currency issued by the United States, only to the extent necessary to maintain such currency at a parity with the gold dollar."

SEC. 10. (a) For the purpose of stabilizing the exchange value of the dollar, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, directly or through such agencies as he may designate, is authorized, for the account of the fund established in this section, to deal in gold and foreign exchange and such other instruments of credit and securities as he may deem necessary to carry out the purpose of this section. An annual audit of such funds shall be made and a report thereof submitted to the President.

(b) To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the provisions of this section there is hereby appropriated, out of the receipts which are directed to be covered into the Treasury under section 7 hereof, the sum of $2,000,000,000, which sum when available shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States in a stabilization fund (hereinafter called the "fund") under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President,

whose decisions shall be final and not be subject to review by any other officer of the United States. The fund shall be available for expenditure, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and in his discretion, for any purpose in connection with carrying out the provisions of this section, includng the investment and reinvestment in direct obligations of the United States of any portions of the fund which the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, may from time to time determine are not currently required for stabilizing the exchange value of the dollar. The proceeds of all sales and investments and all earnings and interest accruing under the operations of this section shall be paid into the fund and shall be available for the purposes of the fund.

(c) All the powers conferred by this section shall expire two years after the date of enactment of this Act, unless the President shall sooner declare the existing emergency ended and the operation of the stabilization fund terminated; but the President may extend such period for not more than one additional year after such date by proclamation recognizing the continuance of such emergency.

SEC. 11. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, with the approval of the President, such rules and regulations as the Secretary may deem necessary or proper to carry out the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 12. Paragraph (b) (2), of section 43, title III, of the Act approved May 12, 1933 (Public, Numbered 10, Seventy-third Congress), is amended by adding two new sentences at the end thereof, reading as follows:

"Nor shall the weight of the gold dollar be fixed in any event at more than 60 per centum of its present weight. The powers of the President specified in this paragraph shall be deemed to be separate, distinct, and continuing powers, and may be exercised by him, from time to time, severally or together, whenever and as the expressed objects of this section in his judgment may require; except that such powers shall expire two years after the date of enactment of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 unless the President shall sooner declare the existing emergency ended, but the President may extend such period for not more than one additional year after such date by proclamation recognizing the continuance of such emergency."

Paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of section 43, title III, of an act entitled "An act to relieve the existing national economic emergency by increasing agricultural purchasing power, to raise revenue for extraordinary expenses incurred by reason of such emergency, to provide emergency relief with respect to agricultural indebtedness, to provide for the orderly liquidation of joint-stock land banks, and for other purposes", approved May 12, 1933, is amended by adding at the end of said paragraph (2) the following:

"The President, in addition to the authority to provide for the unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio so fixed, under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, is further authorized to cause to be issued and delivered to the tenderer of silver for coinage, silver certificates in lieu of the standard silver dollars to which the tenderer would be entitled and in an amount in dollars equal to the number of coined standard silver dollars that the tenderer of such silver for coinage would receive in standard silver dollars.

"The President is further authorized to issue silver certificates in such denominations as he may prescribe against any silver bullion, silver, or standard silver dollars in the Treasury not then held for redemption of any outstanding silver certificates, and to coin standard silver dollars or subsidiary currency for the redemption of such silver certificates.

"The President is authorized, in his discretion, to prescribe different terms and conditions and to make different charges, or to collect different seigniorage, for the coinage of silver of foreign production than for the coinage of silver produced in the United States or its dependencies. The silver certificates herein referred to shall be issued, delivered, and circulated substantially in conformity with the law now governing existing silver certificates, except as may herein be expressly provided to the contrary, and shall have and possess all of the privileges and the legal tender characteristics of existing silver certificates now in the Treasury of the United States, or in circulation.

"The President is authorized, in addition to other powers, to reduce the weight of the standard silver dollar in the same percentage that he reduces the weight of the gold dollar.

"The President is further authorized to reduce and fix the weight of subsidiary coins so as to maintain the parity of such coins with the standard silver dollar and with the gold dollar."

SEC. 13. All actions, regulations, rules, orders, and proclamations heretofore taken, promulgated, made or issued by the President of the United States or the Secretary of the Treasury, under the Act of March 9, 1933, or under section 43 or section 45 of title III of the Act of May 12, 1933, are hereby approved, ratified, and confirmed.

SEC. 14. (a) The Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, is further amended as follows:

(1) By adding at the end of section 1 (U.S.C., title 31, sec. 752; Supp. VII, title 31, sec. 752), a new paragraph as follows:

"Notwithstanding the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time, when he deems it to be in the public interest, offer such bonds otherwise than as a popular loan and he may make allotments in full, or reject or reduce allotments upon any applications whether or not the offering was made as a popular loan."

(2) By inserting in section 8 (U.S.C., title 31, sec. 771), after the words "certificates of indebtedness", a comma and the words "Treasury bills".

(3) By striking out the figures "$7,500,000,000" where they appear in section 18 (U.S.C., title 31, sec. 753) and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "$10,000,000,000."

(4) By adding thereto two new sections, as follows:

"SEC. 19. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, any obligations authorized by this Act may be issued for the purchase, redemption, or refunding, at or before maturity, of any outstanding bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, or Treasury bills, of the United States, or to obtain funds for such purchase, redemption, or refunding, under such rules, regulations, terms, and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

"SEC. 20. The Secretary of the Treasury may issue any obligations authorized by this Act and maturing not more than one year from the

date of their issue on a discount basis and payable at maturity without interest. Any such obligations may also be offered for sale on a competitive basis under such regulations and upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and the decisions of the Secretary in respect of any issue shall be final."

(b) Section 6 of the Victory Liberty Loan Act (U.S.C., title 31, sec. 767; Supp. VII, title 31, secs. 767–767a) is amended by striking out the words "for refunding purposes", together with the preceding comma, at the end of the first sentence of subsection (a).

(c) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue gold certificates in such form and in such denominations as he may determine, against any gold held by the Treasurer of the United States, except the gold fund held as a reserve for any United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890. The amount of gold certificates issued and outstanding shall at no time exceed the value, at the legal standard, of the gold so held against gold certificates.

SEC. 15. As used in this Act the term "United States" means the Government of the United States; the term "the continental United States" means the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Alaska; the term "currency of the United States" means currency which is legal tender in the United States, and includes United States notes, Treasury notes of 1890, gold certificates, silver certificates, Federal Reserve notes, and circulating notes of Federal Reserve banks and national banking associations; and the term "person" means any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, including the Federal Reserve Board, Federal Reserve banks, and Federal Reserve agents. Wherever reference is made in this Act to equivalents as between dollars or currency of the United States and gold, one dollar or one dollar face amount of any currency of the United States equals such a number of grains of gold, nine tenths fine, as, at the time referred to, are contained in the standard unit of value, that is, so long as the President shall not have altered by proclamation the weight of the gold dollar under the authority of section 43, title III, of the Act approved May 12, 1933, as heretofore and by this Act amended, twenty-five and eight tenths grains of gold, nine tenths fine, and thereafter such a number of grains of gold, nine tenths fine, as the President shall have fixed under such authority.

SEC. 16. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved. If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 17. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved, January 30, 1934.

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[U.S. Treasury Dept]

(Mr. Du Bois kept original)

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

October 22, 1934

13-26-95

Mr. Hugh Rippeto
Assayer-in-Charge
United States Mint
New Orleans, Louisiana

My dear Sir:

Enclosed please find (21¢) twenty-one cents in postage, on receipt of which please return to me the gold mentioned in your letter of October 16.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure

[Treasury Dept]

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

November 7, 1934

13-26-97

Mr. Hugh T. Rippeto
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
United States Mint Service,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

My dear Sir:

On October 16 you wrote me that the Mint could not buy the gold which I had sent you in behalf of Miss L. M. Hubbard and that if we sent you 21¢ postage the gold would be returned by parcel insured post. We wrote you and sent the postage October 22 and have had no word from you.

Will you please let me know what has become of the gold? Miss Hubbard has had to leave the country and is now on the way to her home in Las Palmas, Canary Islands. I am writing in her behalf.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

UNITED STATES MINT SERVICE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

OFFICE OF
THE ASSAYER IN CHARGE
UNITED STATES MINT

November 15, 1934

13-26-98

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

In response to your letter dated November 7, 1934, please be advised that the shipment of gold referred to therein has been returned to Miss L. M. Hubbard, in your care, by parcel post, insured. Surplus postage of 45¢ in 3¢ stamps is returned herewith.

Very truly yours,

Hugh T. Rippetoe

Hugh T. Rippetoe
Assayer in Charge

Enclosure

[Universal Ethiopian Student's Assn.]

273 W. 134 Street
New York, N.Y.
Oct. 4th 1934.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
226 W. 150 St.
New York, N. Y.

13-45-39

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am the chairman of the Reserch committee of the Universal Ethiopian Students' Association. This organization was organized seven years ago for the purpose of aiding its members in the pursuit of college or University education, and to make a thorough study of the history of the human race. etc. During this period, we have sent a commission to the West Indies, several of the European countries, and West Africa for historical studies. After we heard the report of this commission, the entire membership decided that for a better understanding of what goes on across the seas, it would be far better for Groups of students to visit these foreign countries periodically. Now since we are absolutely too poor financially to pay the passages of Groups of students to these foreign countries, we conceived the idea that we would obtain a ship sufficiently large and take ourselves to these various places. Now, a ship large enough to do this is rather expensive, but in order to bring the price down to where we think we ought to be

able to reach it, we are constructing her ourselves; and when she is completed, we are going to mann her ourselves.

Therefore, in order that we might raise the balance of $3,000 which is necessary to complete the job, we are asking that you please help us by signing the inclosed statements which we desire to use as credentials. You will note, Dr. Du Bois, that Dr. Willis Huggins, and Professor Schumberg are helping us by giving us their signatures. Now these gentlemen know us; they know that our intentions are genuine, and you know them. Your signature will not be used for any newspaper publications; it will be used only as a certification to some persons who we know can, and who we believe will help us if they can be assured that we are whom we represent ourselves to be.

13-45-40

One of our committee approached you on the matter a week or so ago, and according to him, you refused. But as chairman of the committee, I am again addressing you personally; because I really don't believe you refused because you don't want to help us; but rather I believe that he did not outline our purpose to you.

Feeling that you will not refuse us at this time, I beg to remain yours respectfully,

George Randolph

[Universal Ethiopian Student's Assn.]

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

13-45-41

October 12,1934

Mr. George Randolph
273 West 134 Street
New York, New York

My dear Sir:

It is my invariable rule, and I think it should be the rule of any honest man, to give no endorsement to any person whom I do not know, or to any plan or proposal with which I am not personally familiar. I have no knowledge of what has been done toward accomplishing the plans which you set forth. I know Mr. Huggins and Mr. Schomberg, and I am sure if they endorse them they knew about them, but that is no excuse for my saying that I know when I do not.

If in the future I become personally acquainted with those who are carrying out these plans, and know from personal investigation exactly what has been done, I should be very glad to state my qualifications.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

GEORGE VAUGHAN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

February 9, 1934

21-3-130

W. E. B. DuBois,
226 W. 150th Street,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

The distinguished world missionary, Dr. E. Stanley Jones, in the opening passage of his "Christ of Every Road" (1930), said, as you may recall: "The world-ground, I am persuaded, is being prepared for a spiritual awakening on a very extensive scale."

A similar belief has been recorded by Dr. Albert Buckner Coe, and by other competent observers of divergent faiths. On the other hand, there are those whose current messages sound the opposite note, as of a voice "crying in the wilderness." I am wondering just how the present spiritual outlook reads to you.

For my part, I have been an optimist; but the later years of contact with the world, especially with my own (the legal) profession, have revealed symptoms of a discouraging indifference to the things of the spirit. In fact, there looms on my horizon an almost irrepressible drift to lower ideals. And sometimes I feel that this moral lapse is the "depression" that besets the world today.

"Watchman, what of the night" is a question not for preachers and missionaries alone. The opinion of the secular mind, it seems to me, is quite an important factor in a fair appraisal of our moral and spiritual status.

Hence it is that I am addressing you and a number of other laymen of selected groups in an attitude not of idle curiosity but of earnest and friendly inquiry.

Just what is your general reaction?

While hesitating to trespass on your time, I should really appreciate a frank expression, brief if necessary, in response to the hungering desire which this letter but faintly conveys.

Yours very truly

Geo. Vaughan

Professor of Law
University of Arkansas
Box 145, Univ. Sta.

2

February 25, 1934.

21-3-131

George Vaughan,
Box 145, University Station,
University of Arkansas,
Fayetteville, Arkansas.

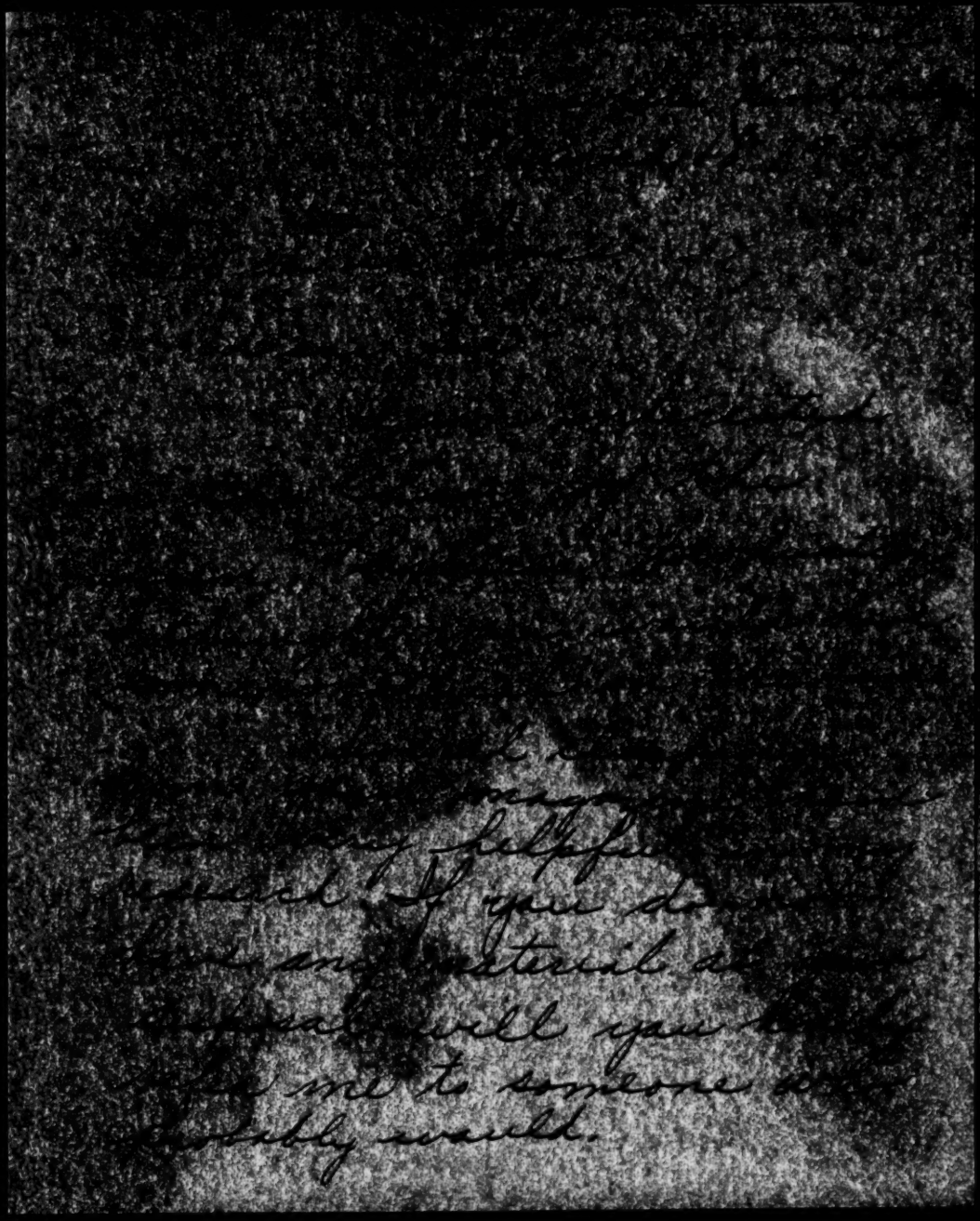
My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of February 9, I may say frankly that I am unable to follow the reasoning of people who use the word "spirit" and "spiritual" in a technical religious sense. It is true that after any great world calamity, when people have suffered widely, there is a tendency to relapse into superstition, obscurantism, and the formal religion of creeds in a vague attempt to reassure humanity, because reason and logic seemed to have failed. This instead of being a spiritual "awakening", is to my mind, an evidence of ignorance and discouragement.

On the other hand, among some people, there comes in time of stress and depression, an increase of determination to plan and work for better conditions. This is not usually called a "spiritual" awakening, but is apt to be condemned by the ignorant as "radicalism" and an "attack" upon the established order. It is, however, a manifestation of the spirit in the highest sense and something of this I seem to see beginning today.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW



I am a student at
Thompsonville Business College,
I have chosen the Beverly
Hillbillies as subject for my
term paper so any information
you can give me will be greatly
appreciated.

Yours respectfully,

Miss Doris Vickers

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Va State

March 8, 1934.

President John M. Gandy,
Virginia Normal and Industrial College
Ettrick, Virginia.

My dear President Gandy:

For use at the coming conference at Talladega, can I trouble you to answer the following questions. The answers may be put directly on this sheet and returned to me. I shall be much obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

13-27

1. What college courses have you given this year on Citizenship and Voting with especial reference to the American Negro?

2. If you do not give a course devoted wholly to this subject, in what courses is the subject treated incidentally?

We have offered this winter quarter and we shall give again in the Spring quarter the introductory course in American government. Considerable emphasis is laid in this course on Negro citizenship and voting. The instructor in this course has personally conducted a campaign in the city of Petersburg and the Virginia State College for greater participation in voting. We have called particular attention to the way the Virginia Democratic primary law has changed by court action thus making it possible for Negroes to vote.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 8, 1934.

X President William J. Clark
Virginia Union University,
Richmond, Virginia

My dear President Clark:

13-27.

For use at the coming conference at Talladega, can I trouble you to answer the following questions. The answers may be put directly on this sheet and returned to me. I shall be much obliged.

Very sincerely yours,
W. E. B. Du Bois

1. What college courses have you given this year on Citizenship and Voting with especial reference to the American Negro?

2. If you do not give a course devoted wholly to this subject, in what courses is the subject treated incidentally?

Political Science
Sociology
Negro History

Wm. J. Clark

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE FOR NEGROES

JOHN M. GANDY, PRESIDENT

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA

OFFERS

STANDARD FOUR YEAR
COLLEGE COURSES
AT MODERATE EXPENSE

13-27

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE offers to young Negro men and women of character and ability an opportunity to secure a college education at moderate expense. The courses offered lead to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science and provide for the combining of the advantages of a broad liberal education with that of definite vocational training.

ADVANTAGES ENJOYED BY GRADUATES OF THE COLLEGE

1. Admission to graduate standing in the foremost universities of the country.
2. Admission to standard medical, dental, and other professional schools.
3. Certificates to teach in public elementary and high schools.
4. Assistance from the College in securing positions.

RATING OF THE COLLEGE

THE College is accredited by the State Boards of Education of Virginia and North Carolina and has received Class A rating from the American Medical Association and the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in the Southern States.

CURRICULA

FOUR-YEAR courses are offered in Arts and Science, Agriculture, Home Economics, Mechanic Arts, Elementary and Secondary Education, Public School Music, Physical Education, and Business Administration.

TWO-YEAR courses lead to teaching in elementary grades and to clerical and secretarial positions.

THE College maintains carefully supervised campus elementary and high schools as laboratories for students of education. Students who have completed the course of study in a standard elementary school are eligible for admission to the high school.

FACULTY

THE faculty is made up of men and women adequately prepared to give thorough instruction in the fields which they represent, having been trained in the best universities of the country. More than three-fourths of the number hold graduate degrees.

PHYSICAL PLANT

THE campus overlooks the Appomattox River and the city of Petersburg. Outstanding features of the plant are well lighted and ventilated classrooms; adequately equipped laboratories; a library of fourteen thousand volumes carefully selected to meet the needs of the college student; ample facilities for the teaching of agriculture, home economics, mechanic arts, and secretarial work; a gymnasium; dormitories for men and women, modern in every particular; a spacious dining hall, architecturally beautiful and complete in furnishings and equipment.

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

THE attention given to extra-curricular activities affords an opportunity for the well-rounded development of the student. The campus is alive with interest in athletics, musical organizations, debating, dramatics, journalism, and religious activities. Intercollegiate contests have their place in the life of the College. The influence of fraternities and sororities is felt through their efforts to maintain standards of high scholarship and to develop a fine type of manhood and womanhood.

EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

IT is the aim of the College to aid the student in choosing as his life's work that profession or vocation for which his aptitudes and preferences best fit him. To this end each student is assigned an adviser whose duty it is to assist him in the selection of courses, to provide him with information about the various occupations open to him, and to help him in the solution of such personal problems as may confront him during his college career.

EMPLOYMENT AFTER GRADUATION

THE College maintains a Bureau of Appointments the function of which is to aid its students in securing desirable positions after graduation.

For further information and catalog write

THE REGISTRAR
VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE FOR NEGROES,
PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE FOR NEGROES

Petersburg, Virginia

JOHN M. GANDY, *President*

13-27

SUMMER QUARTER

1934

FIRST TERM

JUNE 14 TO JULY 20

SECOND TERM

JULY 21 TO AUGUST 25

A preliminary announcement of the Summer Session for 1934

The summer school catalog will be ready for distribution after the fifteenth of April and will be sent upon request.

FOREWORD

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE sends greetings to former students and to all who are interested in plans for study during the coming summer. Complete announcements for the Summer Quarter will be published about the fifteenth of April. This brief statement calls attention to a few facts of special interest.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The College is in session for ten weeks. The time is divided into two terms of five weeks each. The first term begins Thursday, June 14, and ends Friday, July 20. The second term begins Saturday, July 21, and ends Saturday, August 25. Classes meet every Saturday, thus making possible thirty school days each term. Students may register for five weeks at the beginning of either term or in June for the full ten-week session.

RATING OF COLLEGE

The College has been accredited by the State Boards of Education of Virginia and North Carolina, The American Medical Association, and The Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in the Southern States.

The rating given by these agencies should entitle graduates of the College to full graduate standing in the foremost universities of the country and those who pursue the pre-medical or pre-dental courses, to admission to standard medical and dental schools.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES

Graduates of the College who have included in their program of studies required courses in education are entitled to the Collegiate Professional certificate—the highest certificate issued by the State of Virginia.

The minimum teacher's license issued by the State Board of Education of Virginia is the Normal Professional certificate which is based upon graduation from the two-year Normal School course.

The renewal of certificates is subject to regulations set by the State Board of Education. Courses acceptable for this purpose are offered in both the Normal School and College departments.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL

The College is anxious to offer every encouragement to teachers interested in meeting State requirements for the Normal Professional certificate. To this end all the subjects listed in the regular session catalog in the two-year Normal School curriculum will be offered this summer. Many of the teachers in service running over a period of years have completed, during summer quarters, all requirements for the Normal School diploma and the Normal Professional certificate.

For the convenience of teachers who cannot attend during the regular session, the College maintains, during both terms of the Summer Quarter, a practice school with a force of critic teachers. Those who wish the opportunity to do supervised teaching should notify the Registrar not later than May 15.

A special course is outlined for county supervising teachers.

DEGREES

In addition to courses leading to teachers' certificates, the College offers work towards the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science in the following departments: English, French, social science (including economics, sociology, and history), the physical sciences, education, public school music, mathematics, agriculture, and home economics.

REQUIREMENT FOR ADMISSION

Graduation from an accredited high school with sixteen prescribed units is required of persons seeking to enter courses leading to the Normal School diploma and to degrees. Persons who have not met the entrance requirement will receive no credit for normal school or college courses taken.

The passing of college entrance examinations may be accepted in lieu of high school graduation.

THE TEACHING STAFF

The faculty of the Summer School is composed, for the most part, of those who make up the staff of the regular session. These men and women are adequately prepared to give thorough instruction in the fields which they represent, having been trained in the best universities of the country. More than three-fourths of the number hold graduate degrees.

THE LIBRARY

The College has a library of fourteen thousand carefully selected volumes for reference and collateral reading in all the fields of instruction offered. Two well trained full-time librarians are in charge, assisted by several students. The light and airy reading room makes quiet study possible throughout the day and until 9 o'clock P. M.

LECTURES AND CONCERTS

From time to time during the Summer Quarter the College presents men and women of exceptional experience and ability in lectures and entertainments. In addition, concerts, excursions, and the like will provide for the recreation and instruction of the students.

ACCOMMODATIONS

Four dormitories thoroughly modern in construction and equipment provide living quarters for the students. Bedrooms accommodate two persons each and are adequately furnished. Attractive parlors and lobbies are available for receiving callers and for social gatherings.

Rooms are reserved in advance for students who send with their application the *full* amount of the expenses for the term in which they wish accommodations.

EXPENSES

Each term payable in advance.

Room and Board	$25.00
Registration Fee	10.00
Total for five weeks	$35.00
Total for ten weeks	70.00

Incidental fees will be announced in the catalog.

EMPLOYMENT

The College maintains a Bureau of Appointments, the function of which is to aid its students in securing desirable positions.

For further information and catalog write

THE REGISTRAR
VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE FOR NEGROES
PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA

THE FOREMOST
ILLUSTRATED HINDI MONTHLY

VISHAL BHARAT

120/2, UPPER CIRCULAR ROAD :: TELEPHONE :—BURRA BAZAR 3281

CALCUTTA, 15 - 3 - 1934.

W.E.Burghardt Du Bois Esq.
Editor The 'Crisis'
New York.

13-29-32

Dear Sir,

Under a separate cover I am sending a copy of the Vishal Bharat. On page 185(marked with red pencil) of this number I have reproduced an article with block from the 'Crisis'.

I want to write an article on 'Lynching in America' in the 'Vishal Bharat'. I shall be highly obliged if you will kindly send me some literature and the latest figures on this subject.

Yours sincerely
B. M. Varma
Assistant Editor the 'Vishal Bharat'

APR 13 1934

2937

P.S.- Yesterday I was reading "The Souls of Black Folk" and was very much moved by reading the story entitled 'Of the passing of the first born'.

CHECK M. O. CASH STAMPS $ X
ADV. AGTS. AC. SUBS.
ROUTED TO 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
OPENED BY

lynching

May 19, 1954.

Mr. B. M. Verma,
VISHAL BHARAT,
120/2, Upper Circular Road,
Calcutta, India.

13-29-57

My dear Sir:

The latest figures on lynching will be found in Walter White's "Rope and Faggot", Arthur Raper's "The Tragedy of Lynching", Chadbourne's "Lynching and the Law". These are all American books, and I'm sorry that I cannot send them to you. Perhaps you can find them in some libraries in India.

I appreciate what you say about my writing.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

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MISS SARA YOUNG

YB

February 27, 1934

13-47-10

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your invitation to participate in the Youth Conference to be held in New York City in July. I am wholly in accord with such a movement but I plan to attend summer school in the midwest and I shall not be able to attend.

In the event a regional conference is held I probably can attend. Would not several regional conferences and then a national conference be more efficacious?

Mr. Sidney R. Williams 2947 Delmar Blvd. of this city a very promising young man engaged in Social Work is likewise interested in such a movement as that you propose. May I ask that you list him as an interested party and see that he is kept informed of the activities of the group.

Very truly yours,

H. von Avery

H. Von Avery

HVA:EW

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

13-43-42

September 24, 1934.

Mr. A. T. Walden,
141 Auburn Avenue,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Mr. Walden:

Will you kindly give me some professional advice.

I live and teach in Atlanta about seven out of twelve months. My home is in New York, and I pay taxes there. My car is licensed there. The question is, am I liable for any taxes here in Atlanta, and if so, what? If I am, I should like to anticipate any action of the authorities and pay voluntarily. Will you kindly advise me at your earliest convenience. The authorities have not approached me so far in any way.

Very sincerely yours,

WERD/DW

LAW OFFICES
WALDEN & HENRY
205-6-7 HOPKINS BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

AUSTIN T. WALDEN
THOMAS J. HENRY, JR.

October 1st, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

13-43-43

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have yours of recent date requesting an opinion relative to your liability for taxes of any kind to our state, county and municipal governments, your home being in New York where you pay taxes.

The legal domicile of a party determines the place of his liability for taxes, with the exception that real estate is always taxable, if at all, at its situs.

Your automobile and personal effects are taxable only in New York where your legal residence is, altho the tax officials here would have the right to request that you show that you are paying taxes on them in New York, if such are taxable there.

Under our laws all males between the ages of twenty-one to sixty years are required to pay one dollar poll taxes annually; and all males between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years are required to pay to the city a street tax of three dollars annually. However, both your non-residence and age relieve you from that liability.

Persons keeping automobiles in the state longer than thirty days are required to buy Georgia license tag, the cost being three dollars. I understand tho that few persons here similar ly situated as you have been called upon to do that.

The only possible liability you may have to any department or division of our government is the auto license above mentioned. That tag is purchased at the state capitol, the application being made out on blanks supplied by t he office at the capitol.

Very sincerely yours,

ATW:p

A T Walden

HAS NO UNPAID DEATH CLAIMS

MEMBERSHIP OVER 100,000

HOME OFFICE
900-2-4 ST. JAMES ST.

THE RIGHT WORTHY GRAND COUNCIL

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF SAINT LUKE

RICHMOND, VA.

13-31-78

January 24th, 1934

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Certainly we were disappointed in not having that visit from you. But after the time was far spent and we heard nothing from you we concluded that possibly the trains were running late - not thinking however, that you were motoring. However, we'll be glad to see you at any time when you are passing thru our city. My mother joins me in kindest regards to you and we are hoping that your sojourn at Atlanta University is all that you would want it to be.

Sincerely yours,

Nathie N.T. Walker

W

Telegram

Make a Copy for
Mrs. Shirley

13-32-43

Charge to Atlanta University

December 18, 1934

Mrs. Hattie Walker
110 East Leigh Street
Richmond, Virginia

I am deeply grieved to hear of the death of Maggie L. Walker. We have all lost a great and a good woman

W. E. B. Du Bois

HOME OFFICE
900-2-4 ST. JAMES ST.
OFFICE OF R. W. G. SEC.-TREAS.
MAGGIE L. WALKER

THE RIGHT WORTHY GRAND COUNCIL

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF SAINT LUKE

RICHMOND, VA.

January 10, 1934

Mr. John S. Brown Jr.
247 West 149th Street,
New York City

My dear Mr. Brown:-

Just a line to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 6th, which was not received until January 9th.

The condition outlined in your letter will be given by attention and whatever is necessary to be done that I can do, will be done at once.

Yours very truly,

Maggie L. Walker

MLW/q

HOME OFFICE
900-2-4 ST. JAMES ST.

OFFICE OF R. W. G. SEC.-TREAS.
MAGGIE L. WALKER

THE RIGHT WORTHY GRAND COUNCIL

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF SAINT LUKE,

RICHMOND, VA.

Resp[illegible]

July 11, 1934

13-36-39

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

This letter comes to acknowledge yours of June 30th and to assure you that my confidence today is just as strong in your judgment and ability as it was twenty years ago.

I have followed with the keenest interest the newspaper articles from the many sources and I feel that your zeal and determination should be strengthened and your unannounced program completed in order that the thousands of friends and admirers that you have made will be in a position to assist in the future program.

Very sincerely yours,

Maggie L. Walker

MLW/q

Maggie L. Walker

13-36-4D

July 17, 1934.

Mrs. Maggie L. Walker,
900-2-4 St. James Street,
Richmond, Virginia.

My dear Mrs. Walker:

I appreciate deeply, as you know, your judgment and your friendship. My best regards to you and to Hattie.

Very sincerely yours,

WEDD/DW

Eighth Episcopal District, A. M. E. Zion Church

13-39-05

Conferences:
New England
West Alabama
Cahaba
Florida
South Florida

BISHOP W. J. WALLS, *Presiding*

Home Office:
4736 South Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

Chairman:
Board of Religious Education

Publishing House Board
329 South Brevard St.
Charlotte, N. C.

Norwich, Conn.,
May 29, 1934.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir;-

Enclosed is a copy of an article that I am sending to the papers. You may not see it, so I herein forward it.

Very truly yours,

W. J. Walls.

3790

MAY 31 1934

CHECK M. O. CASH STAMPS $ 1
ADV. AGTS. AC. SUBS.
ROUTED TO 1 2 3 4 (5) 6 7
OPENED BY

13-29-23

June 14, 1934.

Bishop W. J. Walls,
Norwich, Connecticut.

My dear Bishop Walls:

I appreciate deeply the article in my defense which you have circulated among the newspapers.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

LESTER A. WALTON
2816 EIGHTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

April 9, 1934.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Recently I was approached by a mutual friend and admirer who suggested that I serve as chairman of a committee to arrange a testimonial dinner in your honor. I am writing to ask if you would look with favor upon having so deserving a tribute paid you at this time.

Personally, I should like to see such a dinner given under national auspices, staged in Harlem and at less than $3 a plate.

May I inquire if you consider the Y.W.C.A. a desirable setting; have you the names of any men and women you care to suggest as members of Arrangement Committee or speakers, living in or out of New York, and what would be a good date?

Awaiting an early reply, and with every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

Lester A. Walton

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

13-32-29

April 14, 1934.

Mr. Lester A. Walton,
2816 Eighth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Walton:

Thank you for your letter of April 9. Will you kindly talk about this to George Streator, my Business Manager. He is absolutely reliable and has my confidence. Personally, I rather shrink from the dinner idea, but if he thinks it worthwhile, all right. But by all means have it at the Harlem Y. W. C. A., and have it cheap, if you have it at all.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD

Personal and confidential.

LESTER A. WALTON
2816 EIGHTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

June 2, 1934.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

13-32-31

May I direct your attention to editorial appearing in the current issue of The New York Age, "America, Save Liberia!" and express the hope that same meets with your approval. It was my intention to bring up subject last Friday at luncheon, but we had so much to discuss I did not find an opportunity to do so.

While in Liberia, President Barclay confidentially informed me that his plan was to turn down the League Plan of Assistance and later ask our government to provide Liberia with a reconstruction program, same to be supervised by Americans. Before the editorial was written secretaries of colored mission boards doing work in the republic and other members of the race actively interested in Liberia's rehabilitation were consulted. I do not hesitate to say that unless pressure can be brought to bear to get our government to take the initiative in establishing needy reforms in Liberia there is grave danger of the country being mandated either by France or Great Britain. Your cooperation is needed at this crisis.

Sincerely yours,

Lester Walton

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

13-32-32

June 12, 1934.

Mr. Lester A. Walton,
2816 Eighth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Walton:

I could not be entirely frank about myself and THE CRISIS at the luncheon because while I had already written my resignation, I thought it courteous not to mention it until it actually came before the Board. As it was, the story leaked out. I haven't the slightest idea how, but it certainly did not come from me, as I was out of the city and left no address, between the time I lunched with you and June 9.

I write now to say that I think it would be a mistake to try and get up a dinner this summer. It would look as though I was seeking to stage a counter-demonstration against the N.A.A.C.P. This is exactly the thing that I'm not going to do. I'm not going to have my withdrawal from the Association descend into any kind of brawl or calling of names. I simply want to walk out in a dignified way.

Next fall or winter, if there seems to be any spontaneous demand for a dinner, I should be glad to co-operate.

Meantime, will you kindly send me the names of those who have replied to your circular letter, and let me write them a letter, something like the enclosed. Read the enclosed statement, and if you have any suggestions, make them and then return it to me. Afterward, I will send the letter out.

I'm very much obliged to you for your sympathy and enjoyed seeing you again.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

[1934] [Lester] Walton

Ile

My dear _____:

Certain friends in New York proposed sometime ago a testimonial dinner for me. Their thoughtfulness pleased me, and I expressed my willingness to co-operate. Since then, however, it has seemed best for me to resign from the N.A.A.C.P. Under the circumstances, I think it would be unwise to have a dinner now which in any way could be construed as an attack upon the Association, with which I have been so long allied, or as a counter-demonstration of any kind. I understand that you are among those who ~~have~~ expressed willingness to take part in ~~this~~ the dinner. May I ask you to give the matter up, at least for the present, and let me retain simply the gratification of knowing of your kindness and good will.

Very sincerely yours,

13-32-41

June 14, 1934.

Mr. Lester A. Walton,
2816 Eighth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Walton:

With regard to your letter of June 2, count me in for anything that I can possibly do in aid of Liberia. I think that before things break that a formidable appeal should be made to Roosevelt. First and foremost, to preserve Liberia's integrity and independence. Secondly, to help Liberia in every legitimate way to get upon a sound economic foundation. Thirdly, to co-operate with her in the establishment of a feasable social program for the uplift of the masses of her people and co-operation with the native tribes.

Let me know whenever there is anything that I can do.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

13-32-38

LESTER A. WALTON
2816 EIGHTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

June 21, 1934.

13-32-39

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 12 and enclosure, also your letter of June 14. I found both communications upon my return to town yesterday after a week's absence from the city.

I agree with you as to the advisability of postponing testimonial dinner until later on. While in Chicago last week I took the liberty of writing a release for the Associated Negro Press in which I stated that the affair had been called off owing to your return to Atlanta for the summer. Mr. Streator had informed me over the telephone of your decision, but I did not know what excuse you desired to make for action taken.

I have carefully read enclosure. Don't see how it could be improved upon. If I know anything about public's psychology, the sending of communication to friends and admirers will react most favorably in your behalf. I have been very since returning to New york, but I shall forward you list of names and addresses-possibly to-morrow.

The comment, in the main, relative to your stand on voluntary segregation was most gratifying to me. In my home town-St. Louis-I had talks with old friends. Only one gave me an argument-Dr. T. A. Curtis-who is known for his penchant for disagreement. In my argument I proved

to the satisfaction of all listeners that Dr. Curtis belonged to that category who read but don't always digest what they read. He finally admitted he misinterpreted your views in The Crisis and found himself agreeing with me in every particular. When I was leaving Dr. W. P. Curtis declared: I am with Dr. Du Bois in controversy." He said to me: "Please say to Dr. Du Bois that my wife is for Du Bois first, last and all the time."

13-32-40

Mr. James L. Usher, for years the most militant Negro school principal in St. Louis, and a very dear friend, told me that he was with you, and made some other observations not any too complimentary to those who have been guilty of intrigue. Mr. J. E. Mitchell, editor of The Argus, and my brother-in-law, Lucian Garrett, a teacher at Sumner High School, and one of the active members of the local branh of the Association, openly expressed their admiration for you,

I did not get an opportunity to see Harry Pace while in Chicago, but I talked with him over the telephone. He said recently in an address which he made in Cleveland, he incidentally mentioned your name and referred to the service you are rendering the race. The applause at that point was more spontaneous and greater than at any other time, he reported.

The many favorable responses to the committee's letter from outstanding citizens, and the friendly comments I heard made about you while in Chicago and St. Louis has caused me to conclude that you have nothing to worry about, and that you will emerge bigger, better understood and more highly appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

LESTER A. WALTON
2816 EIGHTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

June 22, 1934.

13-45-1

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you for your letter of June 14, in which you offer to cooperate in any movement to save Liberia. I think your suggestion that a formidable appeal be made to President Roosevelt an excellent one. Such action was taken by the Bishops of the A. M. E. Church yesterday at a meeting of the Home and Foreign Mission Board, held in New York. Dr. Mary Waring sent Mr. Roosevelt a telegram last week, and Dr. Moton is to telegraph the President today. L. K. Williams, President of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., plans to visit the White House and urge our government to give Liberia a Plan of Assistance.

May I suggest that you either write or wire the President within the next few days, as he plans to leave on an extended trip within a week. I am sure whatever you might say would carry weight. You would also please President Barclay, who thinks highly of you.

Please find herewith list of names to whom letters are to be sent by you. In most instances each person sent in five additional names. However, we did not write them after learning of your decision.

Very sincerely yours,

Lester A. Walton

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

P.S. May I receive whatever communication (copy) to the President for publication? L. A. W.

13-39-53

MEMORANDUM TO MRS. WARBURTON
FROM DR. DU BOIS

July 17, 1934

Will Mrs. Warburton please read and criticize?

E. W. JOHNSON, D.D., LL.D., PRES.

HON. JOHN C. ASBURY, SEC.-TREAS.

Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

PRINCIPAL
J. H. N. WARING, JR.

Downingtown, Pennsylvania
OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

TELEPHONE:
DOWNINGTOWN 335

February 26, 1934

YB

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

13-47-5

Last year when you wrote me about the Conference of young people, I was greatly interested in the project because my faith in the future is fixed in the contribution which the young Negro must make. It is pretty difficult for most of the older ones to give up traditional convictions.

I should feel highly honored to be permitted to take a part in the second Conference which you are planning for this summer. I hope that you will be able to accommodate a sufficiently large number of people to extend me an invitation. The time indicated in the circular is most convenient for me.

Yours very truly,

J. H. N. Waring Jr.

Principal

W-R

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

4/18/'34

13-52-54

Dr. W. E. DuBois
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

The English Department of Booker Washington High School invites you to be the guest speaker on May 9, at 2:30 P. M. The choice of a subject is left to you. The Faculty, Directors of the Board of Education, and Principals of the Junior High and Elementary Schools are invited guests.

We hope that it will be possible for you to accept this invitation.

Respectfully yours,
(Mrs.) L. D. Shivery
Mrs. L. D. Shivery
Head of the English Department

Atlanta U.
[1934]

The English Department

of

Booker T. Washington High School

is presenting

Dr. W. E. Burghart Dubois

in a lecture

Wednesday afternoon, May ninth

at two-thirty o'clock

in the Library

14-27
Atlanta
1934 no 5

Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State Teachers' College
WILLIAM J. HALE, PRESIDENT
NASHVILLE

MISS ZELMA M. WATSON
DIRECTOR, PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION
FOR WOMEN

4B

March 2, 1934

Mr W E B DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

13-47-23

My dear Mr DuBois:

In reply to your letter of February 20th may I state that I am thoroughly in sympathy with both your analysis of our already existing organizations and your proposal to inaugurate a new type of Youth Movement.

You may place my name on your list of those interested, and I shall be very happy to hear from you regarding any further developments.

Very truly yours,

Zelma M. Watson
Zelma M Watson

ZMW
FEW

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

Jackson, Mississippi
March 1, 1934

13-47-18

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dubois:-

Your letter of February 23rd has been forwarded to me, and I wish to thank you for the same. I am most interested in plans for a larger youth movement, and I will be glad to cooperate with such a movement in any way possible.

Sincerely yours,

Robert C. Weaver

Robert C. Weaver,
Associated Advisor on The Economic Status of the Negro.

SIGMUND WEISS, PRES.

WEISS PUBLICATIONS

NEW YORK CITY
100 Fifth Avenue

November 27, 1934.

13-32-83

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

A short time ago I was informed, while in conversation with someone interested in Negro literature, that you have prepared a basic list of material in this field which might serve to familiarize the student with the outlines of the subject. Unfortunately, my informant could not tell me where I could secure a copy of the list nor had he ever seen it himself. Though his vagueness on the matter was extreme, the rumor of such a list interests me keenly.

Have you ever prepared such a bibliography? If so, is it in print or has it remained unpublished and been used as a guide by a few students?

As you may know, I specialize in books by Negroes and on the Negro question. I believe that the time is fast approaching when the white ruling class will be forced to account by organized Negro and white workers, fighting side by side for a liberty so long denied to each group and against a slavery which has been particularly brutal in its effects upon the Negro masses.

Because of these things I am especially anxious to secure any list which you may have prepared on the Negro question in general. I believe that such a list should prove of the highest value to a considerable number of people fast coming into consciousness of the American economic situation and interested in the labor movement.

Trusting that I may receive the favor of an early reply, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Sigmund Weiss.

Sigmund Weiss

SW/hf

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

13-52-87

December 4, 1934

Mr. Sigmund Weiss
WEISS PUBLICATIONS
100 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Sir:

Many years ago in 1905, I published a bibliography on the American Negro. Sine e then, many bibliographies have been published but the standard work is now the bibliography of the Negro by Monroe N. Work, published in 1928, by the n. W. Wilson Company. It is a volume of 698 pages and covers the Negro in the United States and Africa. Mr. Work is a professor at Tuskegee and for that reason it is probable that it is not as strong on the economic side and the relation of the Negro to the working classes as might be wished.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

West Va. Collegiate Inst.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

13-43-44

September 25, 1934.

The Dean,
West Virginia Collegiate Institute,
Institute, West Virginia.

My dear Sir:

Will you kindly send me your latest statement in the catalogue or elsewhere on the courses in economics and sociology which are offered in the college department of West Virginia Collegiate Institute.

I should be very glad to have this at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

WEBD/DW

[West Virginia State College]

February 2, 1934.

13-41-5

President John Davis,
West Virginia State College,
Institute, West Virginia.

My dear President Davis:

It has come to my attention that it will be possible to secure next year as teacher a man who has had unusual training. He is at present principal of a large city high school but wishes to retire and do less strenuous work. He is a Doctor of Philosophy in Education of the University of Pennsylvania, a graduate of Harvard, and has always borne a good reputation. He is married and has two nearly grown sons. If you would be interested in securing the services of such a teacher, I should be very glad to send you his name and address and you could communicate directly with him. I may say that salary is not a main object with him.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Copy to Mr. Hawkins

WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE

(FORMERLY THE WEST VIRGINIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE)

INSTITUTE, W. VA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

JOHN W. DAVIS PRESIDENT

7 February 1934

13-41-7

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of February 2nd. I believe that I mentioned to President Hope here a few days ago the availability of a "Doctor of Philosophy in Education of the University of Pennsylvania, a graduate of Harvard" for work in Education. I had in mind Dr. Mason Hawkins of Baltimore.

Education in this State is a shadow of what it used to be. We are attempting to hold the work together in spite of great odds. This means that we would hardly have a vacancy here in any line within the immediate future.

I get a great deal of consolation out of the fact that you are assisting with the work of Atlanta University. President Hope just a few days ago mentioned the happiness with which you tackle your tasks there.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. DAVIS
President

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL
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JOHN BAKER WHITE, TREASURER
JAMES S. LAKIN, MEMBER

NOTICE:—IN ORDER TO INSURE PROMPT REMITTANCE, THE BOARD OF CONTROL REQUESTS FIRMS TO SEND TRIPLICATE BILLS FOR ALL PURCHASES TO CHAS. R. RUTHERFORD, INSTITUTE, WEST VIRGINIA.

EXPRESS OFFICE, DUNBAR, W. VA.

JOHN W. DAVIS, PRESIDENT — CHAS. R. RUTHERFORD, ACTING BUSINESS MANAGER

West Virginia State College

COLLEGES:
HOME ECONOMICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE AND ARTS
MUSIC, INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
EDUCATION

Institute, W. Va.

17 March 1934

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Dubois:

13-27

President Davis has referred to this office your letter of March 8 concerning the coming conference at Talladega.

Although we do not offer a special course in citizenship and voting with special reference to the American Negro, we offer three courses in political science in which much emphasis is placed on the rights and duties of Negroes in politics. These courses are:

(1) Political Science 201, (American Government), national and state governments of the United States.

(2) Political Science 204 (Municipal Government). Here again, in studying the qualifications for voting in cities we attempt to explain the primary system and various methods of registration used in cities -- requirements which, if not met, keep many of our group from voting.

(3) Political Science 302 (Political Parties). A course on the Political Party System of the United States as it functions today. Here again, we devote a part of the semester to studying methods used in different sections of the country to keep the Negro from voting and emphasize the necessity of Negroes distributing their votes among the different parties.

Two members of the division of social sciences of the college are chairman and secretary respectively of a local Community Welfare Organization which has as one of its

aims acquainting Negroes with their rights as citizens and aiding them in securing any aid which is being offered to citizens either by the state or national government. This organization is really a federation of three community organizations, namely, the Home Maker's Club, the Parent Teachers Association and the Community Club of Institute. Either through the Community Welfare Organization direct or through the separate branch organizations, unemployed persons in the community have been able to secure work from the Civil Works Administration. Projects for the construction of hard roads in the community have been secured. Food, fuel, and clothing have been obtained for needy families.

Several students have been able to continue or resume their college training by aid obtained for them, partly through the Community Welfare Organization, from the Federal Government. Medical and dental services have also been made available for persons of the community who were unable to pay for such services.

Another member of the division of social sciences is relief secretary of the West Virginia State College Volunteer Relief Service and Technical Advisor to the State Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics and the Charleston NRA Compliance Unit.

During the past three months we have been giving to our students a standard objective test in Civic Attitude and Civic Information, but we are not yet prepared to make any definite statement about findings or future proceedings.

Sincerely yours,

David A. Lane, Jr
Dean

j

13-27

WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE

INSTITUTE, WEST VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION — HARRY W. GREENE, DIRECTOR

13-40-19

October
Third
1934

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Sir:

I think you will be interested in the enclosed reprinted article on "The Present Status of Negro Doctorates".

Sincerely yours,

Harry W. Greene

HARRY W. GREENE
Director

HWG/LAB
Encl. 1

WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE

INSTITUTE, WEST VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

5 October 1934

DAVID A. LANE, JR., DEAN

Atlanta University
Department of Sociology

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. DuBois:

In reply to your letter of September 25 I am sending you under separate cover a copy of our current catalogue. You will note, however, that for the sake of economy the current catalogue omits the usual descriptive write-up of the several courses offered. I therefore give you below descriptions of our courses in Economics and Sociology, together with descriptions of courses in Business Administration which are closely allied to Economics. In each department the introductory and fundamental courses are offered each year and other courses are offered in biennial or triennial rotation. During the past two years we have not offered Business Administration 410 (Investments) on account of the present state of the investment market. We have offered instead Business Administration 314, Modern Economic Problems.

ECONOMICS

101 and 102. Principles of Economics. A general course for students in all departments, and a foundation for advanced work in Economics and Business Administration. In Economics 101, analysis is made of the four economic problems of production, exchange, distribution, and consumption of wealth. The second half of the course (Economics 102) emphasizes the application of general principles to the solution of specific economic problems. First and second semesters, three hours a week. Credit, three hours for each semester.

103. Essentials of Economics. This course is designed to meet the needs of students in the Home Economics Course, and teachers-in-service. The aim of the course is to present the principles of life and property insurance, investments, banking, and budgeting in a manner that will be of practical aid to students in their communities. An analysis of some of the economic problems of the communities represented in the class will be made in an effort to determine the best possible solutions for them. Three times a week. Credit, three hours.

201. Labor Problems. The problems growing out of modern industrial employment, including the policies and methods of trades unions and employers' associations and the movement toward Industrial Democracy, are considered. First semester, three hours a week. Credit, three hours. (Given in alternate years.)

202. Labor Problems (continued). Special attention is given to the Negro in labor. A survey is made of his position in labor with special reference to the labor union. An intensive study and survey is made of Negro labor in West Virginia. Second semester, three hours a week. Credit, three hours. (Given in alternate years.)

203. Economic and Industrial History of the United States. This course attempts to prepare the student for the present industrial situation by acquainting him with the broad facts of history interpreted from the point of view of their bearing upon the practical questions of today. First semester, three hours a week. Credit,three hours.

301. Distribution. A study of the more important theories of rent. Interest, wages, and profits, as well as an examination of the existing distribution of the wealth and income of the people of the United States. First semester, three hours a week. Credit, three hours. Prerequisite: Economics 101 and 102.

302. Consumption of Wealth. A study of the laws of consumption and the factors affecting the standard of living. This course deals primarily with the economy of saving and spending as applied to individuals and family incomes. Second semester three hours a week. Credit, three hours.

314. Modern Economic Problems. This course is designed to acquaint students with our changing economic order. Such problems as Labor and Business under the New Deal, Inflation, International Trade and Banking are discussed.

401 and 402. Seminar in Economics. Reports and discussions of articles in scientific economic journals; critical examination of some economic problems in current discussion and recent legislation. Particular emphasis is placed on the development of a thesis. Open only to Juniors and Seniors who are majoring in Economics. Both Semesters, two hours a week. Credit, two hours for each semester.

SOCIOLOGY

201. Principles of Sociology. A study of the fundamental principles underlying the origin and development of society. Assigned readings, reports, and discussions. First semester. Credit, three hours.

202. Principles of Sociology (continued). Study of social processes. Assigned readings, reports, discussions, and conferences. Second semester. Credit,three hours.

206. Rural Problems and Education. Types of rural community organization. The rural school and the rural church are emphasized in their relation to community development. Reports, discussions. Second semester. Credit, three hours.

301. Social Problems. A study of these problems as related to democracy, democratic policies, and democratic processes. Investigations, reports, discussion, and conference. Students who elect this course should be prepared financially to make visits to nearby places. First semester. Credit, three hours.

302. Race Problems. The European immigrant, the Asiatic immigrant; a study of the Negro as one of the problems of the American democracy. Reports, discussions, and conferences. Second semester. Credit, three hours.

303. The Family. The relation of the family to social development; its function in our democracy. Reports, discussions, and conferences. First semester. Credit, three hours.

401. Cultural Evolution. A study of cultural changes and their bearing upon our civilized life. Reports, discussions, and conferences. First semester. Credit, three hours.

402. Educational Sociology. Reports, investigations, and discussions. Second Semester. Credit, three hours.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

202. Industrial Organization. This course deals with the fundamental production problems involved in the operation of an industrial concern. Second semester, three hours a week. Credit, three hours. Mr. Armstead.

303 and 304. Business Statistics. The statistical method as applied to the interpretation of business data and the forecasting of business conditions constitutes the material of the course. A large number of problems are solved and studied. First semester, three hours a week. Prerequisites: Mathematics 101 and Business Administration 104 and 105. Credit three hours for each semester. (Given in alternate years.)

305. Marketing. This course deals with the transferring of goods and the ownership of goods from producer to consumer, with emphasis upon business policies involved in these activities. First semester, three hours a week. Credit, three hours. Mr. Armstead.

409. Money and Banking. The history and theory of money; credit and credit instruments; the types of banking institutions. First semester, three hours a week. Credit, three hours.

410. Investments. The nature, methods, laws of investments, and a detailed study of investment instruments. Particular stress is laid on information service for private investors. Second semester, three hours a week. Open to Juniors and Seniors only. Credit, three hours.

418. Public Finance. An analysis of the theories and problems of taxation and public finance. The aim is to combine theory and practical problems and to present both from the standpoint of public welfare. Second semester, three hours a week. Credit, three hours. Given upon request of a sufficient number of students.

Sincerely yours,

David A. Lane, Jr
Dean

j

[Enc., West. Va. State College, 1934]

Unofficial Copy of College Credit from West Virginia State College

13-35

Admitted with Advanced Standing from the Sargent School for Physical Education.

Sargent School	Grade	Semester hours
Anatomy	K	11
Physiology	K	6
Hygiene	K	3
Physics	K	2
Chemistry	K	2
English	K	14
History - Plays	K	2
Histology	K	4.5
Massage	K	1
Nutritional Physiology	K	5
Psychology	K	8
Methods of Teaching	K	1
First Aid	K	1
Anthropemetry	K	3
Physical Diagnosis	K	1
Educational Administration	K	4
Educational Measurements	K	2
Playground Work	K	1
Sanitation	K	2
Orthopedics	K	2.5
Pageantry	K	1
Civics	K	2
Brought Forward	I	79
Light Practice, Heavy Practice, Dancing, Folk Dancing, Swedish Gymnastics, Indian Clubs, Massage, Corrective Clinic, Practice Teaching, Camp	K	32
		32

Summer '26				
Hist 1	Medieval Europe	C	3	
Soc 8	Educational Sociology	B	3	6
Summer '27				
Eng 3	Advanced English Composition	A	3	
Ed 2	Principles of Teaching	B	3	
Bio 1	General Biology	A	4	10
Summer '28				
Econ 3	Essentials of Economics	B	3	3
Summer '29				
Biol 2	General Biology	B	4	
His 8	History of U.S.	C	3	
Ed. 1	Introduction to Education	C	2	9

P. 2 of Unifficial Copy of Credits:

1933--1934			
Home Ec 101	Food Preparation and Preservation	A	4
Home Ec 206	Textiles	B	3
Home Ec 201	Applied Design	B	4
Home Ec 405	Home Planning and Furnishing	B	4
Mus 103	Music Terminology	A	2
1934--1934			
Chem 101	General Chemistry		4
Pol S 302	Political Parties		3
Phys 208	Household Physics		3
Home Ec 102	Garment Construction and Selection		4
Home Ec 402	Problems of Child Care		2
Ed 305	Principles of Secondary Education		3
	Total		175 Semester Hrs.

13-35-

March 6, 1934.

Manager,
Western Union Telegraph Company,
Atlanta, Georgia.

13-32-81

My dear Sir:

May I say that your company is keeping up its record at Atlanta University for discourtesy. Today, a messenger who gave his number as 61., came to my office while I was in conference with a telegram. My secretary always signs for telegrams. He would not allow her to do this, and refused to wait. She had, therefore, to interrupt me in my work on account of this young man who was not only discourteous but impudent.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

MARIETTA AND FORSYTH STREETS

N. W. HENDRIX
SUPERINTENDENT

ATLANTA, GA., March 8, 1934.

13-32-82

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Care Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

I appreciate your courtesy and that of your secretary, in reporting to me in your letters of March 6 about the manner in which one of our messenger boys conducted himself a few days ago in your office when sent there to deliver a telegram for you.

It is indeed unfortunate that it was not made clear to the boy before he was sent out, that it would be satisfactory for him to deliver the message to some authorized person in the event you were temporarily absent. Instead, however, he was instructed to make personal delivery if possible because the sender was doubtful about your being in Atlanta and had inserted the words "Or forward" in the address.

I have personally interviewed the messenger to whom the message was entrusted for delivery. He says that he did not intend to be discourteous and regrets that he was so judged. We realize that courtesy is a prime factor in the making of a good impression on the public and our boys are regularly, individually and collectively instructed as to the necessity for practicing it.

I want to take this opportunity to thank you and the University for the business you are giving us. Please be assured that it is our desire to courteously, promptly and accurately serve you.

Yours very truly,

N. W. Hendrix

Superintendent.

600 W. 122 St. N.Y.

4B

March 6, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

13-42-48

I am, indeed, interested in the proposed inauguration of "a movement of the younger set of thinkers in the United States looking toward the eventual emancipation of the Negro race in America and in the world." But I am more than interested. The emancipation of the Negro Race in the United States of America is one of my chief concerns. My greatest ambition is to make a definite contribution toward this end. (I may add, I am at present continuing an examination of the effectiveness of organized religion in the process of emancipating the Negro Race in the United States of America which I began last fall in a seminar conducted by Professor Harry F. Ward of Union Theological Seminary.)

I am anxious to receive more information about the details of the plan you have in mind and shall expect further communication in this matter.

Sincerely yours

M. Moran Weston, II

MMW/HB

[Phyllis Wheatley literary Club]

54 Montagu St.,
Charleston, S.C.
Feb. 22, 1934.

13-31-90

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

The members of the Phyllis Wheatley Literary Club are aware of your approaching birthday, and if it were possible we would roll back the curtain of time and repeat the occasion of our fifteenth birthday when you were our guest in the

home of the late Edwin A. Harleston. Since that is impossible, upon this date, we wish you to know that we shall be thinking of you and of how much we and our race owe to you.

What a mighty defender of justice you have been for all submerged groups; what a powerful wedge you have been in opening doors of opportunity for our group; and what a voice and what vision you have devoted to a lifetime of effort in our cause.

Often we are wont to ruminate on how much easier and perhaps more pleasant your life might

have been had it been spent only in private and personal pursuits, but that great heart of infinite sympathy could know no peace as long as its people were being exploited and denied. And we rejoice that your pen even challenges the rights of far flung Africa and chastens those who would despoil her of resources and territory.

Each epoch produces a man for the occasion. Douglass wrought well for the freedom of slaves; Du Bois works equally well for the full citizenship of former slaves. We think of you as the Master Christian

a modern Abou Ben Adem be-
cause you & yr fellow men.

We sincerely wish you all joy
and many happy returns of
this day.

The Phyllis Wheatley Literary Club.
Mrs. M. A. Rodolph, Pres.

Committee on Letter:
Mrs. A. T. Cornwell.
Miss Emily Clement.
Mrs. B. F. Cox.

13-34-2

11/34 Chicago Ill.
343-E. 55th St.
% Garrington —

For — Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta Georgia —

Aspecan 3rd edit

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I read some time back, that you were to organize a "Youth Movement" I am greatly interested and will gladly do anything to help you in your "movment" — I will greatly appreciate any enlightment on the matter —

I am a graduate of the Immaculate Conception Academy on a Royal of Haines Mont. all of Augusta Georgia — also attended Miss Sullivans School for boys also of Augusta — senior living in New York — Boston and now Chicago I have written a lot of poetry that has been published in many papers and magagines also studied Drama under Mme McKeat — I say all this to let you know that I am in earnest about your movment — Also Dr. DuBois will you oblige me, and honor me with an autographed photograph of yourself —

Sincerely Yours. Charles Enoch Wheeler.

830-14th St.
Des Moines, Ia.
June 16, 1934

13-39-28

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
69 Fifth Ave.
New York, N.Y.

JUN 16 1934

CHECK M. O. CASH STAMPS $ 1
ADV. AGTS. AC. SUBS.
ROUTED TO 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
OPENED BY VEM

Dear Sir:

It was with much regret that I read of your resigning from the staff as editor-in-Chief of the "Crisis" Magazine.

Altho a young man of 27 years of age, I have long held the ideas you now proclaim about the Negro people.

Our people have been misled so long by false prophets that when a real leader and prophet speak they fail to heed ~~their~~ voice.

You see the situation not thru rose colored-glasses, but with the naked eye of truth.

I admire you for your stand and I feel that eventually our people

will awaken to the facts of which you speak and follow your leadership.

The white man, without announcement, has carried the black race as far as he is going to, now it is up to the negro to stand on his own feet.

13-39-29

Mr. Du Bois, I am editing a negro magazine which is to be published this fall and I would like to know if I can secure your services as a contributor or as a member of the editorial staff or in both capacities.

The function of the magazine is to be educative and informative. It will give the negro opportunity for intellectual and cultural development. No space will be given to so called race defenders, equality and segregation gossipers.

If you are interested I shall be glad to give you more in detail

the out-line of the potential magazine.

I have not only interested some of our outstanding Negro men & women in my plans of publication, but also some leading white men & women, among which is Mr. Harvey Hughes of the register & tribune editorial staff.

I should like very much, and before fall, to have an article from you containing your new view-points on the life of the Negro.

Any consideration at all on your part concerning this letter will be highly appreciated and I am thanking you again in advance.

Very truly yours,
S. Ernst Whitaker
830-14th. St.
Des Moines, Ia.

13-39-30

13-39-31

July 19, 1934.

Mr. S. Ernst Whitaker,
850-14th Street,
Des Moines, Iowa.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for your kind letter of June 16, and appreciate your good will. I regret to say that I cannot undertake any further literary work just now, as I have all that I can do.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

DR. HERNDON WHITE
1021 MADISON AVENUE
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

PHONE VERNON 5192

Until 11 A. M.
6 To 8 P. M.
And By Appointment

YB

March 2, 1934.

13-47-25

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am very much interested in the Negro Youth Movement and shall expect to hear further from you. I cannot say now that I can come to the conference in July as I have made plans for our National Association of Negro Musicians which I must attend in August, and I might not be able to take the two trips. However, I want you to know that you can count upon me to do what I can.

Expecting to hear from you as to the details, I am

Cordially yours,

Katrine N. White

Katrine N. White

(Mrs) Herndon White

WHITTLESEY HOUSE
A DIVISION OF THE McGRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY, INC.
McGRAW-HILL BUILDING
330 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET
NEW YORK

May 28, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

13-29-90

At the suggestion of Professor Herskovits we are sending you with our compliments a copy of REBEL DESTINY, published today.

This book by Professor Herskovits and his wife has grown out of their ethnological field work in Suriname, Dutch Guiana. It is a study of the Bush Negroes they found there, descendants of runaway slaves, who have set up a community of their own in the heart of Dutch Guiana. Their customs, their traditions, their folk-lore are unlike those of Africans today; instead they duplicate the culture of tribes which existed in Africa more than a century and a half ago.

We believe that REBEL DESTINY has unusual merit not only as literature but as a fascinating study of a little known tribe.

If you should care to make any comment about the book we should be very appreciative.

Sincerely yours,

C. C. Abels

CA:C

(Miss) Cyrilly Abels.

June 4, 1934.

Miss Cyrilly Abels,
WHITTLESEY HOUSE,
McGraw-Hill Building,
330 West 42nd Street,
New York, N.Y.

13-29-91

My dear Madam:

Your letter has been received, along with a copy of "Rebel Destiny", by Melville Herskovits. Dr. Du Bois is out of the city at present, but upon his return to the office next week, it will be brought to his attention.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois.

[1934]

January 4, 1933.

Mr. Henry C. Wick, III.,
850 Yale Station,
New Haven, Connecticut.

13-11-24

My dear Sir:

I regret to say that your letter of November 15 has just come to my attention. The best information on Negro journalism you will find in Vernon Loggins' book, "Negro Authors", Columbia University Press, 1931. There have been several other publications on the subject but they are long out of date.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[Wicker Jr. High School]

History

Albert Wicker Junior High School

OF THE
NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM
1720 BIENVILLE STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

GEORGE LONGE
PRINCIPAL

TELEPHONE
GALVEZ 3901

Negro History

September 28, 1934

Dear Sir:

We are working out a syllabus in Negro History to be used as supplementary material in all courses in history in the colored elementary and high schools of our city.

In order to do this effectively, it is necessary to secure certain information from those schools and colleges which offer courses in Negro History, and from persons interested in Negro History.

13-40

We are asking that all the material and information requested on the following sheet be exclusive of the publications of the Associated Publishers at Washington, D.C., The Commission on Interracial Cooperation in Atlanta, and the Curriculum Series under the direction of Mrs. Helen A. Whiting at Atlanta University. We have all of the available material from these scurces.

I shall appreciate an early response, and any information that you may give on the following questionnaire.

Yours truly,

George Longe

George Longe

[Enc.]

Questionnaire

I. What schools in your state offer courses in Negro History and Literature?

II. Suggest Syllabi, bulletins, monographs, summaries, reports, projects, outlines, observations, courses of study in Negro History, schemes for correlating Negro History in the elementary and high schools, and etc.

13-40

III. How and where can the material mentioned in question II be secured

IV. What persons, institutions, or publishers might be able to supply material on or about Negro History and Literature?

V. Kindly make any personal suggestions which you think might prove beneficial

---

13-26116

FORSCHUNGSINSTITUT
FÜR KULTURMORPHOLOGIE E. V.
FRANKFURT AM MAIN, GROSSE ESCHENHEIMERSTRASSE NR. 26

BANKKONTO: STÄDT. SPARKASSE, GIROKONTO 3854, FRANKFURT AM MAIN, BÖRSENPLATZ
POSTSCHECKKONTO: FRANKFURT AM MAIN 51877. TELEGRAMM-ADRESSE: AFRIKAARCHIV
FRANKFURTMAIN / TELEPHON: 22427

Dr.WIESCHHOFF/KL. Frankfurt a.M., den 19.11.34

Mr. W.E.B.Du B o i s

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Sehr geehrter Herr Du Bois!

Für Ihr Schreiben vom 5.d.M. an Geheimrat Frobenius sage ich Ihnen herzlichsten Dank. Leider geht aus den Akten nicht mehr genau hervor, um was für einen Gegenstand es sich handelt. Wir bitten Sie sehr, uns eine Photographie des fraglichen Gegenstandes einzusenden, alsdann können wir Ihnen genaue Auskunft geben.

Mit ergebensten Grüssen

Heinz Friedrich

SECOND REQUEST

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 22, 1934.

President R. R. Wright,
Wilberforce University,
Wilberforce, Ohio.

My dear President Wright:

For use at the coming conference at Talladega, can I trouble you to answer the following questions. The answers may be put directly on this sheet and returned to me. I shall be much obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

13-43-1

1. What college courses have you given this year on Citizenship and Voting with especial reference to the American Negro?.

None

2. If you do not give a course devoted wholly to this subject, in what courses is the subject treated incidentally?

Introduction to American Government.
Municipal Governments
State and County Govts.

F. A. McGinnis

[1934]

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY
FOUNDED IN 1856
R. R. WRIGHT, JR., PRESIDENT
WILBERFORCE, OHIO

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

L. Wade Wilcox

	JH	4/26/34		

Dear College President:

We are making a survey of Leisure Time in various colleges and universities throughout the country.

Inclosed is a questionnaire which we are asking that you or some member of your faculty will please fill out and return to us by May 7th. We are also inclosing a self addressed and stamped envelope for your reply.

Your whole-hearted cooperation in this matter is earnestly solicited. With best wishes for your continued success, I am

Very truly yours,

Milton S. J. Wright

MILTON S. J. WRIGHT, Chairman Wilberforce University Research Committee.

13-38

[Enclosure]

QUESTIONNAIRE ON LEISURE TIME

(Sent out by Research Committee, Wilberforce University, Ohio.)

I. Leisure time of faculty members:

a. How many faculty members compose your staff?
b. How much leisure time does the average faculty member have?
c. How is this time used?
1. In religious activities?
2. In social activities?
3. Athletics or sports?
4. Professional improvement?
5. General recreation?
I.E.- walks, drives, etc.?
6. Light reading, shows, etc?

7. Otherwise (please state how)?

13-34

d. 1. How many faculty organizations are there connected with your school?

2/ Please list these organizations:

3. What percentage of your faculty participates in the activities of these organizations?

4. Do members of your faculty belong to organizations in the college town or community (off the campus) ?

a. Nature of such organizations?

5. Does the school furnish recereation rooms for teachers?
a. How many such rooms?
b. Nature of rooms?

6. What leadership in the use of leisure is there among teachers?

II. Leisure time of students:

a. What is the size of your student body?

b. What is the leisure time of your average student?

c. How is this leisure used? (State time for each)
1. Religious activities?

2. Social activities?

3. Athletics or sports?

4. General recreation?

5. Light reading, shows, etc?

6. Otherwise? (please state how)

7. Idle?

d. 1. Student organizations: (Please list them).
(If not enough space, please use separate sheet).

2. What does the average organization spend per quarter of semester?

3. What percentage of your student body participates in the activities of these organizations?

4. Do any of your students belong to organizations in your college town or community?

   a. Nature of such organizations?

5. Does the school furnish recreation rooms for students?

   a. How many such rooms?

   b. Where located?

   c. Nature of rooms

6. What does the average student spend, other than required fees, for extra curricula activities?

13-38

III. How the School Helps in the Use of Leisure:

a. Does your curriculum include courses for use of leisure or for leadership in leisure activities?

5. In view of the prospect of increased leisure time for all people, what courses should a college or university offer?

c. What ourstanding cases are there of your graduates serving as leaders in leisure time activities?

d. What does the school spend per quarter or semester for extra-curricula activities?

e. Approximately how many extra-curricula functions are given at the s school per quarter or semester?

   1. Do these include all students?

f. How many in your school own radios: 1. Students?

   2. Teachers?

g. How many in your school own automobiles: 1. Students?

   2. Teachers?

IV. What facilities are there in the college community (off the campus) for use of leisure?

Remarks:

Name of School_____

City_____

Information furnished by_____

_____Title

(Please return to Milton S.J.Wright, Chairman Research Committee, Wilberforce University, Ohio, by May 7, 1934.)

13-38

Dr. Milton S. J. Wright
Chairman Research Committee
Wilberforce University
Wilberforce, Ohio

WILEY COLLEGE
MARSHALL, TEXAS

March 13, 1934

THE DEAN
V. E. DANIEL

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIOLOGY

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dubois:

On returning to the office I have been requested by President Dogan to reply to your letter postmarked March 9th.

1. No courses have been offered during the year 1933-1934 on Citizenship and Voting with especial reference to the American Negro. One of the topics in Sociology 12 (The Negro in America) is citizenship and voting, and you will note from page 77 of the Announcements, a copy of which goes forward under separate cover, that a course was announced for this year. It was not possible to give it because of other courses that have been requested for the present year.

2. Citizenship and voting, with especial reference to the American Negro, is considered in Political Science 1 (American Government), Political Science 2 (The Federal and State Constitutions), Political Science 3 (State and Local Government), and Political Science 4 (Political Parties and Party Problems). Professor J.R. Houchins, who has charge of our work in political science, is on study leave for the year, and only one of these courses is being given this year during his absence. This is a course in the Federal and Texas constitutions (Political Science 2), and is taught by Professor R.A. Wilson of the department of history. Professor Wilson also announces History 55 (The Negro in American History) but this course has not been given within the last few years.

Very truly yours,

V.E. Daniel

V.E. Daniel
Dean

VED:GA

13-27

WILEY COLLEGE
MARSHALL, TEXAS

THE DEAN
V. E. DANIEL

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIOLOGY

March 20, 1934

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Dubois:

On March 13th I replied to your letter of March 8th which was directed to President M.W. Dogan. In the reply I gave brief answers to the two questions asked but failed to note that in the unit on citizenship and voting in our course "The Negro in America" (Sociology 12), the point of view taken in regard to the topic is essentially that which you maintained in your speech at the Washington conference--a speech which was published in Charles Johnson's book The Negro in American Civilization.

It is highly significant that you have been requested to handle such an important topic at the coming Talladega conference, and I shall appreciate any information which you will send as to whether this speech will be published later, and as to how a copy of it may be obtained.

Very truly yours,

V.E. Daniel

VED:GA

13-27

REV. W. ALFRED WILKINS, TH. M.
VICAR, ST. BARNABAS EPISCOPAL CHAPEL
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

July 5th 1934

13-33-88

Dear Dr. Dubois:—

Since a tiny lad I have admired you together with Douglas, Dunbar & Washington as our great American representatives of Pan Ethiopianism. At Union University, 1919 as a member of Dubois Lyceum I heard you recount your experiences in France. Ten years later I heard you in Philadelphia — There I completed my preparation for the Church's ministry under aegis of Dr. Phillips & Dr. Tabb among other good friends. I have visited in what normally is your Parish Church — Concession — Then in December, I accepted a call to this beautiful country. My first rapture was subdued in the discovery that Negroes here are 25 years behind ready & anxious to petition for their rights — but without any program of unity of effort or of desire. Consequently your stand upon the needs of the present Crisis for us to face the facts, formulate a practicable program & get together in our Negro communities appears most pertinent. It is hard to conceive of the Crisis without Dubois — but Negro youth offers a challenge which I trust you will accept & way of fearless & fair by way of facing, accepting & working with facts of race distinctions, need for race consciousness and solidarity of purpose & labor — It's a small part — but I'm with you & deem it helpful. You in any assignment or duty —

Sincerely yours
Walfred Wilkins

To Dr W.E. Burghardt Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta Ga.

13-33-89

July 10, 1934.

Reverend W. Alfred Wilkins,
Vicar, St. Barnabas Episcopal Chapel,
Pasadena, California.

My dear Sir:

I appreciate your kind letter of July 5, and I am sure that Negroes will be able to work out a satisfactory program in time.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[WILKINSON]

JAN 16 1934

870 St.Nicholas Ave.,

New York City,N.Y.,

Jan.15/34.

Editor:-

The Crisis,-

Will you be kind enough to furnish me with the names or rather addresses of the five judges(omitting Mr.Brathwaite)in the poetry contest for the DuBois prize.

I have a volume of verse to be sent for criticism and would appreciate this information. If possible they could be mailed to your office,but I prefer whatever might be expedient by you.

Thanking you for the pleasure you have given me in a delightful magazine for the past year & many happy returnss for the season,

I am sincerely Yours

Henry B.Wilkinson

13-38-4

"
Idle Hours
Shady Rest
Desert Sands".....

Stamped

[WILKINSON]

870 St.Nicholas Ave.,
New York City,
Feb.1/34.

Dear Sir:-

13-38-5

Thanks for letter of this date. The information requested is the addresses of the judges(except Mr.Bratnwaite) in the poetry contest prize.(DuBois). I have a copy of my latest book & would like them to have a volume each hence the desired info.

With best wishes for your success, I am,

Sincerely yours
Henry A. Wilkinson

FEB 2 1934

CHECK M. O. CASH STAMPS $ X
ADV. AGTS. AC. SUBS.
ROUTED TO 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
OPENED BY Rep

[WILKINSON]

13-38-6

February 2, 1934.

Mr. Henry B. Wilkinson,
870 St. Nicholas Aveme,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Wilkinson:

The judges in the Du Bois Prize Contest are changed each year. Any book can be entered by sending it to me or to Mr. Oliver La Farge, 205 East 69th Street, N.Y.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[Wilkinson County, Board of Educ.]

13-39-54

H. E. Stephens
President.
Julian F. Bloodworth,
Superintendent.

Board of Education
Wilkinson County

IRWINTON, GA.

BOARD MEMBERS
J. W. Holland
W. T. Porter
F. S. English
H. M. Bloodworth

August 13, 1934

Mr. W. E. B. DuBoise
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Honorable Mr. DuBoise:

With out stretched arms, and with tears in our eyes, we are asking that you come to our rescure, For any number of years we have been trying to develop those traits in our "Negro Boys and Girls in the rural district of the South" We have tried to teach Our Girls and Boys to appreciate those things about them. We have emphasized the fact and the need of Industrial Education and we have taught Industrial Courses in the open air under the oak trees when we did not have a building. Through hard struggle and the kindness of a few we have been fortunate enough to get the use of a two room OLD dilapidated building. One of which we can sit and gaze at the sun, stars, and moonlight. In each room of this building we have two teachers. Each teacher is trying to teach over the other teacher's voice.

The present Negro population of this community is approximately 600 Boys and Girls of School Age, who are just eager ane anxious to get an education. But due to our inadequate building facilities we cannot accommodate them. The present enrollment shows that we have ONLY 185 of the 600 Negro Boys and Girls in School. It leaves 415 Negro Boys and Girls of School Age in the dark who are just wanting an opportunity to learn.

"God said, let there be light, and there was light" If there ever has been a time when we need light it now. Light is needed to be shown on these Negro Boys and Girls of the Black Belt of the South.

We are appealing in God's name for any contribution you may have to offer whether large or small, which will be greatly appreciated and will be used beneficially in erecting a building for Our Negro Boys and Girls.

For references I refer you to the following: The Wilkerson County FORD Motor Company McIntyre, Georgia. The Wilkerson County Bank, Toomsboro, Georgia.

Gratefully yours,
K. A. Jefferson
(Mrs.) K. A. Jefferson
Supervisor of Colored Schools

kaj-b

[Williams]

Lincoln University
Lincoln University, Pa.
January 6, 1934

13-51-90

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I too, was sorry that I did not see you and the rest of the family because I had to make time. I work a little over ~~two~~ one weeks and was able to pay off a few of my little debts. I was late getting back to school and am just beginning to feel like myself. I caught more cold in my throat by sleeping ~~in~~ in chairs on the train and changing beds whenever I got a chance to sleep in a bed.

I am glad you got the chance to work on your book and also being able to do some of the things you have

know we will not get one hundred dollars and seventy five as we used to.) I will go to the Office as soon as I can find time and find out exactly what my final bill is.

I am very busy just now getting out a research examination, reading books and preparing for my other examinations.

Yolande would not let me see DuBois when I was there before because it was late, but I saw her about two months ago. She was getting on very well then but was not well long. I hope I'll be able to see her sometime soon. I would have been home Christmas, but I just did not have money.

wanted to do. You must be careful not to over work yourself.

I expect to finish my work here by the first of next month and then go to Annapolis, Maryland to practice teach for one month. I will need thirty more dollars along with the twenty I sent you in the fall. My college bill stands at one hundred and thirty-six dollars and fifty cents, plus one book and graduation fee of five dollars. After my working wage is subtracted from ($36.50) I think my balance will be about one hundred. I do not know for sure as I do not know what the office is going to give us for working. I do

When are you coming to Lincoln? I understand a group here has invited you and are anxious to have you here.

I also wish you a happy new year.

Very sincerely yours,

Arnett

January 16, 1934.

13-47-28

Mr. Arnett Williams,
Lincoln University,
Lincoln University, Pennsylvania.

My dear Arnett:

I was glad to hear from you. Let me know before February 1 just what your financial needs are going to be.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[Williams]

Lincoln University

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

~~THE LINCOLNIAN~~

January 19, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

13-49-29

My dear Dr. DuBois;

My college bill stands at sixty-seven dollars and thirty cents. I will need fifty dollars with which to do my practice teaching. If you send any money after the first of next month I expect to be at home. I am sending my trunk as soon as I am able. (My address at home is 2336 Madison Avenue)

I am expected to report in Annapolis, Maryland on the fifth of February. I shall remain there for one month.

Very sincerely yours,

Arnett

P.S. I think my sister is coming for me on the first of February.

February 1, 1934.

Mr. Arnett Williams,
2336 Madison Avenue,
Baltimore, Maryland.

13-49-30

My dear Arnett:

I have been away and just have your letter of January 19. I can send you $50.00 immediately but do not know just where to send it. Let me know. When does the college bill have to be paid? I am writing this to Baltimore on the chance of catching you. I shall be here all the time now, if you will hurry your answer.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DC

[Williams]

2336 Madison Avenue
Baltimore, Md.
February 5, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

13-49-31

My dear Dr. DuBois:

You will please send the money here as I am staying here until Sunday. On Sunday I want to go to Annapolis. I will have to stay there for a month.

About the college will I don't know but anytime before June will be all right. They would like to get the balance now. I think I can take care of that after I am finished my practice teaching and get some work somewhere.

Very sincerely yours,
Arnett

[Lincoln U]

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

Feb 10

Report of Williams, A. F. Date ~~Feb 2~~ 1934

Each class is divided into five groups. The first indicates very high standing; the second, high standing; the third, fair standing; the fourth, low standing; group five C indicates a condition with opportunity to remove same by re-examination; group five F a failure, to remove which it is necessary to repeat the course and pass the examination.

To determine the general group: Multiply each group number by the number of its semester hours, and divide the sum of the products by the sum of the multipliers. Count failures as fifth groups. The limit for the first group is 1.30; for the second group, 2.20; for the third group, 3.20; for the fourth group, 4.20.

	Sem. Hours	Group
I. ANCIENT LANGUAGE		
Greek 1, 2, 3. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8		
Latin 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12		
Hebrew 1, 2		
II. BIOLOGY & HYGIENE		
Biology 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,	4	3
9, 10	3	4
Hygiene 1, 2, 3, 4		
III. CHEMISTRY		
Chemistry 1, 2. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8a, 8b		
IV. ECONOMICS & SOCIOLOGY		
Economics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6		
Sociology 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6		
V. ENGLISH & SPEECH		
English 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13	3	3
Speech 1, 2, 3		
VI. FRENCH		
French 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6		
VII. GERMAN		
German 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6		

	Sem. Hours	Group
VIII. HISTORY & POLITICAL SCIENCE		
History 1, 2, 3, 4		
Polit. Science 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8		
IX. MATHEMATICS		
Mathematics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9		
X. PHILOSOPHY		
Philosophy 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6		
XI. PHYSICS & ASTRONOMY		
Physics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8		
Astronomy 1		
XII. PSYCHOLOGY, EDUCATION & MUSIC		
Psychology 1, 2, 3	1	2
Education 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8	Inc.	
Music 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12		
XIII. RELIGION & BIBLE		
Religion 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14		
XIV. SPANISH		
Spanish 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6		

13-49

Average for the term . . . . . Group for the term . . . . . .

GEORGE JOHNSON, Dean of the College.

Arnett Wallenus

304 Spa Road
Annapolis, Maryland
February 13, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta University, Ga.

13-49-23

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I would have written before now, but I have been very busy getting started on my work here. I received the fifty dollars. Many thanks. After this work is done then I can begin paying you back and help Yolande and the baby. I have made no plans as to what I'll be doing. What I guess will depend on what I can get to do. Have you had anything in mind?

If you write me here you may address letter in care of Mrs. Marion Richardson.

Very sincerely yours,
Arnett

[Williams]

304 Spa Road
Annapolis, Md.
March 19, 1934

13-49-32

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I finished my practice teaching last Tuesday and am now engaged in teaching Adult Education. (Relief work) I am teaching academic subjects and public speaking at night. I work two hours a night, five nights a week. I earn just enough money with which to pay my expenses. I don't know if I am justified in staying to do this work because I can not save any money, then getting right back on the railroad is not sure, but I do think when I am finished

Sincerely yours,
Arnett

here then will be a chance on
the road.

I have been looking to
hear from you to see if you had
any suggestions. I suppose you
are very busy as I am. busy
too. I do what you might say
the principal of my school here
in Annapolis. I have certain
work and checking on four
teachers in my school. I am the
only college graduate in these
work in Annapolis, Eastport
and Camp Parole. This work
may become a permanent thing
if we succeed from now until
May. We are directly connected
with the Federal Government.

I have been quite well
and hope you two have been
the same.

March 26, 1934.

Mr. Arnett Williams,
~~2330 Madison Avenue.~~ 304 Alta Road
Baltimore, Maryland. Annapolis, Maryland.

13-49-33

My dear Arnett:

Please let me know just what your academic status is at present? When do you expect to get your degree at Lincoln, and what sum must be paid down before it is granted? Have you joined your fraternity yet? I think it is important that you should for social reasons, after you graduate.

I shall be glad to hear from you, and hope you are well.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

May 19, 1934.

13-49-35

Mr. Arnett Williams,
304 Spa Road,
Anapolis, Maryland.

My dear Arnett:

I have not heard from you for sometime. Early in April I sent and paid the balance due on your indebtedness at Lincoln, and asked them to send a receipt to you. I hope everything is going all right. Please write me.

Very sincerely yours,

WKED/DW

2336 Madison Av.
Baltimore, Md.
May 25, 1934

13-49-36

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I know from your letter that you had wondered what had become of me. I finished all of my work for Lincoln. You see I had completed one hundred hours of practice teaching and observation in Annapolis. These were high school hours - forty minute periods / the State of

weeks ago my teaching time was cut one half of that salary I started out doing. I have had a wonderful experience teaching night school and shall tell you all about it when I see you. Adult Education has become very interesting and much needed all over the country. The program was changed and I put under the FERA. Upon the beginning it was a part of the CWA.

I have been hearing from Yolanda. She is

Pennsylvania required clock hours and I had to go back to the high school there and do more work. Now everything is all right.

I received a receipt from Lincoln and had planned writing sometime ago, but put it off. I am sorry you had to write me a second time without my having answered your previous letter.

I am now finished my night school work in Annapolis. Just three

quite well now and little
DuBois is no longer little
but quite large I am told.
I want to go to see them
as soon as I can.

I have nothing in
view to do just now. I
think I'd like to get back
on the railroad as there
is little ~~else~~ else to do.
I would like to go to Commence-
cement but I don't think
I can make it.

I hope that you are
well. Will you be coming
this way soon?

Very truly yours,
Arndt

June 14, 1934.

Mr. Arnett F. Williams,
2536 Madison Avenue,
Baltimore, Maryland.

13-49-39

My dear Arnett:

Let me congratulate you upon your graduation. I'm so glad that you were able actually to be there and receive the sheepskin. You now have behind you not only a piece of work finished and well done, but the public recognition of it in the shape of your degree. The next thing is to get a job and then possibly you can do some studying summers, so as to work for your A.M. degree. Remember that you never will be certain of any teaching job until you get your M.A.

Yolande and baby were both very well when I was at home. I shall hope to see you sometime this summer.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

2336 Madison Av.
Baltimore, Md.
July 13, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am sorry to be so long letting you hear from me but I have been busy trying to find work and have not had any luck. I made one trip to Chicago and work four days at another place and I am doing nothing. I

13-49-37

if all three of us are working we can get somewhere. That is at least get your Great Barrington home remodelled as you want it.

I had a letter from Yolande yesterday and was informed that they are going next week. Everyone was well. If you come through here this summer do look in on me. I hope that you are well and will be able to get a little rest before winter school begins. Very sincerely yours,

Annette

haven't as yet secured anything for the fall. I have one or two irons on the fire but they are not sure. One is of a political nature which means that if the Democrates win I'll have a job if I vote and vote their ticket, the other is the FERA work I was doing last winter. If you can try to get me something down there where you are.

I think Yolande can get back this fall and

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

November 6, 1934

Mr. Arnett Williams
2336 Madison Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

13-49-41

My dear Arnett:

Here is a possibility for employment although I do not know that it would exactly suit you. The head of the department of Latin has just lost his job at the Booker T. Washington Colored High School in Atlanta. I do not know just what the trouble is. At any rate, there is a vacancy and the superintendent is rather disposed to hire someone from out-of-town.

The work consists of teaching 9th Grade Latin and having some supervision over French. The French teacher, however, is very good and will not need much supervision.

The question is: do you know enough Latin to teach 9th Grade and do you know anything of French? If you do, and would like to apply for the job, I am sending enclosed the kind of letter that you ought to write. The salary will be about $125 a month. My friend, Mrs. Shivery, who is head of the English Department in the high school brought this to my attention, and, therefore, I am writing to you.

I hope this will find you well. I do not particularly recommend the job because it is so far from Baltimore, but, on the other hand, it's a big high school and not a bad opportunity. The high school has some three thousand pupils, I believe.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

[Williams]

2376 Madison Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland
November 15, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I received your letter of November sixth and was glad as usual to hear from you. I should have written you some time ago, but neglected to do so for several reasons.

I have been doing part work of the same nature as of last year, except that I am teaching in the Junior College Center of Baltimore. I wish to appreciate your thoughtfulness and did send an application to Mr. Hunter. I had a letter typed sent it off last Friday. I have not heard from him yet.

13-49-42

As you know I did take two years of Latin in Lincoln, however, I could teach ninth grade work and very easily supervise in French as I have had adequate instruction in the latter. I am not so sure about being head of a department of Latin. I told Mr. Hunter my qualifications and my experience as well as the other data which you instructed me to give.

I have not heard from Yolande lately. She and the baby were well when I did hear from them.

In the event that I do get a favorable reply from the application do you think it advisable to resign this job and take the other? If this work holds out long enough

I will be able to get experience, however, the most important thing just now is more money. I do need a permanent position and in coming to Georgia I might be able to gain this if I am successful in getting the job. I would work as hard as I possible could to be a success.

I am glad to know that you have been well. I have been so what well myself.

Very sincerely yours,

Arnett

13-49-43

[1934]

Williams

My dear Dr. DuBois;

13-49-38

I have not been back to New York since our last meeting. I left New York and went straight to Pittsburgh, then back home and stayed for two days. Now I am here in Chicago and shall be leaving tomorrow. I will either write you or see you by next week end. I hope to hear from my head librarian by the time I reach Baltimore.

finishing Lincoln.

Sincerely yours,

Arnett

Since I have not been home lately I have not heard from DuBois and Yolande, however I know they have enjoyed being away for the short time. I may be seeing them sooner than seeing you.

I enjoyed the short talk we had last Monday and was quite happy to note the optimism you showed about the present situation and I know that soon we all shall be a bit relieved. I wish I were able & secure a teaching position upon

[c. Feb. 23, 1934]

13-31-89

May your Birthday, Grandpa dear,
Be the best day of the year;
And all its moments brightly shine
To match each loving wish of mine

Lots of love from
Baby DuBois

454 WILLSON MAT COMPANY BROOKLYN, N.Y. MADE IN U.S.A.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

13-49-10

October 7, 1934

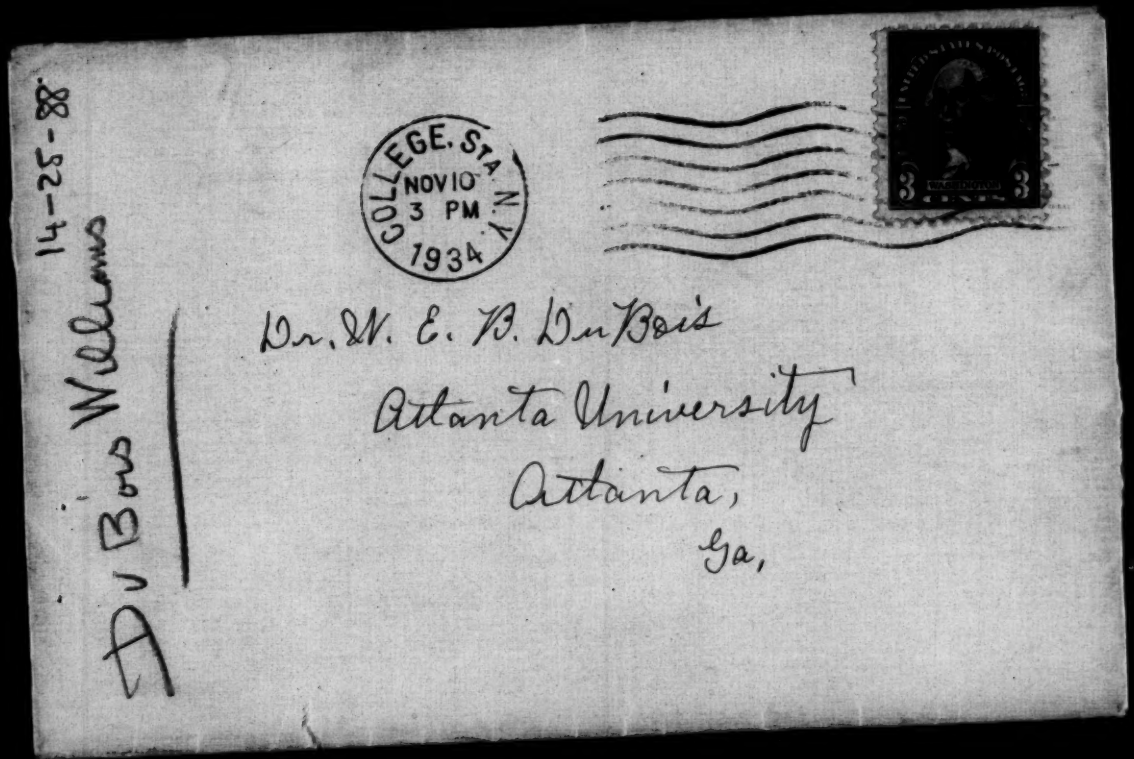
Miss Du Bois Williams
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

My dear Du Bois:

I am sending you enclosed Five Dollars for your second birthday. I hope you will enjoy it.

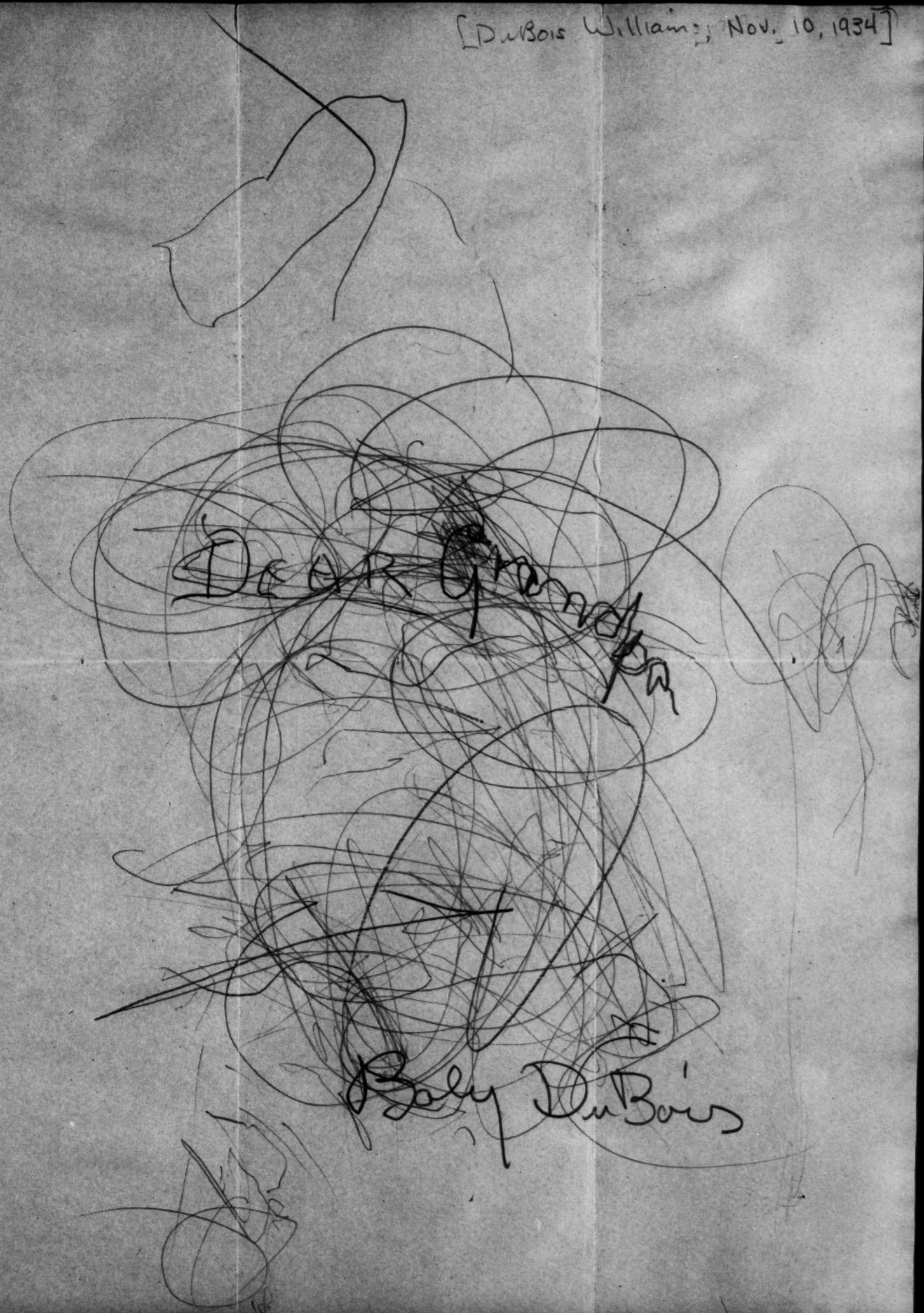
Yours with love,

Enclosure 1.


14-25-88
Du Bois Williams
COLLEGE. STA. N.Y.
NOV 10
3 PM
1934
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta,
Ga,

From Y. Du Bois Williams
226 West 150- St.,
New York City. N.Y.

[DuBois, William; Nov. 10, 1934]



Duluth, Minn.
August 1, 1934.

My dear Dr. Du Bois -

May I add my invocation to the Diety along with J. B. Watson of the August Crisis for your stand which seems to have upset the world generally?

Now you will have time to be free of that certain group of little folk who smile and shake their little fingers, "No, no." -

What ever happened to the history of the World War, and the other dozen books and plays you had under way back in 1926? Was it because of the need of my

13-50-6

indispensable assistance that they couldn't be completed? (a rainy day on August first is to blame for my flippancy – maybe it'll bring a smile –)

When shall you start a magazine in Atlanta – or New York so we may hear whither the crow flies?

13-50-7

Thank you for Esther's poem being sent in. Now you can see you'll have to have a publication so I can encourage my proteges to express themselves. As long as I can't be creative myself, I must be the spur on the boot to urge them along.

Did you burn logs in the Barrington fireplace this summer?

Sincerely,
Ethel Ray Williams

13-44-102

February 5, 1934.

Miss F. C. Williams,
C/O JONES NORMAL SCHOOL,
Annette and Miro Street,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

My dear Miss Williams:

I am sending in your care a letter to Mr. George Doyle, whose address I do not know. I am trying to get hold of persons who know something about the history of colored people during Reconstruction in Louisiana. Can you help me in any way? I expect to spend a few hours in New Orleans on my way to and from Texas February 10 and probably February 17-19. Any service that you can do me, I should be under great obligations.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

cc ?

April 25, 1934.

Mr. Richard T. Williams,
1107 Millwood Avenue,
Columbia, South Carolina.

(Please forward)

My dear Mr. Williams:

I want to make an exhaustive study of the celebrated Fraud Report of the South Carolina Legislature in 1877, or thereabouts. First of all, I should like to purchase a copy of the complete report. It was published, I believe, in several pamphlets. Will you look around among the second-hand book-stores and see if you can get a quotation.

Then, I should like to secure your time for a week or more to help me investigate this report and contemporary newspapers. I think, probably, it would be best for me to come to Columbia, and I may be able to do so the week end of May 12. Would that suit you? Of course, I should be glad to pay for your time.

Kindly let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

98-44-31

13-44-89

2446 Millwood Avenue,
Columbia, S. C.
April 26, 1934.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

I received your letter in which you stated your desire to make an investigation of frauds in South Carolina and in which, to some extent, you requested my services. I am happy to state that I am so employed as to give a great deal of my time.

Your intention to spend a week end here would be less beneficial than a one day stay, that is if you purpose to use chiefly the State Library. The State Library closes at 12 noon on Saturdays.

Newspapers covering this period, I believe, can be obtained at the University of South Carolina but not at the State Library. Charleston, South Carolina, is a better place to obtain, from newspapers, information covering this period.

I shall comply with your request and send a reply as soon as possible.

Respectfully yours,

Richard T Williams

Richard T Williams.

Columbia, S.C.
May 2, 1934.

Dr. W.E. B. Dubois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta Georgia.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

I regret to state that I can find the Fraud Reports only at the State Library here. The stores do not have the separate reports nor do they have the reports combined in volume form.

The officials of the library here are rather considerate and, I believe, would cooperate willingly if you should find it necessary to review the reports there.

I shall not cease effort to locate at least some of the reports.

You may rest assured that I will do whatever I can in the wayy of following your instructions.

Respectfully yours,

Richard T. Williams

Richard T Williams.

February 5, 1934.

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois-Williams,
Apartment 5 Jay,
226 West 150th Street,
New York, N.Y.

3-49-22

My dear Yolande:

I am thinking of your carrying that heavy child upstairs. I am wondering if you could not make a bargain with one of the big boys on your floor or the floor below so that every day at a certain hour he would carry the baby up for you. See if you can't, and I'll foot the bill.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

June 14, 1934.

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams,
226 West 150 Street,
Apartment 5 Jay,
New York, N.Y.

13-419-25

My dear Yolande:

Will you look among my books at the house and see if you find a copy of W. Z. Ripley, "The Races of Europe". If you do please send it to me.

I hope this will find you and baby in good health.

With much love,

[5 June, 1934]

Tuesday.

Dearest Polo -

I have looked high, low & in the middle for Ripley's "Races of Europe" but it isn't here - either in the library or in the books packed in your chest. Sorry I can't find it for you -

The package of books you sent came today &

21-5-15

they're great. I'll have one grand time now. I thank you very much - especially for "Antony Cleopatra".

Du Bois is fine - I'm glad he's mine.

Lots of love

Yolande

June 26, 1934.

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois-Williams,
226 West 150 Street,
Apartment 5 Jay,
New York, N.Y.

13-49-40

My dear Yolande:

Enclosed is a letter from Mr. Foster concerning your policy. You will see that the policy remains automatically in force without further payments until 1942. Also, that in 1938, it will have a cash surrender value. My advice is, therefore, to do nothing and wait until 1938. I should be afraid to put any more money in this organization.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

[October, 1934]

Thursday

13-30-29

Dearest Papa –

Just a line to thank you for the baby's birthday gift. It came on the right day too. Imagine that. She has $20.00 in the bank. Her birthday brought her $5.00 from me – $2.00 from Mama $2.00 from Ruth & $1.00 from me!! She is really the only wealthy member of the family. Her

along. Of course I caused
- with that a lot of trouble.
Some-one could be found
to stay nights with me
- that's all that's necessary.

Arnold is hoping to get
a teaching job of 15 weeks
teaching in the Junior
College that they're
opening in Baltimore. I
hope he gets it. Dr. Booth
& Marion Moore have told
me some people to have
him write to for one of

Aunt Virginia sent her a telegram & said she was starting a bank account for her also.

I told Virgie that I wished she'd make Mama come over there & sleep for a month. She's really awfully tired & worn out & here she will not rest & if she does it she'll collapse & - & tell her I said so tho' - 'cause she can't imagine how I'd get

Dixie relief jobs here
much. I will have him
do. Maybe something
will come of that.

Now I must stop -
Lots of love and the
baby sends kisses. Now
she says "kiss-baby-
bye-bye"!

Love, Yolande

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

November 13, 1934

13-49-27

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

My dear Yolande:

I wonder if you noticed this clipping that I am enclosing which appeared in the NEW YORK TIMES? You had better follow this up and see when an English examination is going to come. I should also write to Baltimore and remind the supervisor that November is here.

I am sorry we couldn't get mother off on a trip but I was afraid it would be impossible. The only thing you can do is to try and make it as light as possible for her in home work. I hope the baby has got all right again.

I wrote and told Arnett of a possible position in the Atlanta High School teaching Latin. I don't know whether he is prepared to do that or not or whether he would like the position.

Lovingly yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

Enclosure 1.

Yolande Williams

[1934]

Sunday

Dearest Father –

Here's check
back aga. I hope
I've signed it –
right place. I
imagine this will
buy spare
one wheel for
family car. Thot

13-49-17

"The Crisis" - the pictures are fine and the article is just lovely & coming.

I'll be home for the wedding & we can talk summer plans.

Lots of love,

Yolande

just fine news about
the car - got the real
score so I can
practice a bit before
I sail. Sorry I
can't contribute
more - where this
came from is more
than I can see.

Oh - yes - I saw

13-35

Taken by J Smith

Repair Order and Invoice

R. A. No. _____

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc., 310-330 West 68th Street, New York, N. Y.

Ref. No. 8285

Name M. E. B. DuBois Date 1-22-34 Mileage 33909

69 5th ave Time A. M. / P. M. Date of Sale

Address Cut Model 66 Sed Customer's Order No.

Telephone No. License No. 64897 Car No. TERMS NET CASH

Spotlight		Radiator Cover		Motor Meter		Extra Tires		Tire Chains		Start. Crank	
Bumper		Robes		Extra Rims		Extra Tubes		Tools			

Service Dept.

INSTRUCTIONS	CHARGE Material	CHARGE Labor	No Charge M.	No Charge L.	Sub. to Insp.	Job
Shop						
Install new Cylinder Head cover Gasket	X	3.00				
Tighten Water Pump Packing nut						
Install new left front Shock absorber arm Shock from Braking This is the 4th arm that broke		1.00				
Install New Bushing on left Horn.	X					
Adjust clutch linkage		1.50				
Tighten ignition switch Set Screw						
Adjust Gasoline Gauge		1.00				
Change oil Grease Can	90c	1.00				
Put in one gallon + Half of Prestone	4.45					
		7.50				
		4.45				
		2.00				
Check left front Axle Stop leak at Cab + fuse		81.95				

Pilot Car

We will only do work as above unless written instructions are given for ADDITIONAL WORK. Storage will be charged 24 hours after notification to customer that work has been completed.

Owner's Car is left for repairs or other purposes subject to the OWNER'S risk of fire.

Signature W. E. B. DuBois

Form B F 153

8285

Name W. Du Bois R. A. No. 8285

Address Date Completed 1/25/34

DEBITS			CREDITS		
0502 A-K	6103	9061	0305	9522	
0502 L-Z	6101	9251	0311	4207	
0502 Cash	6102	9595	0303	6202	
0302	5204		4206		
6001			4204		

Reg. No.	Part No.	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	Qua.	Price	Amount	Parts and Stores	Access.	No. Acct.	Amount
3701		Shock Arm		Exchange					
3648	25128	Packings	6		32				
	25254	Washer	6		32				
	25232	Packing	1		20				
2716		Prestone	1½		4 45				
		Oil	8		2 00				
		Grease	1½		30				
		Graphite	1						
P.O.	1248	Connector	1		1 45				
		Bumper	4		15				
		Nut	2		25				
		Pin	2		02				
					9 46				
		Labor			10 20				
					19 66				
		Cash P.O.							

PAID SERVICE DEPT.

CHARGE TIME							
Date	Hrs.	Date	Hrs.	Date	Hrs.	Date	Hrs.

NO CHARGE TIME

Acct. No.	Date	Hrs.	Acct. No.	Date	Hrs.		

Taken by J. Smith

Repair Order and Invoice

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc., 310-330 West 68th Street, New York, N. Y.

R. A. No. _____

Ref. No. _____

Name N. E. B. DuBois — Date 7-26-34 — Mileage 39226

226 W 150 St — Time 1 20 A.M. P.M. — Date of Sale

Address Car — Model 66 Sed — Customer's Order No.

Telephone No. Tr 4-9223 — License No. 6V897 — Car No. — TERMS NET CASH

Spotlight		Radiator Cover		Motor Meter		Extra Tires		Tire Chains		Start. Crank	
Bumper		Robes		Extra Rims		Extra Tubes		Tools			

Main

INSTRUCTIONS	CHARGE Material	CHARGE Labor	No Charge M.	No Charge L.	Sub. to Insp.	Job
Install new finger tip contact plate	X	2 25				
~~Install new connecting finger~~		~~1 50~~				
Adjust clutch pedal + fingers		2 25				
Grease flywheel bushing						
Install new hood catch Lft front	X	50				
adjust shackle tighten spring clips		1 50				
Remove shock absorber arms oil + adjust	40	2 25				

430 PM To day

Accounting Dept.

We will only do work as above unless written instructions are given for ADDITIONAL WORK. Storage will be charged 24 hours after notification to customer that work has been completed.

Form B F 153

Owner's Car is left for repairs or other purposes subject to the OWNER'S risk of fire.

Signature N. E. B. DuBois

Make Rear Bumper bent

0388

Name N. E. B. Du Bois R. A. No. 0388

Address Date Completed 8/26/34

DEBITS			CREDITS		
0502 A-K	6103	9061	0305	9522	
0502 L-Z	6101	9251	0311	4207	
0502 Cash	6102	9595	0303	6202	
0302	5204		4206		
6001			4204		

Reg. No.	Part No.	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	Qua.	Price	Amount	Parts and Stores	Access.	No. Acct.	Amount	CHARGE TIME Date	Hrs.	Date	Hrs.	Date	Hrs.	Date	Hrs.
637		hood catch	1		50												
		switch	1		4 25												
1991		Mercur Ind.			1 40												
		Store Batt. Nuts			10												
					5. 35												
		Labor.			8 25												
					14. 10												

13-35

O. K. PEASE INC. 210 WEST 61ST ST. PAID JUL 26 1934 Per..... SERVICE DEPT.

Capt Ltd.

NO CHARGE TIME

Acct. No.	Date	Hrs.	Acct. No.	Date	Hrs.

13-35

Taken by J Smith

Repair Order and Invoice

R. A. No. _____

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc., 310-330 West 68th Street, New York, N. Y.

Ref. No. _____

Name W. E. DuBois

Date 8-14-54 Mileage

69-54 ave nt

Time A. M. / P. M. Date of Sale

Address

Model 66 Dsd Customer's Order No.

Telephone No. Ole 4-9223 License No. Car No. TERMS NET CASH

Spotlight		Radiator Cover		Motor Meter		Extra Tires		Tire Chains		Start. Crank	
Bumper		Robes		Extra Rims		Extra Tubes		Tools			

INSTRUCTIONS	CHARGE Material	CHARGE Labor	No Charge M.	No Charge L.	Sub. to Insp.	Job
Install new ammeter Install new front floor mat Clean commutator & check generator		2 25				

Accounting Dept.

We will only do work as above unless written instructions are given for ADDITIONAL WORK. Storage will be charged 24 hours after notification to customer that work has been completed.

Form B F 153

Owner's Car is left for repairs or other purposes subject to the OWNER'S risk of fire.

Signature _____

0606

Name Dr. W. E. Du Bois R.A. No. 0606

Address Date Completed 8/14/34

DEBITS			CREDITS		
0502 A-K	6103	9061	0305	9522	
0502 L-Z	6101	9251	0311	4207	
0502 Cash	6102	9595	0303	6202	
0302	5204		4206		
6001			4204		

Reg. No.	Part No.	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	Qua.	Price	Amount	Parts and Stores	Access.	No. Acct.	Amount
773		~~carpet~~	1		~~9 55~~				
		asbmeter	1		125				
					1080				
		Labor			225				
					1305				
		les carpet			955				
					350				
		Cash R.A.							

PAID
AUG 17
Per .....
SERVICE DEPT.
O. H. PEASE INC.
310 WEST 68th ST.

CHARGE TIME							
Date	Hrs.	Date	Hrs.	Date	Hrs.	Date	Hrs.

NO CHARGE TIME

Acct. No.	Date	Hrs.	Acct. No.	Date	Hrs.

Taken by J. Smith

Repair Order and Invoice

R. A. No. _____

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc., 310-330 West 68th Street, New York, N. Y.

Ref. No. _____

Name W. E. Blue Bros. Date 9-8-34 Mileage 11788

726 West 150th St. Time A. M. / P. M. Date of Sale

Address City Model 66 Red Customer's Order No.

Telephone No. Edg. 4-9223 License No. 6N897 Car No. TERMS NET CASH

Spotlight		Radiator Cover		Motor Meter		Extra Tires		Tire Chains		Start. Crank	
Bumper		Robes		Extra Rims		Extra Tubes		Tools			

INSTRUCTIONS	CHARGE Material	CHARGE Labor	No Charge M.	No Charge L.	Sub. to Insp.	Job
Re Install new Shock absorber arm left front		75				

Accounting Dept.

We will only do work as above unless written instructions are given for ADDITIONAL WORK. Storage will be charged 24 hours after notification to customer that work has been completed.

Form B F 153

Owner's Car is left for repairs or other purposes subject to the OWNER'S risk of fire.

Signature W. E. Blue Bros

889

Name W. Du Bois R. A. No. 889

Address Date Completed 9/8/34

DEBITS			CREDITS		
0502 A-K	6103	9061	0305	9522	
0502 L-Z	6101	9251	0311	4207	
0502 Cash	6102	9595	0303	6202	
0302	5204		4206		
6001			4204		

Reg. No.	Part No.	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	Qua.	Price	Amount	Parts and Stores	Access.	No. Acct.	Amount	CHARGE TIME Date	Hrs.	Date	Hrs.	Date	Hrs.	Date	Hrs.
1013		shock arm	1		1 00												
					1 00												
		Labor			75												
					1 75												

Cash R A.

H. REASE, INC. PAID SEP 8 1934 PM SERVICE DEPT. 210 WEST 58th ST.

13-35

NO CHARGE TIME

Acct. No.	Date	Hrs.	Acct. No.	Date	Hrs.		

13-35

Taken by J Smith

Repair Order and Invoice

R. A. No. _____

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc., 310-330 West 68th Street, New York, N. Y.

Ref. No. _____

Name W. E. B. Du Bois Date 9-12-34 Mileage 41932

226 W 13th St Time A. M. / P. M. Date of Sale 4 gallon

Address _____ Model 66 Del Customer's Order No. _____

Telephone No. 4 9223 License No. 6W897 Car No. TERMS NET CASH

Spotlight		Radiator Cover		Motor Meter		Extra Tires		Tire Chains		Start. Crank	
Bumper		Robes		Extra Rims		Extra Tubes		Tools			

INSTRUCTIONS	CHARGE Material	CHARGE Labor	No Charge M.	No Charge L.	Sub. to Insp.	Job
Overhaul water pump shaft check for leaking up	4	3 00				
adjust clutch check for slipping						
overhaul clutch		12 00				
		$15.00				
Installed new Hose.		Payment 50				

5 PM

Accounting Dept.

We will only do work as above unless written instructions are given for ADDITIONAL WORK. Storage will be charged 24 hours after notification to customer that work has been completed.

Form B F 153

Owner's Car is left for repairs or other purposes subject to the OWNER'S risk of fire.

Signature W E B DuBois

Name W. E. Du Bois R. A. No. 946

Address Date Completed 9/17/34

DEBITS			CREDITS		
0502 A-K	6103	9061	0305	9522	
0502 L-Z	6101	9251	0311	4207	
0502 Cash	6102	9595	0303	6202	
0302	5204		4206		
6001			4204		

Reg. No.	Part No.	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	Qua.	Price	Amount	Parts and Stores	Access.	No. Acct.	Amount	CHARGE TIME Date	Hrs.	Date	Hrs.	Date	Hrs.	Date	Hrs.
1046		Pressure Plate	1		4 85												
		Outlet	1		700												
		Hose.	2		40												
		Nut			15												
		Gasket.			10												
		Packing			25												
					1775												
		Labor.			1550												
					2775												

Cash

NO CHARGE TIME

Acct. No.	Date	Hrs.	Acct. No.	Date	Hrs.

PLEASE PAID SEP 18 Per SERVICE DEPT. O. K. INC 270 WEST 68th ST.

13-48-16

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

September 22, 1934.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc.,
310-330 West 68th Street,
New York, New York.

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly quote me the price for two articles delivered in Atlanta for a Willys-Knight car, Model 66 D., Sedan, 1932.

1. A floor carpet for the front compartment.

2. The inner assembly parts for one parking light on the front fender. The nickle and glass are intact, but the supporting parts are rusted and broken.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

WILLYS-OVERLAND PARTS CORPORATION

TOLEDO, OHIO
Sept. 25, 1934.

13-48-17

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
% Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

We have your letter of the 22nd, addressed to the Willys-Overland Inc., New York City, with reference to prices on your Willys-Knight 66-B. The Front Floor Carpet under Part No.385226 lists at $1.50. With reference to the Inner Assembly parts for the fender lamp, we do not quite understand what it is that you want and suggest that you get in touch with Mr, Black, of the Willys-Overland Parts Depot, of your city, and he will assist you in securing what you need.

Yours very truly,

WILLYS-OVERLAND PARTS CORPORATION.

HES:MQ BY H C Schaaf

USE ONLY GENUINE PARTS APPROVED BY THE MANUFACTURER OF YOUR CAR.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

September 27, 1934.

13-43-5

The Willys-Overland Parts Corporation
Toledo, Ohio

Gentlemen:

Attention of H. E. Schaaf

Answering your letter of September 25, will you kindly send me a floor carpet for the front compartment of my Willys-Knight car, Model 66 D., 1932. Enclosed please find my check for($2.00), Two Dollars, of which $1.50 is to pay for the carpet and 50¢ for carriage.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

Enclosure 1.

13-48

Taken by [illegible]

Repair Order and Invoice

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc., 310-330 West 68th Street, New York, N. Y.

R. A. No. _____

Ref. No. _____

Name M. E. DuBois

Date 12-26-34 Mileage 46134

69-3" ave

Time 4 00 A.M. P.M. Date of Sale

Address [illegible] ct

Model 66 Dsld Customer's Order No.

Telephone No. License No 64897 Car No. TERMS NET CASH

Spotlight		Radiator Cover		Motor Meter		Extra Tires		Tire Chains		Start. Crank	
Bumper		Robes		Extra Rims		Extra Tubes		Tools			

Service Dept.

INSTRUCTIONS	CHARGE Material	CHARGE Labor	No Charge M.	No Charge L.	Sub. to Insp.	Job
Dr comp. to 2		6 00				
adjust brakes + caster		1 50				
clean carb. jets strainer and gas tank. check manifold for leak		1 50				
adjust clutch fingers		1 50				
Lubricate Car		1 50				
Remove rear wheel free up tools.		1 00				

for

We will only do work as above unless written instructions are given for ADDITIONAL WORK. Storage will be charged 24 hours after notification to customer that work has been completed.

Form B F 153

Owner's Car is left for repairs or other purposes subject to the OWNER'S risk of fire.

Signature M. E. DuBois

1680

Name M. E. DuBois R. A. No. 1680

Address Date Completed 1/27/47

DEBITS			CREDITS		
0502 A-K	6103	9061	0305	9522	
0502 L-Z	6101	9251	0311	4207	
0502 Cash	6102	9595	0303	6202	
0302	5204		4206		
6001			4204		

Reg. No.	Part No.	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	Qua.	Price	Amount	Parts and Stores	Access.	No. Acct.	Amount	CHARGE TIME Date	Hrs.	Date	Hrs.	Date	Hrs.	Date	Hrs.
1919		Carb. Body Repair			4 05												
		Throat Shaft	1		40												
		Valve Plate	1		1 65												
		Gasket	2		1 2												
		Gasket Screws	5		60												
					6.82												
		Labor			13 00												
					19.82												
		Tax			14												
					19.96												
		Cash															

NO CHARGE TIME

Acct. No.	Date	Hrs.	Acct. No.	Date	Hrs.

[Wilson, D.]

Charge to Atlanta University

March 19, 1934.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
C/O W. P. Dabney,
412 McAllister Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Quoting Stop Now in position to tell you Corporation glad contribute needed one thousand dollars for completion of Black Reconstruction Stop If you will let know when wish money shall be glad to authorize payment Signed Keppel Stop

Daisy

92-15-81

13-51-26

[Daisy Wilson]

Charge to Atlanta University

June 4, 1934.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

13-26-12

Telegraph Hubbard mark for his special class with you

rural education

Daisy

[D. Wilson]

Telegram —

Note received
6/30/34

June 28, 1934.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
4809 Indiana Avenue,
C/O Mildred Bryant Jones,
Chicago, Illinois.

Letter waiting your arrival Detzer asking you serve as delegate

to League of Nations representing Liberia Confidential

Daisy

13-38-46

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF STUDENT CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

AUXILIARY ASSEMBLY
THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS:
AFFILIATED WITH THE WORLD'S STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION

HEADQUARTERS ADDRESS:
347 Madison Avenue
New York City

4B

March 16, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois;

13-47-62

I am very much attracted to your idea of a Negro Youth Movement in America. The reasons which you enumerate giving rise to the interest in such a movement are, I believe, entirely valid. I too was a bit disappointed at the results of the Second Amenia Conference. The younger Negroes in attendance seemed to take this conference as their real opportunity to demonstrate a certain conversance with the literature of Marxism. The more vociferous of the group seemed far more concerned about demonstrating their intellectual identity with the proletarian masses than in addressing themselves to the peculiar problems which were immediately affecting the racial, numerical and occupational minority within a peculiarly American majority culture. Although that part of the Negro youth now in our colleges does now have the opportunity of becoming affiliated with certain national student movements, yet I believe there is still some place for a movement of Negro youth which will address itself with intelligence and courage to the problems that can be solved only by persons who are a vital part of the experience of the Negro group every day in the year.

Will you, therefore, please advise me of the next steps in your preparation for the series of conferences which you contemplate for New York City and subsequently for other places throughout the country during the coming summer.

Very sincerely yours,

Frank T. Wilson

JH

[Wisconsin, University of]

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

December 18, 1934

13-25-104

University Forum
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

Gentlemen:

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois will be lecturing in the vicinity of Chicago the week of February 18, and would be glad to serve you if you have an opening. He would be glad to correspond concerning subjects and fees.

Very sincerely yours

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Enclosure 1.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 12 RUE DU VIEUX COLLÈGE, GENEVA
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, U. S. SECTION, 532-17TH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL PRESIDENT
HANNAH CLOTHIER HULL

DIRECTOR OF POLICIES
EMILY GREENE BALCH

HONORARY INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
JANE ADDAMS

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
DOROTHY DETZER

CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR
MABEL VERNON

June 27, 1934

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Editor, the Crisis
69 Fifth Ave.
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

12-23-61

You probably have seen in the pess that the League of Nations has withdrawn the Plan of Assistance for Liberia, and apparently everything is at a standstill. Along in April, before I knew what was going to happen, I wrote a letter to Mr. Grimes, who is now the Chief Justice in Liberia, but who has been for a long time the Secretary of State, and with whom I have had most of my correspondence. I suggested that, instead of having the Italian lawyer, Mr. Scarlotti, represent Liberia at the September Assembly, the Liberian Government appoint an American who was friendly to the Liberian cuase. (As you know, a country does not have to appoint one of its own nationals, but can appoint a person from another country to represent it at the Assembly.) In my letter I had suggested that the Liberian Government consider the appointment either of you or Raymond Buell.

I was pleased last week when I got a letter from Mr. Grimes in which he said that the Government was considering favorably this suggestion, and that both your name and Mr. Buell's seemed admirable choices. About you, he says:

> "Dr. DuBois is a leader of our race, and in the event he were appointed, members of the race would be flattered, and, no doubt, even those who are now lukewarm would be induced to rally more enthusiastically to the support of our cause. Undoubtedly his nomination would be as heartily endorsed by the rank and file of our population who would see in it the coming to our assistance of a leading member of our race on the other side of the water, and therein perceive an earnest of greater cooperation in the future between the African Negro and American Negro."

Later on the letter continues:

> "In view of these and other considerations which may suggest themselves to your mind, would it be too much trouble for you to obtain the consent of one of them to serve, as well as his terms, and then let us know?"

Under the circumstances, I feel that we ought to cable to Liberia immediately as to whether either you or Mr. Beull would be able to accept and your terms, and as it looks now, Mr. Buell will not be able to go, since he is so busy with the survey of Cuban conditions. I

should like immediately to wire that you could accept if appointed, and what your terms would be. May I add that I can think of nothing more exciting than having the first American to serve as a delegate to the League of Nations be of the Negro race?

In the meantime, of course, we know that the Plan of Assistance was withdrawn, and several days ago, before Mr. Grimes' letter arrived, I ran into Mr. Hibbert on the street who is now Chief of Liberian Affairs, and who jumpted on me vigorously for having recommended that Liberia not accept the Plan without reservations. He said: "Now what are you going to do about it?" I toldhim simply to be calm, and now that the League had successfully gotten rid of the whole Plan, a new Plan might be evolved. He got very excited about this and said: "What, would you stoop to a new form of American imperialism?", which I assured him we would not.

13-33-62

My own idea is this, and I hope that if it seems wild, you will criticize it and perhaps you will have other suggestions. If you accept and are appointed by the Liberian Government, we draw up a skeleton Plan of general principles which, before you sail, you might be able to get the United States Government to agree on, in view of the Good Neighbor policy in Latin America. (I understand they are beginning to be a little nervous about the fact that their Liberian policy and Far Eastern policy do not fall in line with the Good Neighbor declaration of Secretary Hull.) If you could get the Government to accept in principle sucha Plan, I think, with the Liberian delegates, an entirely fresh Plan of Assistance could be drafted which Liberia then might offer, and which, if it had been previously confirmed by the U.S. Government, might be accepted by the League Commission.

I am putting a great deal in one letter, but I should say that if you went, you might go early enough to stop in England in order to see some of the leaders of the left wing organizations (<u>not</u> the Anti-Slavery Committee, but such groups as the No More War Movement, the Union of Democratic Control, the Independent Labor Party, etc.), in order to get their backing in case you were able todo this at Geneva.

Will you wire me as soon as you get this letter whether you can go or at least give me some answer which I might be able to cable to Liberia, so that in case this plan goes through, the appointment could be made at once? I am leaving on Friday for Chicago where I shall be for a week, and then I am going to northern Michigan for a week, but if this does work out, I should hope to see you as quickly as possible after that time as we could arrange. In the meantime, I should think it would be wise to keep this quite confidential, for I think it would be unfortunate for the U.S. Government to know until all our plans are fixed.

With best wishes to you, and hoping that you will accept, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Detzer

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1201-S

WESTERN UNION

(50)

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PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
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Received at Atlanta, Georgia ALWAYS OPEN

1934 JUN 29 PM 4 52

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

QQ122 22=WASHINGTON DC 29 422P

DR W E B DUBOIS=

CARE MISS DAISY WILSON SPELMAN COLLEGE ATLANTA

UNIVERSITY ATLA=

PLEASE WIRE ME EIGHTEEN SIXTEEN EYE STREET EVEN TENTATIVE ANSWER TO MY LETTER LEAVING SATURDAY FOR CHICAGO AND WANT TO WIRE MONROVIA=

DOROTHY DETZER.

12-22-62

WESTERN UNION MESSENGERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF NOTES AND PACKAGES

13-33-64

Charge to Atlanta University
June 30, 1934.

Miss Dorothy Detzer,
WOMEN's INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM,
1816 Eye Street,
Washington, D.C.

Telegram received Du Bois in Chicago Expected in town Monday morning

Wire me your Chicago address

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois.

x

13-33445

Night Letter....Charge to Atlanta University

July 2, 1934.

Miss Dorothy Detzer,
C/O INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Northwestern University,
Evanston, Illinois.

Would be glad to accept Liberian appointment if work here permits Stop What would be dates involved Stop Must of course be reimbursed for all expenses and possibly something for loss of time here Stop Write or wire Atlanta University

W.E.B.Du Bois

13-33-66

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1201-S

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

(35)

SIGNS

DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
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Ship Radiogram

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT — NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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Received at Atlanta, Georgia. ALWAYS OPEN

1934 JUL 3 AM 10 36

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER
	41

CA119 35 DL=EVANSTON ILL 3 955A

W E B DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIV ATLA= Dorothy DeTzer

OVERJOYED POSSIBILITY YOU CAN ACCEPT STOP AM WIRING LIBERIAN GOVERNMENT YOUR ACCEPTANCE AND TERMS TODAY WILL NOTIFY THEREAFTER IMMEDIATELY LEAGUE MEETS END FIRST WEEK SEPTEMBER STOP PROBABLY NECESSARY YOU ARRIVE GENEVA BY FIRST TO CONFER=

DOROTHY DETZER.

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

13-33-67

July 5, 1934.

Miss Dorothy Detzer,
WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM,
532-17th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Miss Detzer:

I'm very sorry to have delayed an answer to your letter, but I left hurriedly for Chicago the very day that you wrote it. I was pinch-hitting for James Weldon Johnson, who was ill, at the same Institute where you spoke. My secretary telegraphed me, and as soon as I got back, I saw your letter and sent you the enclosed telegram, which I hope you received.

I am, as perhaps you know at present, professor of Sociology at Atlanta University. I think that I could get leave of absence for the first term, but this would involve the loss of half my salary, so that if I took the Liberian offer, I should have to be reimbursed for my loss of salary, and expenses would have to be paid.

I think, with you, that if we could get some understanding with Roosevelt, Hull and Company, before I went, and perhaps with Firestone, that I would really be in position to accomplish something in Geneva. I should be only too glad to make the trial.

Please let me hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

12-3-18

July 17, 1934.

Miss Dorothy Detzer,
WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM,
532-17th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Miss Detzer:

I am leaving here July 20, motoring to New York, where I arrive July 23. My address will be 226 West 150 Street, Apartment 5 Jay. I shall be glad to hear from you there. If you are going to be in town, let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

106. ~~118~~ (1)

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 12 RUE DU VIEUX COLLÈGE, GENEVA
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, U. S. SECTION, 532 - 17TH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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DIRECTOR OF POLICIES
EMILY GREENE BALCH

HONORARY INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
JANE ADDAMS

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
DOROTHY DETZER

CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR
MABEL VERNON

13-33

July 20, 1934

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
226 W. 150th St.
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Miss Detzer is away on her vacation at present, but she will be back in Washington toward the end of next week. I know that you will hear from her soon after her return.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy W. Cook

Dorothy W. Cook
Office Secretary

[Enclosure]

COPY

Monrovia, Liberia
July 23, 1934

My dear Miss Detzer:

I duly received your wire of July 4th, and am taking advantage of this the first mail thereafter to send you this acknowledgement.

The Government is, of course, very grateful to you for your suggestion and assistance, but I have not yet wired how soon a public announcement should be made because I was advised to wait until after the next Cabinet meeting, the beginningof next week, when decisions will be taken of the full composition and personnel of our next delegation to Geneva. In the meantime I have been asked to find out what will be the margin of expense? Mr. Simpson will probably confirm all of this by cable within a few days.

On the 18th inst. I had a letter from Miss Balch and as she said she had written both you and Miss Graves, I am sending enclosed a copy of my answer to her for your information.

With my kindest regards and best wishes,

Believe me, dear Miss Detzer,

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) A.A.Grimes

13-33-69

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 12 RUE DU VIEUX COLLÈGE, GENEVA
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, U. S. SECTION, 532-17TH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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JANE ADDAMS

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
DOROTHY DETZER

CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR
MABEL VERNON

I-33-30

July 27, 1934

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
226 W. 150th St.
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I haven't heard a word from Liberia, and feel very much worried about what decision they may be making. I am wondering if you think it worthwhile for us to send another cable.

I probably will be in New York before the end of August, and if so, I want to see you very much.

Faithfully yours,

Dorothy Detzer

Dorothy Detzer
Executive Secretary

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 12 RUE DU VIEUX COLLÈGE, GENEVA
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JANE ADDAMS

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
DOROTHY DETZER

CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR
MABEL VERNON

13-33-F1

August 6, 1934

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
226 W. 150th St.
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you so much for sending me your new address and telephone number. I did send a second cable to Liberia over a week ago, and no answer, which makes me furious with them. I asked them to wire the decision one way or the other. I assume that they felt that a letter which they had mailed would have reached me very shortly after, but the cable went over a week ago.

My best to you.

Cordially yours,

Dorothy Detzer
Executive Secretary

(Until September 15: 226 West 150 Street, New York.)
Apartment 5 Jay.

August 20, 1934.

Miss Dorthy Detzer,
WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM,
532-17th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

13-33-72

My dear Miss Detzer:

I have your copy of the letter from Mr. Grimes. My salary is $416 a month, and I should have to be reimbursed at that rate for the time of my absence from the work, and also my expenses of travel and residence in Europe would have to be met. I think from this you can easily estimate what the total cost would be.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
DOROTHY DETZER

CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR
MABEL VERNON

13-33

August 22, 1934

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
226 W. 150th St.
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Miss Detzer has sailed for Europe to return the end of next month. I am sending your letter of August 20th on to her at once, and shall wire you any word which comes from Mr. Grimes.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy W Cook

Dorothy W. Cook
Office Secretary

[Aug. 27, 1934]

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 12 RUE DU VIEUX COLLÈGE, GENEVA
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, U. S. SECTION, 532-17TH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
DOROTHY DETZER

CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR
MABEL VERNON

13-33-73

August 27, 1934

Dr.W.E.B. DuBois
226 W. 150th St.
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We have today received a letter from Mr. Grimes dated August 6th. I assume that you have also had a letter as well as the copy of the letter to Miss Detzer, but if you have not, I shall be glad to send you a copy.

I am sending this on to Miss Detzer in Zurich at once.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy W. Cook

Dorothy W. Cook
Office Secretary

(Until September 15: 226 West 150 Street, New York.)
Apartment 5 Jay.

Detzer

13-33-74

August 28, 1934.

Miss Dorothy W. Cook,
WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM,
532-17th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Madam:

Answering your letter of August 27, I beg to say that I have not heard from Mr. Grimes. I have a copy of the letter from Mr. Grimes to Miss Detzer, but I have not heard from Miss Detzer.

Very sincerely yours,

WSBD/DW

(Until September 15: 228 West 150 Street, New York.)
Apartment 5 Jay.

13-33-75

August 31, 1934.

Miss Dorothy W. Cook,
WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM,
532-17th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Madam:

I have received the letter from Liberia.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

November 2, 1934

12-32-X6

Miss Dorothy Detzer
WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM
532-17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

My dear Miss Detzer:

Of course you have seen "Liberia Rediscovered" by James C. Young. It needs an answer in the shape of a large pamphlet, if not a book. I should be very glad to write it using my articles in FOREIGN AFFAIRS and other matter. Could the Liberian government finance it and would they? This book certainly ought to be answered.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

dDetzer

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS. 12 RUE DU VIEUX COLLÈGE. GENEVA
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS. U. S. SECTION. 532-17TH STREET. N. W., WASHINGTON. D. C.

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EMILY GREENE BALCH

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JANE ADDAMS

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
DOROTHY DETZER

CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR
MABEL VERNON

November 6th, 1934

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

13-33

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

Thank you so much for your letter. I do not know whether Miss Detzer has seen the book "Liberia Rediscovered" or not, but since she is so keenly interested in Liberian affairs I imagine she has.

However, Miss Detzer is at present on a speaking tour of the middle west, and will not be back in Washington until November 16th, at which time, I shall call this matter to her attention immediately, and I am sure that you will hear from her personally then.

Sincerely yours,

Huldah Randell

Huldah Randell
Secretary to Miss Detzer

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS. 12 RUE DU VIEUX COLLÈGE. GENEVA
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS. U. S. SECTION. 532-17TH STREET. N. W., WASHINGTON. D. C.

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
DOROTHY DETZER

CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR
MABEL VERNON

13-33-77

December 1st, 1934

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

Yes, I have seen "Liberia Rediscovered" and I certainly think that it should be answered.

I am wondering whether it would be wise or well for the Liberian Government to finance such a pamphlet, and also whether we couldn't get the National Association and the Women's International League, and perhaps one or two other organizations like the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the Quakers, to jointly finance such a pamphlet. Nothing has come out yet that is adequate on Liberia, and I think it should. What do you think about such an idea?

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Detzer

Dorothy Detzer
National Secretary

DD:HWR

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

December 5, 1934

Miss Dorothy Detzer
Women's International
League for Peace and Freedom
532-17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

12-2-1-28

My dear Miss Detzer:

Answering your letter of December 1, I beg to say that it would, of course, be much better if the book could be written without a direct subvention from the Liberian government. It would be difficult, however, I am afraid to raise the money here. In the first place, may I say in confidence something that you have probably suspected, and that is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is dead wrong on the Liberian question on account of Walter White. Mr. White, who is all things to all men, may have given you a definite impression, but he is closely allied with George Schuyler and in nearly every move has taken the Schuyler point of view. I am sure, for that reason, and for the fact that the N.A.A.C.P. has no money, no help could be expected from them. If the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the Quakers could join and we could get some other persons to help--perhaps the Socialist Party, the thing might be put over. In that case, it might not be wrong for the Liberian government to help indirectly.

I shall be glad to have your further thought on the matter.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 12 RUE DU VIEUX COLLÈGE, GENEVA
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, U. S. SECTION, 532-17TH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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JANE ADDAMS

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
DOROTHY DETZER

CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR
MABEL VERNON

13-33-79

December 8th, 1934

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

I have your very interesting letter and something else has occurred to me. I am wondering why a pamphlet, such as the World Affairs pamphlet, that sells for $.25, and gotten out by the Foreign Policy Association, might not be better even, than a book on Liberia. They would be much more inexpensive, and I think that probably the Foreign Policy Association will do it.

I will talk to Mr. Stone here, and perhaps we might jointly write to Mr. Buell. What do you think?

Cordially yours,

Dorothy Detzer
National Secretary

DD:HWR

13-33-80

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

December 14, 1934

Miss Dorothy Detzer
WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL
LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM
532-17th Street
~~New York, New York~~ Washington D.C.

My dear Miss Detzer:

I think your suggestion about the Foreign Policy Association is good. I should be very glad to join you in a letter to Mr. Buell.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS. 12 RUE DU VIEUX COLLÈGE. GENEVA
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS. U. S. SECTION. 532-17TH STREET. N. W.. WASHINGTON. D. C.

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
DOROTHY DETZER

CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR
MABEL VERNON

13-33-81

December 26th, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am sending a letter to you, to be signed jointly by us if you approve, and if you do, perhaps you will mail it from Atlanta.

I thought if the Foreign Policy Association would approve the idea, then I would take up the question of your writing the pamphlet.

The best of Holiday Greetings!

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Detzer

Dorothy Detzer
National Secretary

DD:HWR

XII Wood L 524

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

October 2, 1934

Mr. Charles E. S. Wood,
Los Gatos, California.

My dear Mr. Wood:

I would like to use the enclosed quotation in my forthcoming book "Black Reconstruction" which will be published by Harcourt, Brace and Company. May I have your consent? And also, will you kindly tell me your publisher in order that I may get his consent, too. I should be greatly obliged.

Shall I sing of Liberty when there is no liberty?
Shall I sing of Freedom when there is none?
Shall I sing love-songs to young lovers who are slaves?
My soul thrills even as I think the laburnum
In Spring-time thrills to link her chains of gold.
I am lost in the great miracle which Nature
Has endlessly wrought out of freedom.
But Man sits amid his own ruins, eating husks.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

13-44

12-44-45

O ALABAMA

The wind is blowing from the South,
Alabama
And bloody froth on the black boy's mouth,
Alabama
The south wind has a smell not good,
Alabama
The south wind brings a smell of blood,
Alabama
Stand up, black boy. Do you know your sin?
Yes, Judge, the color of my skin.
Alabama
You shall hang by your neck till you are dead.
Yes, Judge, and Christ for sinners bled.
Look in your heart, Judge. Look within
My sin is the color of my skin.
Alabama
By the neck. By the neck till you are dead.
Do you understand what I have said?
Don't stare at me with such a grin.
No, Judge. In the noose I'll swing, I'll swing, I'll swing
I'll swing for the color of my skin.
O Alabama
What's that which hangs like a plummet of lead
Against the moon? - and a sun blood red
It is a man whose soul has fled.
It will hang. It will swing till the dawning grey
Of the last eternal Judgment Day
O Alabama

Charles Erskine Scott Wood

To W. E. B. Du Bois.

1344-104

SECOND COMING

Twelve white men in the jury box.
Open your sky, Lord, and look down.
Twelve white men and not one brown.
Not a chance. Not a chance.
Open your sky, Lord, and look down.
Nine brown boys in the prisoner's dock.
Open your sky, Lord, and look down.
Nine boys jailed by bar and lock
Nine boys brown.
Not a chance. Not a chance.
Open your sky, Lord, and look down
One white judge on the judgment seat,
One white judge and all complete
Not a chance. Not a chance.
Open your sky, Lord, and look down.
Nine brown boys lift their hands on nigh
And cry with a lost child's piteous cry
"Not a chance. Not a chance.
"Lord, God help us or we die.
"Open your sky, Lord and come down."
A blinding light fills the awful place.
Jesus walks as on Galilee.
Heaven lies on His pitying face
The Glory, the Power and the Majesty.
He lifts His arms in the blinding light
And lo the brown boys all are white
Gentle as Love His arms sink down.
The men in the jury box now are brown.
He shows His nail-pierced palms and feet
And sits Him down in the judgment seat.

To
W. E. B. DuBois -
Charles Erskine Scott Wood

Resignation

OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR OF COLORED SCHOOLS
LAFAYETTE AVE. AND MC CULLOH ST.

FRANCIS M. WOOD
DIRECTOR

DAVID E. WEGLEIN
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

13-36-42

July 13, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Replying to your letter, I wish to state that I shall follow your advice in not pushing the matter relative to the stand which some of your friends have taken in connection with the matter under discussion. I wish to assure you, however, that I have an abiding faith in your ability, and in your interest in the people generally. I shall be pleased to cooperate with you in any way possible.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

F. M. Wood

FRANCIS M. WOOD
Director of Colored Schools

FMW:T

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

4B

Department of English

5 March 1934.

Dr. W. E. B. Bu Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

13-47-14

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

In answer to your letter of February 20, may I extend congratulations for your inauguration of a movement which, if it does nothing else, will be quickening to the spirit. But the possibilities of your conferences are incalculable.

I wish to inform you of my deep interest in your proposed movement. For some time already I have been making studies in what may be called the literary phases of such a program. My plans for the summer are still indefinite, but upon further information from you, I may be able to arrange them in order to be of service.

Very sincerely yours,

Bertram L. Woodruff

Bertram L. Woodruff

To

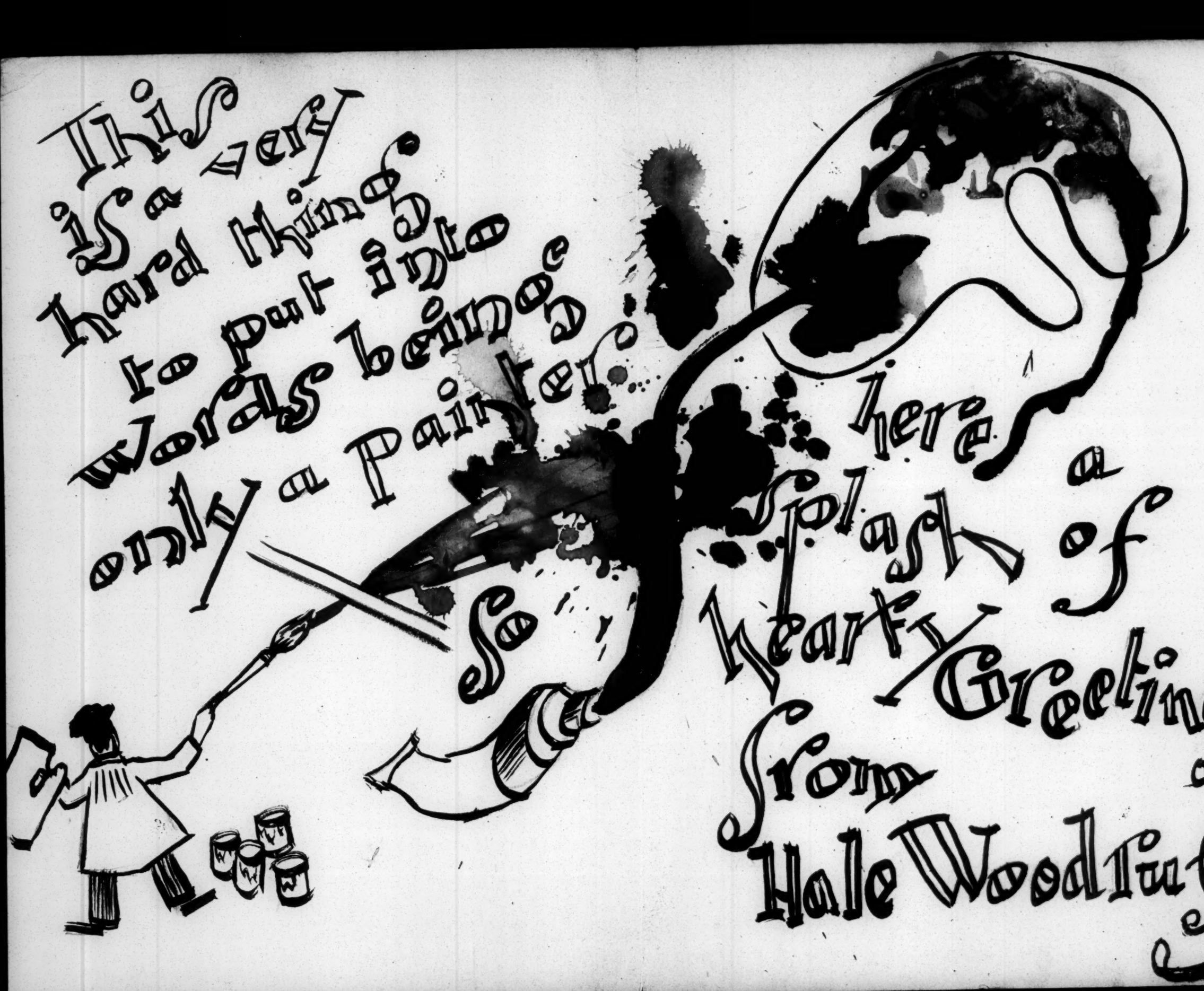
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

13-31-88

Congratulations

February 23, 1934

This is a very hard thing to put into words being a painter...



here a Sketch of Heart Greetings from Hale Woodruff

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(continued—OVER)

13-31-35

"Building Bridges of Understanding across the Chasms of Prejudice"

WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS

"Bringing together people of All Faiths, Races and Countries — seeking solutions for man's Present Problems — such as War, Persecution, Prejudice, Poverty-Amidst-Plenty, Antagonistic Nationalisms, Ignorance, Hatred, Fear."

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Hotel Morrison,
Chicago, November 12, 1935.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Friend and Colleague:

"Surely the world has never before seen such a Book."

"Not only the book-of-the-year, but the book-of-the-age - prophetic of new religious and world history."

"I know of no volume - or series of volumes - where the highest thought of the twentieth century is included in so narrow a compass."

"Every problem which now confronts the human race is treated - in these 242 addresses by 199 speakers."

"Exhibits of the Century of Progress are no more, but these spiritual exhibits of the centuries of spiritual progress will be a divine legacy to the future."

"How thrilling that, in a single volume, the newest aspects of science, economics, government and religion are presented by competent minds."

Such are the (unsolicited) written comments of many recent purchasers of "WORLD FELLOWSHIP" - the great book of proceedings of the first World Fellowship of Faiths. (Half of the entire first edition were distributed in the first week of November.)

Will you kindly help us - and yourself - by subscribing for one or more copies, now (before the whole edition is exhausted)? Popular Edition, $3.25; DeLuxe, $5.25. (An ideal Christmas gift.)

Very heartily yours,

Chas F. Weller

CFW/EB

(Charles Frederick Weller) General Executive.
EDITOR of "WORLD FELLOWSHIP".

I am deeply grateful for the inspiration I have had from your noble years of leadership in this great field

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CULMINATION OF A QUARTER CENTURY

"World Fellowship" (the 1014 page Book of Proceedings of the First World Fellowship of Faiths) "Summarizes the noblest experiences and highest spiritual conceptions of the entire world" and "Portrays the world-wide life of mankind at the greatest heights of civilization and spiritual consciousness yet attained". (This unprecedented, permanent-reference Book HAS NOW BEEN PUBLISHED. More than one-third of the entire first edition were ordered before the printing was completed. Please ORDER PROMPTLY. (Popular edition $3.00; DeLuxe edition $5.00; plus 25 cents each for packing and postage.) Address any of the of the Four Headquarters listed on the opposite page.

For the first time in world history, people of All Faiths, Races, and Countries are drawing together — seeking spiritual solutions for such present world problems as War, Persecution, Prejudice, Poverty-Amidst-Plenty, Antagonistic Nationalisms, Ignorance, Hatred, Fear.

"The First World Fellowship of Faiths — a Second World's Parliament of Religions" held, during Chicago's recent World's Fair, 83 notable meetings in which 242 significant addresses were delivered by 199 leading speakers of All Faiths, Races and Countries.

"The Second International Congress of the World Fellowship of Faiths" will be held in London, July 3 to 18, 1936. Outstanding representatives of the great faiths of Persia, India, China, Japan, Europe, Australasia, America, and other lands will be called together — to discuss helps and hindrances to "World Fellowship Through Religion".

A Third International Congress is contemplated in India in 1938. A Fourth in Japan in 1940.

Meanwhile — and constantly — in as many cities in as many countries as possible, City Councils and National and State Councils of the World Fellowships of Faiths are developing.

Twenty five years of steady striving for Peace, Brotherhood and Progress are culminating in these worldwide activities: In 1910, in England, "The Union of East and West" began its work for Cultural Unity. In 1918, in America, the "League of Neighbors" commenced working for Racial Unity. In 1924, the "Fellowship of Faiths" began developing Spiritual Unity.

Incorporated in 1918, as the "Threefold Movement — Union of East and West, League of Neighbors, Fellowship of Faiths," the work grew, in 1929, into the "World Fellowship of Faiths" which is —

"Building Bridges of Understanding across the Chasms of Prejudice."

"Promoting Peace, Brotherhood and Progress by cultivating mutual Appreciation between people of all creeds, classes, conditions and convictions."

"Uniting the inspiration of All Faiths, Races and Countries for the solution of man's Present Problems."

"Seeking a New Spiritual Dynamic competent to master and reform the world."

"Enabling mankind to Realize a United and Fraternal World Life."

Any Contribution makes anyone a Member for a year.

(OVER)

March 9, 1934.

13-49-75

Mrs. Bernice Wright,
218 Clarke Street,
Des Moines, Iowa.

(letter Edwin) - March 1934

My dear Bernice:

I am speaking in Des Moines March 12 and I am wondering if I'm going to see you. Nina says that she has not heard from you in a long time. I shall be at the Savery Hotel. Please telephone me either on the 12th or 13th.

I hope this will find you well.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

June 25, 1934.

13-49-70

Mrs. Bernice Wright,
712 Julian Avenue,
Dubuque, Iowa.

My dear Bernice:

Nina has sent me your letter of June 14, and I am certainly glad to know that you are alive and well. For goodness sakes, write Nina now and then, and let her know that you are alive. I wrote you months ago but the letter was returned. I am sending it again enclosed.

With best love and all wishes for good luck,

Yours,

WSBD/DN
Enclosure

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

13-31-53

September 25, 1934.

Dr. Louis Wright,
218 West 139th Street,
New York, New York.

My dear Dr. Wright:

I am glad to hear that you have received well-deserved recognition at last.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois.

WEBD/DW

LOUIS T. WRIGHT, M. D.
218 WEST 139TH STREET
NEW YORK

October 30, 1934.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing to express my sincere thanks and appreciation for your kind letter congratulating me upon my election to fellowship in the American College of Surgeons.

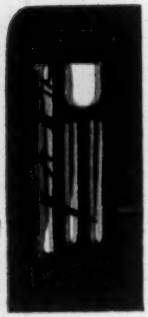
With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Louis T. Wright

LTW/LJ.

13-31-54



1878 - 7th Ave.,
New York City,
Jan 1, 1934.

Committee on Spingarn Medal
New York City -

Dear Sirs, I wish to nominate Miss Ethel Waters for the Spingarn Medal of 1933. I think - and many others will agree with me - that in the past year she has rendered the Race the most distinguished service. She has reached a pinnacle in her profession today

13-51-42

that has never before been attained by any Negro Artist in her special field. She has made the Negro a factor to be reckoned with in the world of entertainment. By her conduct in her contact with whites, she has engendered a new respect for Negro womanhood, and by her artistic gifts she has definitely proven that there is no color in Art.

She has been lauded from coast to coast by every critic of note in the United States and is probably the most talked of woman in theatricals today. Says Robert Coleman "Ethel Waters is certainly one of the greatest stars ever given to the theatre by the colored race. She has personality, instantaneous poise, economy of means. Hers is the gift of making the inconsequential assume importance. She commands attention and stirs audiences to frenzied applause!" Miss Waters

has been called the Black Duse - Yvette Guilbert Sarah Bernhardt and Bert Williams - Critics like Ashton Stevens - Heywood Broun, Robert Garland Archie Bell - men who know their theatre have sung her praises most fulsomely. Archie Bell declares her to be an superior on the contemporary stage. She has been described as "having a voice" behind which lies all the pathos of a thousand generations on the banks of the Nile." Again it has been said

"All reviews are united in the opinion that Miss Waters is now the principal representative of her race now in theatricals." J. C. Bullet of Chicago says. "Ethel Waters was given last nite the sort of reception accorded to only aristocrats of the stage showing that as for Chicago is concerned, she has arrived definitely as a star of the first magnitude." Says Sloyd Lewis of Chicago, Miss Waters re-kindles with voice, white eye and gesture, the fire that went out when

13-51-421 R

Bert Williams died — But she is no imitator - she has her own style - a pure graphic style of character sketching. Says Gail Borden - "Ethel Waters is certainly among the immortals of modern song - She has personality and all that goes with this God-given quality - plus a keen sense of acting." I could quote interminably. Ashton Sebrs devotes two columns in the Sunday Herald-Tribune to her.

Miss Waters is now gracing "Berlins" As Thousands Cheer "at the Music Box Theatre. Her "Supper Time" — which she portrays the negro wife whose husband has been lynched has evoked hysterical praise and is a powerful blow struck at this most brutal treatment of our people. I enclose a telegram sent her by Noel Coward distinguished English playwright after seeing the show. I enclose note from Vanity Fair Jan: 1934, opposite full page picture of Miss Waters, one from The Stage for December underneath full page picture also one other clipping from the same sheet.

And finally Miss Waters's career is an inspiration to colored youth - American and a great justification of their struggle for a foothold on the ladder of Art. What she has done others can and must do.

And so I ask you to consider Ethel Waters the artiste - who deserves and will appreciate from you appreciation of the goal she set for herself and reached.

I enclose postage for the return of this letter and enclosures.

Very sincerely
Pearl A. Wright.

Lecture

March 26, 1934.

Mr. W. Bryant Mumford,
P. O. Box 54,
Yale Graduate School,
New Haven, Connecticut.

13-25-42

My dear Sir:

I regret to say that I shall not be able to speak at Yale, April 12. President Hope has just informed me that the trustees of the University will meet that week, and that he desires me to be present. I must, therefore, with great regret, forego the pleasure of the meeting of the Inter-Racial Affairs Group, with Dr. Loram and yourself.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

yale

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

September 25, 1934.

The Dean,
Yale University,
New Haven, Connecticut.

My dear Sir:

Will you kindly send me your latest statement in the catalogue or elsewhere on the courses in economics and sociology which are offered in the college department of Yale University.

I should be very glad to have this at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

13-31-63

WEBD/DW

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

October 18, 1934

The Yale University Press
New Haven, Connecticut

Gentlemen:

13-44

I have permission from William Rose Benet to use the following verse of a poem by him. It was originally published by you and I am asking your consent for this use?

"My wild soul waited on a falcons hover.
I beat the reedy fens as I trampled past.
I heard the mournful loon
In the marsh beneath the moon
And then, with feathery thunder, the bird of my desire
Broke from the cover
Flashing silver fire.
High up among the stars I saw his pinions spire.
The pale clouds gazed aghast
As my falcon dropped upon him, and gript and held him fast!"

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Jan 8, 1934

The Sphinx Club

Talladega College

Talladega, Alabama

13-27-7

My Dear Dr. Dubois,

As you suggested to me during your short visit here at Talladega, I am writing in the interest of securing material dealing with the subject Resolved: for Undergraduate Education the Negro Institution is Preferable for the Negro Student. I shall appreciate any material that shall aid me in presenting a real argument. I shall be very grateful to hear from you as soon as possible as the debate is scheduled for Febuary 21, '34

Very truly Yours

Clinton L. Young

January 16, 1934.

13-27-8

Mr. Clinton I. Young,
Talladega College,
Talladega, Alabama.

My dear Sir:

I can only refer you to two pamphlets of mine: "Education and Work", published by Howard University, and "The Field and Function" of the American Negro College", published by Fisk University.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

4B

1100 Druid Hill Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland
March 8, 1934

13-47-53

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I wish to acknowledge with appreciation your invitation to be present at the N.A.A.C.P. Conference to be held in New York City in August and to say to you that I shall be present.

I should appreciate your advising me more in detail as to the nature of the conference so that I may be better able to make a constructive contribution.

Thank you very much.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

N. Louise Young, M.D.

N. Louise Young, M. D.

NLY/jd

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E. W. YOUNG, TREASURER

4B

March 2,1934.

13-47-24

Dr. W. E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am definitely interested in the movement outlined in your letter of February 20, and should like to receive additional detail.

Very truly yours,

P. Bernard Young Jr.

P. BERNARD YOUNG, Jr.,
Managing Editor.
JOURNAL AND GUIDE.

t

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

[Pauline Young]

1214 N. 57th St.
Phila., Pa.
6-30-34

13-31-59

My dear Dr DuBois,

I have just read the most perfect appreciation of you — in Russell's "Bare hands and stone walls". And here I spread it wide — my family and friends & acquaintances. I'm going to a poker club (which I started) meeting tonite and lug the heavy book along — for the benefit of the unenlightened there.

For months I've been writing to you my regret that the N.A.A.C.P. is going to suffer an incomparable loss if they accept your resignation. It sickens me to think of it. They can't do without you. As per usual I'm altogether with you and I can't see that you've changed your lovely militancy. You are too far away, however. When are you coming up again? Won't you let me know? I'm sorry you called the dinner off tho I see why! I'll be in

N.Y. again this summer at International House again. Please let me know when you'll be here or in N.Y.

I'm my usual dumb worship,

Pauline

13-31-60

July 19, 1934.

Miss Pauline Young,
1214 North 57th Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

My dear Pauline:

Thank you so much for your kind words of June 30. I have just gotten a chance to answer them. I am glad that you are to be at International House. I am to be in New York, and I shall call you up.

My best regards to you and the family.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Lecture

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

November 19, 1934

13-25-94

Secretary
St. Anteine Branch, Y. M. C. A.,
Detroit, Michigan.

My dear Sir:

I am lecturing in the West in February and I am wondering if I couldn't arrange to speak at your Y. M. C. A. I could come Sunday, February 24. My charge would be $50.00, which would include all expenses. I should be glad to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Lecture '35

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WILBUR C. WOODSON,
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

November 22, 1934

13-25-95

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your letter of November 19th offering your services to the St. Antoine Branch Y.M.C.A. on Sunday, February 24th. This matter has been taken up with our Religious Work Committee and they will give consideration to it at their next regular meeting. I trust that you can hold this date until you hear from me.

The date of the next meeting of this Committee is December 4th, and I shall write you immediately.

Yours very cordially,

W C Woodson

Wilbur C. Woodson
Executive Secretary

WCW:R

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

December 3, 1934

13-25-96

Mr. Wilbur C. Woodson
Executive Secretary
Y. M. C. A.
635 East Elizabeth Street
Detroit, Michigan

My dear Mr. Woodson:

I am holding the 24th open for you. I shall be glad to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

November 26, 1934

Mr. Wilbur C. Woodson
Y. M. C. A.
St. Antoine Branch
635 East Elizabeth Street
Detroit, Michigan

13-25

My dear Sir:

Your letter has been received. Dr. Du Bois is absent from the city this week. When he returns to his desk your letter will be brought to his attention.

Very sincerely yours

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

F. E. DE FRANTZ, SECRETARY
L. F. ARTIS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
HOBSON ZEIGLER, PHYSICAL DIRECTOR
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O. MARTIN
DR. J. H. WARD, HONORARY

February 12, 1934

13-42-41

W.E.B.DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr.DuBois:

"We are interested in your trip West; and we would like for you to speak on our Sunday afternoon program either on March 11 or 18 at 3:30 P.M. providing the cost is not prohibitive. Just what would it cost us? We can decide on the subject if the date and terms can be agreed upon.

Very truly yours,

F.E.DeFrantz,
Executive Secretary.

FED:HCH

1207-AT

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13-42-42

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

NIGHT LETTER February 16, 1934 19

To Mr. F. E. DeFrantz

Street and No. c/o Y. M. C. A.

Place Senate Avenue - Indianapolis, Indiana

MUST SPEAK IN DES MOINES MARCH TWELVE STOP CAN

SR S SPEAK INDIANAPOLIS MARCH ELEVEN IF CONNECTION IS

POSSIBLE CHARGE $40.00 STOP OTHERWISE MARCH

EIGHTEEN CHARGE $50.00

SIGNED

W. E. B. DUBOIS

Sender's address for reference

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE.

Sender's telephone number

F. E. DE FRANTZ, SECRETARY
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SENATE AVENUE AT
MICHIGAN STREET

COLORED MEN'S BRANCH

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
Indianapolis

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O. MARTIN
DR. J. H. WARD, HONORARY

February 17, 1934

13-42-43

W.E.B.DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr.DuBois:

I have just checked up on the train schedules. You can leave here at 1:20 on Monday morning, arrive in Chicago at 7:00, leave Chicago on the Rock Island at 10:30 A.M., and arrive in Des Moines at 6:55 P.M. If your Des Moines engagement is a night event, you can make your connections in good time.

If this is agreeable, we would want you to come to us on Sunday March 11. We would suggest as a subject, "Segregation". We are particularly interested in your new attitude on this subject. While we prefer the 11th, we will, to accommodate your convenience, take you on the 18th.

Let us know immediately your decision.

Sincerely yours,

F.E.DeFrantz,
Executive Secretary.

FED:HCH

13-42-44

February 21, 1934.

Mr. F. E. DeFrantz,
Y. M. C. A.,
Senate Avenue at Michigan Street,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

My dear Mr. DeFrantz:

I will come March 11, and my charge, as I have said, will be $40.00.

Very sincerely yours,

WERD/DW

13-42-45

March 9, 1934.

Mr. F. E. DeFrantz,
Young Men's Christian Association,
Senate Avenue at Michigan Street,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

My dear Mr. DeFrantz:

I shall arrive in Indianapolis from Cincinnati at 10:35 Sunday morning. I shall leave after midnight on the train for Chicago. I will be glad if you will reserve a lower berth for me on that train. I have a through ticket.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[February, 1934(?)]

DR. W. E. B. Du BOIS AT THE MONSTER MEETING

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, internationally known publicist and race leader, will be the speaker at the Monster Meeting next Sunday, at 3:30 p.m. He will discuss the subject of "Segregation."

Dr. DuBois is undoubtedly one of the best prepared men of the Negro race from an educational standpoint. He has an Bachelor of Arts degree from Fisk University; Master of Arts, and Doctor of Philosphy degrees from Harvard University, besides a number of conferred degrees from some of the leading universities of the country. He is the author of several worthwhile books, chief among which are: "The Soul of Black Folk," "Dark Water ,"" Quest of the Silver Fleece," "The Negro in Philadelphia," and "Dark Princess."

He was one of the founders of the "Niagra Movement" which later developed into the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Since its foundation he has been editor of its official organ, "The Crisis."

Dr. DuBois was originator of the Pan-African Congress which met in Europe with delegates from many foreign countries with a purpose of furthering the isterests of the dark-

(cont. on page 8, col. 8)

(cont. from page 1, col. 1)

er people of the world. He is now on leave at Atlanta University in the department of sociology where he is developing a mumber of research projects along the line of race relations.

Among the many honors that he has received for outstanding and distinguished service has been the Spingarn Award that was conferred upon him in 1925.

He will be introduced by W. E. Grubbs, principal of School No. 24. Frank Fowler Brown will furnish an unusual musical program, accompanied by Harry Campbell.

Teachers in the Indianapolis public schools will be special guests at the Monster Meeting Sunday and an invitation has been sent through each local principal.

The meeting is open to the general public.

March 26, 1934.

Mr. F. E. De Frantz,
Y. M. C. A.,
Senate Avenue,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

My dear Mr. De Frantz:

I'm back at my work and I want to thank you very much for the pleasant stay in Indianapolis. It was a fine audience and excellent dinner.

My best regards to Mrs. De Frantz.

Very sincerely yours,

13-42-46

WEBD/DW

Lecture

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

November 19, 1934

13-25-90

Mr. F. E. De Frantz
Y.M.C.A., Sem[illegible] Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana

My dear Mr. De Frantz;

I am lecturing again in February and might reach Indianapolis February 17 or 24, if you have an opening. The charge would be $50.00.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Lecture 35

F. E. DE FRANTZ, SECRETARY
L. F. ARTIS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY
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SENATE AVENUE AT
MICHIGAN STREET

COLORED MEN'S BRANCH

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
Indianapolis

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

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DR. W. W. STUART
DR. L. R. YOUNG
O. MARTIN
W. T. WILHITE
H. H. ABEL
DR. J. H. WARD, HONORARY

November 21, 1934

13-25-91

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr.DuBois:

We will be glad to have you on either February 17th or the 24th. Your fee is all right; but we must know by the first of the year which date you will decide upon.

I am sure that the men of the Monster Meeting will be glad to hear you a-gain.

Sincerely yours,

F.E.DeFrantz,
Executive Secretary.

:HcH

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

November 26, 1934

Mr. F. E. DeFrantz
Y. M. C. A.
Senate Avenue at Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

My dear Sir:

Your letter has been received. Dr. Du Bois is absent from the city this week. When he returns to the office, I will bring your letter to his attention.

Very sincerely yours

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

113-25

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

December 3, 1934

13-25-92

Mr. F. E. DeFrantz
Y. M. C. A.
Senate Avenue at
Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

My dear Mr. DeFrantz:

I shall be with you February 17th and then go on to Chicago for the 18th. Thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

[Y.M.C.A.]

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

December 18, 1934

13-25-103

Y. M. C. A.
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Gentlemen:

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois will be lecturing in the vicinity of Chicago the week of February 18, and would be glad to serve you if you have an opening. He would be glad to correspond concerning subjects and fees.

Very sincerely yours

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Enclosure 1.

[Y.M.C.A. - N.Y. 135th St Branch]

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OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

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WASHINGTON BRIDGE BOND

May 24, 1934

13-31-62

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Alanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have just written a letter, copy of which is enclosed, to the persons indicated. If, in your judgment, it is a matter that you would care to help us call to the attention of the people to whom I have written, and to any others you may think desirable, I wish you would write a similar letter.

Sincerely yours,

Henry K. Craft
Executive Secretary

HKC/AB
Encl.

[Enclosure]

SENT TO:

Mr. Arthur S. Tuttle, State Engineer - Federal Emergency Relief Administration
" Frederick S. Greene - Superintendent of Public Works - State of New York
Hon. Fiorello LaGuardia - Mayor of New York
Representative Oscar DePriest
Mr. Frederick I. Daniels, Executive Director T. E. R. A.
Mr. Harold L. Ickes
Dr. Robert Weaver
Senators and Congressmen from the State of New York

13-31-61

COPY COPY May 14, 1934

Representative John J. Boylan
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am writing to call to your attention the apparent discrimination against colored employees on such P. W. A. projects as are let out to contracting firms or to individual contractors.

This discrimination comes out in connection with the employment of union labor on these jobs, when this labor is drawn from unions which do not admit colored workers into their membership. This is true whether or not the policy of exclusion from their membership has official national sanction; or whether or not it has official local sanction; or when it has only unofficial national or local sanction. You can readily see that this will work a tremendous hardship on Negro workmen, who, as citizens of this country, should not be subjected to such discrimination, especially when the projects from which they are excluded are financed by the federal, state or municipal government.

I am writing you with confidence that your fine sense of justice and fair play will recommend this matter to your serious and helpful consideration.

Respectfully yours,

Henry K. Craft
Executive Secretary

HKC/AB

May 30, 1934.

Mr. Henry K. Craft,
Y. M. C. A.,
135th Street Branch,
180 West 135th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of May 24 has been received. Dr. Du Bois is absent from the city until the 10th of June. Upon his return, your letter will be brought to his attention.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois.

13-31

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HOWARD D. WILLITS
WILLIAM GUTHRIE, LAW '34

January 3, 1934

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
69 Fifth Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

I thank you for your prompt reply of December 26. I am calling a committee meeting to discuss the whole conference, and will take up the matter with them at that time. If you can, without inconvenience, hold open one or two days before March 12, we shall appreciate it very much. I shall let you know soon the decision of the steering committee.

Sincerely,

H. D. Willits

H. D. Willits
Associate Secretary

HDW:KIP

13-42-107

Ralph W. Harbison
President

W. P. Witherow
Vice President

C. A. Locke
Recording Secretary

W. S. Finlay, Jr.
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General Secretary

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Member of the Welfare Fund

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2621 CENTRE AVENUE
Telephone: Mayflower 1762

HOMER S. BROWN, Chairman
Committee of Management

HERBERT T. MILLER
Executive Secretary

February 16, 1934

13-42-18

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have just noticed in the newspapers that you will be in the middle west sometime during the month of March. If this is true, would it be possible for you to visit Pittsburgh? Please give me possible dates and the expense which would be attached to your coming.

With every good wish, I am

Yours sincerely,

H. T. Miller

Herbert T. Miller
Executive Secretary

HTM:JMH

Mch 18 or 19 — $50

Lecture

February 21, 1934.

Mr. Herbert T. Miller,
Executive Secretary,
Y. M. C. A.,
Centre Avenue Branch,
2621 Centre Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

13-42-19

My dear Mr. Miller:

Answering your letter of February 16, I beg to say that I could speak for you March 18 or March 19. My charge would be $50.00, and board while in Pittsburgh.

I should be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Ralph W. Harbison
President

W. P. Witherow
Vice President

C. A. Locke
Recording Secretary

W. S. Finlay, Jr.
Treasurer

S. E. Hening
General Secretary

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Telephone: Mayflower 1762

HOMER S. BROWN, Chairman
Committee of Management

HERBERT T. MILLER
Executive Secretary

February 28, 1934.

13-42-20

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. Dubois:

Since it will be impossible for us to bring you to our City on March 18 or March 19, I shall write you in September to schedule you on one of our Sunday afternoon meetings for the 1934-1935 season.

Thanks very much for your prompt reply.

Yours very sincerely,

H. T. Miller

Herbert T. Miller
Executive Secretary

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

December 18, 1934

13-25-102

Mr. Herbert T. Miller
Young Men's Christian
Association of Pittsburgh
2621 Centre Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

My dear Mr. Miller:

The only time that you can possibly count upon my presence in Pittsburgh will be the time of the lecture which I understand is Sunday afternoon. I shall probably reach Pittsburgh Sunday morning, and will have to leave either Sunday night or Monday morning.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

April 20, 1934.

Miss Celestine L. Smith,
National Student Secretary,
Y. W. C. A.,
37 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Miss Smith:

I find on careful checking up, it is going to be impossible for me to get away the first week of May. I'm due to finish my book the 1st of May; but I know it is going to take several days in May, and that even if by miracle I should finish by the 1st, I should be much too exhausted to undertake a speech.

I'm sorry not to be able to serve you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

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129 EAST 52ND STREET

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April 19, 1934

Dr. W. E.B. DuBois
Atlanta Universty
Atlanta, Georgia

13-51

My dear Dr. DuBois,

Miss Henrietta Shirley of Talladega College, in making application for a position in one of our Association camps, has given your name as reference. Will you therefore, be good enough to give us your estimate of her ability?

I am enclosing our regular reference form, but if you prefer to write a statement regarding her qualifications, I shall be glad to accept the thing which is easiest for you.

It will be very helpful if you will include in your estimate some analysis of the personal qualities which have affected the candidate's professional success and any others that appeal to you as important. May I point out that camp makes unusual demands on one's ability to get along with people in a twenty-four hour setting, and that assets along this line constitute an important contribution to camp life.

I shall greatly appreciate your assistance and hope that it may be possible for you to make an early response.

Sincerely yours,

Esther Waldo
Secretary for Camps

[Enclosure]

Please indicate your judgment of Miss Henrietta Shirley with respect to those qualities listed below which fall within your knowledge. Also under remarks will you be good enough to include some comment on her professional attitudes and educational equipment. She is applying for a counselorship

Appearance _____

Health _____

Emotional Stability _____

Willingness to cooperate _____

Leadership Ability _____

Resourcefulness _____

Personality _____

Remarks

13-51

(needless to say these records are confidential)

Signature _____

Date _____ Official Position _____

Shivery

13-52-55

April 23, 1934.

Miss Esther Waldo,
Secretary for Camps,
129 East 52nd Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Madam:

I have known Miss Henrietta Shivery, whose name you misspelled as Shirley, since her birth, and her mother was for some years my office assistant at Atlanta University. I think Miss Shivery will make a very excellent councillor. She is physically tall and well-knit, and in character has a certain dignity and earnestness. She needs the contact of girls of her age, but will get on with them pleasantly.

I very cheerfully recommend her.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[Y.W.C.A]

NATIONAL STUDENT ASSEMBLY

Louise Dohrman, President
University of Cincinnati

Gertrude Clarke, Vice-Pres.
University of Nebraska

NATIONAL STUDENT COUNCIL
OF
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Cable Address: Emissarius, New York

Winnifred Wygal
[redacted]
Executive Secretary

37 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

March 28, 1934.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

You will recall my visit to your office on last Thursday and your willingness to consider the possibility of coming as a leader to our annual spring Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. Conference of college students and faculty which is to be held at the Gulfside Association, Waveland, Miss., May 2-6. Today I have had a letter from Mr. Frank Wilson of the national Y.M.C.A., urging me to approach you again on this matter and to secure your leadership if at all possible.

13-31-58

To this conference there will be coming the best student and faculty leadership from the colleges of Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi. The planning committee has chosen to build the conference around the idea of a Vital Student Christian Movement, and in the night sessions of the conference we shall attempt to get a realistic picture of the kind of society in which such a movement must function. Your special task in the conference would be that of making the Friday evening presentation on: Our Present Political Situation. For further description of this talk and of the whole conference set-up, I am enclosing a piece of information which has been prepared for our leaders.

Your travel expense and living costs while at Waveland would be cared for by the conference. It seems imperative that we have your contribution in this conference which will so seriously consider the question of the place of the Negro student in effecting social change. Since the kind of leadership needed here is so difficult to secure, we shall appreciate a reply from you at the earliest possible date.

Sincerely yours,

Celestine L. Smith

Celestine L. Smith
National Student Secretary

CLS.L

[Enclosure]

Emphasis and general set-up of the Waveland Conference to be held at Gulfside Association, Waveland, Miss., for college students and faculty of Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, May 2-6, 1934.

The Waveland Conference planning committee composed of men and women students and faculty from Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas met early in February and laid plans for the 1934 spring conference after they had carefully considered recent trends which are affecting the future of the student Y.M.C.A's and Y.W.C.A's in this country. The committee preceeded to set up a conference which would help students and faculty to explore this whole idea of a new and more vital Student Christian Movement - its basic philosophy, purpose, program and possible national and local structure or organization. The conference is planned as follows:

On Wednesday evening, May 2 at 6 p.m. the conference begins with a dinner and the opening meeting of the conference will follow. This first meeting is very important. It is here that we hope students and leaders will begin to get acquainted and that perspective will be so gotten on the whole conference and its purpose and program that we shall be able to move forward steadily throughout the next four days. There will be a leaders meeting following the first night's session. There are two interlocking main lines of thought running throughout the conference - the one is that of a Student Christian Movement; the other is that of the Present World Scene in which such a movement must do its work.

13-31-57

The morning emphasis is on a Student Christian Movement and the platform presentations are to be as follows:

Thursday - Factors in our present situation which necessitate our exploring the possibilities of a new, more vital, and perhaps a united Student Christian Movement in this country.

Friday - The meaning of Christianity (an interpretation of the religion of Jesus as it relates to minorities and to our present world situation)

Saturday - A new and more vital Student Christian Movement - its philosophy, purpose, program - with some attempt to contrast what we now have with what we now want. (In a way this presentation will be partly a gathering up and summarizing of what has gone before in the conference)

Sunday a.m. - A sermon of challenge.

Each of the first three morning presentations is to be followed by a seminar period of an hour and fifteen minutes when students and faculty will go deeper into the subject of the morning presentation. Findings of each day's seminar discussion will be listed. Conference leaders will act as resource people in the seminars.

The evening platform emphasis is on the present world scene and the platform presentations will be as follows:

Thursday Evening - The Presnet World Economic Scene -
(With special reference to conditions in U.S.A. This should be as graphic as possible and touch on farm and sharecrop situation as well as industrial and professional unemployment, etc. It would seem that some reference must be made in this talk to the relation between economics and politics even though the subject of politics is to be taken up the following evening. Presnt trends toward Fascism would also seem a part of the presentation.)

Friday Evening - Our Political Situation - with special reference to minorities - The N.R.A. and the Worker and the N.R.A. and the Negro - The Negro and the ballot - The Negro Student and Youth Movements, etc.

Dr. Du Bois

Saturday Evening - Our Presnet Educational Scene - Administrative - Faculty - Students - To what degree can we count on our colleges to give us needed leadership? What can we do? Technique, etc.

Each evening platform is followed by an open forum period and there should be a definite carry-over of the night findings to the morning seminar periods.

13-31-58

We are hoping that our conference leadership group will work so closely together throughout the conference correlating and clarifying pertinent issues as we go that we shall come to the end of the conference with a clearer sense of direction and able to make definite and specific recommendations to our national movements which are engaged in exploring the possibilities of something better than we now have.

We are desirous of having the principle of alternation of work and worship, action and reflection, work and play, carried out in the conference. And so along with the platform, seminar and forum curriculum there will be worship periods each morning; the whole afternoon will be given to relaxation and recreation on the gulf side; and social appreciation periods will be planned for each evening. The conference will close with dinner (noon) on Sunday, May 6.

The daily schedule is as follows:

Breakfast	7 - 7:45
Worship	8:30 - 9:00
Morning Platform Presentation	9:00 - 10:00
Free Period	10:00 - 10:15
Seminar Period	10:15 - 11:30
All Conference Committees Meet	11:30 - 12:30
Dinner	12:45 - 1:45
Relaxation Period	1:45 - 3:00
Recreation	3:00 - 5:30
Supper	6:00 - 6:45
Appreciation Hour, immediately following supper, ending at	8:00
Evening Platform and Forum	8:00 - 9:30

[Fragment- 1934?]

Mr. Arnett Williams

[redacted] you personally, except when [redacted] otherwise.

12-7-56

1932

June 6	$50.00
June 6 ..... To Lincoln University	$50.00
June 28	$75.00
September 12	$75.00
December 1	$90.00
December 29	3.50

1933

April 17	$15.00
March 6	$84.00
March 6	$ 6.00
April 17	$15.00
June 1	100.00
September 20	100.00
1934- April 10 ..... To Lincoln University	69.25
Total	$607.75

[Fragment, 1934]

"One of the capital reasons for the ineffectiveness of much American secondary education (as compared with European models) is the extraordinary development of extra-curricular activities, distracting the attention of both pupils and teachers from the essential business of each day and hour. And in some Negro educational institutions the chief energies of the principals and presidents seem to be absorbed in entertaining audiences here, there, and everywhere throughout the land, while the particular institutions for which they are primarily responsible, fall into all manner of incoordination and disrepair.

"We do not view with complacency the overnight transformation of what might have been first-rate elementary and secondary schools of agriculture and mechanic arts into third- or fourth- or fifth-rate 'colleges'. Beyond peradventure, each type of institution is sorely needed; but, we do protest against sham and hodgepodge. Some would thus placate radical Negro opinion in the North, at the same time yielding gracefully to the growing labor union sentiment of an industrialized South against the training of black competitors in the skilled trades and industries. The enlightened educator is needed to stand his ground.

"How many of our Negro institutions, established and maintained at great cost primarily for purposes of vocational education and training, have provided for their students courses in the history of the labor movement? - organized and conducted agricultural and industrial courses in obedience to universally accepted pedagogic principle? - kept their technical courses abreast of the rapid and far-reaching changes in dynamic American industry? - provided adequate vocational guidance and placement services?- kept anything like exhaustive records of what actually becomes of graduates and former students? The answers to these questions afford some measure of the lack of economy and efficiency in the administration and supervision of various educational institutions for persons of color in which an aggregate of millions of dollars has been expended.

"If it be argued that in the earlier days well qualified Negro educational administrators simply did not exist, the answer is that this argument has been losing force since Emancipation. The 1860's are a far cry from the 1900's; and this is 1931.

"Recent tragedies have given the public a poignant realization of the responsibility a man undertakes when he becomes director of a bank. Is the responsibility to our civilization less grave when he becomes trustee for a Negro school or college?

"Busy men, these trustees would safeguard themselves by insisting as a fundamental of policy that once a decade there be thoroughgoing surveys of the institutions for which they assume responsibility, by adequate staffs of seasoned experts, independent and wholly disinterested, the reports being published in full, since these educational institutions are affected by a public interest.

"For the matter of that, pray what school or college soever would not be steadied and stimulated and more nearly kept abreast of the very best thought and practise of our own country and of the world by such a decennial appraisal? The costs?- think of the savings!"

* * *

13-34

CR

407 W. Fifth St.
Dayton O.
June 18-34

13-36-62

My dear,

For weeks I have wanted to write and say that I am with you and have implicit confidence in everything you do. This is probably of no great import to you but I feel so much better for having said it.

Would it be possible for you to come here & rest for awhile?

I have a cool quiet room which would offer complete escape from so much unnecessary bubble. Do drop me a line. With love & best wishes always, for your health & happiness, I am

As ever, yours

J.

13-48-15

MEMORANDUM TO THE PAINTER
FROMDR. DU BOIS

September 11, 1934.

1. Touch up the paint wherever needed, especially roof and trunk.

2. Simonize the whole body.

3. Thoroughly clean the upholstery and remove all spots where possible.

4. Install new foot carpet in the front compartment.

5. The car to be ready Thursday night.

Discrimination

13-51-87

Morris Brown Col.
Atlanta, Georgia
April-15-1934

My Dear Mother.

I received yours a few wks. ago very glad to hear from you. I lost my job about two wks. ago, the man put a white boy in my place because I had too many white on it. He promised to give me another route as soon as he could, so that's why I haven't written before now.

I saw quite a few Macon's teachers up here last week attending the State Teacher Meeting.

I read in papers that all C. W. A. worker will be in Macons Monday & Tuesday. hope you'll have a big time.

Give all my regards.

Your Son.

Miss Norma
Horton
2245 Gardner
Augusta

[Atlanta Univ.]

MEMORANDUM TO MR. ALLEN
FROM DR. DU BOIS

May 8, 1934.

I want to reproduce this for THE CRISIS. Have you another copy that I can use, or can I send this to New York and have it returned within a few days?

13-32-14

840 Pinewood Ave.
Toledo, Ohio
June 17, 1934

Dear Sirs:-

In reference to a manuscript which I mailed to you about the middle of last April, I should be pleased to know of its fate and whether it was ever received into your hands. The manuscript was a one-act play entitled "Hallucinations;" I wrote a letter about the nature of my writings in which was enclosed return postage. Both letter and the play were addressed to C. B. Du Bois in care of the Crisis.

Hoping that your office may be able to enlighten me on this seemingly trifling matter, I remain

Yours sincerely,
Otto A Man

4090

13-33-09

JUN 20 1934

CHECK M. O. CASH STAMPS $ V
ADV. AGTS. AC. SUBS.
ROUTED TO 1. 2 3 4 (5) 6 7
OPENED BY

June 15, 1934.

Mrs. H. L. Bailey,
1633-19th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mrs. Bailey:

I am returning Dr. Bailey's picture. An article about him is being prepared by THE CRISIS. Thank you so much for letting me see this.

My best love to you and the children.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

March 27, 1934.

Mr. John B. Barton,
International Peoples College,
Elsinore, Denmark.

13-35-10

My dear Mr. Barton:

I have received your wife's book, and shall be glad to review it in THE CRISIS, and also to note the part-time scholarships at the International Peoples College.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

May 24, 1934

Editor of the Crisis :

I have just heard of the apology of the administrative committee of the N.A.A.C.P. to the Crawford defense attorneys in reference to the very pertinent editorial in the May Crisis. As the Crisis is the organ of the Association and not merely of any committeeor group of members it is appropriate that any matter of interest to the membership should be discussed in its pages That the Crawford case is of general interest is evident from the many people who have come to me with questions such as those put in the Crisis editorial.

These questions began with the close of the trial in Leesburg last December. Since I could not answer them I went to the Execurive Secretary ofthe Association . As he was too busy to see me I wrote to him asking him about many of the obscure points in the case. My letters were punctiliously answered but to the present date, with the exception of one or two minor points, my questions have received no replies.

I was an active participant in the Crawford case and deeply interested in it. I made the original investigation in Virginia and was the only representative of the national office present at the extradition hearing in Boston. At the request of the defense attorneys I took part in several important conferences before the Leesburg trial. These facts have not helped me to secure the explanation to which any member of the N.A.A.C.P., solely as a member is entitled.

The questions I asked were for information only and implied no criticism. It is interesting to note that the adminsitration committee feels [redacted] that questions should be apologized for rather than asnwered.

Helen Boardman

(Friend of Martha Gruening)

13-31-38

Jones Hall
Bennett College for Women,
Greensboro, N. C
Jan. 23, 1934

13-33-12

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor of the Crisis magazine,

Dear Sir,

In the winter of 1930 when you visited H. Valley Normal School, H. Valley. W.A. Hunt principal, one day Dr. Keene, who was teaching me creative writing had us to come into his office to help you to put in form the Crisis you told us that any time we had done some writing and thought it was good enough to be published to send it to you and you would use it if it were possible. Now I have here a story which I wrote last summer and for which I have received a sum of money once. But it has not been published yet. The name of the story is "Affluent John Sula.

I am hoping it will be acceptable. Shall I send it to you?

I am now a junior student here and am very much interested in writing. I have published five short stories since that

day.

Please do your best Dr. DuBois to use my story. the financial part does not mean so much to me as does getting this particular story published in the Crisis. In a sense Dr. DuBois it will be my open Sesame to the literary world.

I am

Very Gratefully yours
MARY E Brewer.

13-33-13

EXECUTIVE

February 2, 1934.

Miss Mary E. Brewer,
Jones Hall,
Bennett College for Women,
Greensboro, North Carolina.

My dear Miss Brewer:

THE CRISIS is always glad to examine manuscripts but of course we can give no judgment concerning them until we have seen them.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

May 29 1934

13-33-18

Sanatorium, Mississippi
March 26, 1934.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Editor of THE CRISIS
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Last week through mistake the young women who has been doing some correspondence for me sent you a poem, entitled "Jeremy". The poem is not in final form. I had intended that she send you the poem herewith enclosed. Please destroy the copy she sent you of "Jeremy".

I am glad to report that my health is improving steadily. I am already making reclining time, and have gained 31 pounds in weight!

With all best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,
Jonathan Henderson Brooks

JHB:W

3+7

(-67-)

D. D. & B. Institute,
Austin, Texas,
Feb. 8, 1934.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

12-21-25

Dear Sir:

Our Negro History Class have read the Pageant, "GEORGE WASHINGTON and THE BLACK FOLK," which appeared in the April 1932 issue of the Crisis. We are asking your permission to stage this Drama in our school. There will be no charges for admission to the play.

Respectfully yours,
The Negro History Class.
Mayel Ehryar.

February 23, 1934.

Mr. Majel Chryar,
D. D. & B. Institute,
Austin, Texas.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of February 8 has been received. Dr. Du Bois has been absent from town, so I have been unable to give you a definite answer to your letter.

Dr. Du Bois has given permission to reproduce his pageant, "George Washington and the Black Folk", giving him, of course, due recognition on your programs.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois.

1934

13-33-41

P. O. Box 121
Wichita Falls, Texas
August 5, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
69 Fifth avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois

I would like to make a contribution to the poet's corner. I have been a member of "The Creative Art Club" of Tillotson College for two years. I received my B. S. degree from the same College. May the 31st 1934.

Yours truly,
(Miss) Vonnette Cole.

(Until September 15: 226 West 150 Street, New York.)
Apartment 5 Jay.

13-33-42

August 22, 1934.

Miss Yurmette Cole,
P. O. Box 121,
Wichita Falls, Texas.

My dear Miss Cole:

I am returning your poems. As you probably know, I am no longer connected with THE CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

2074 Madison Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.
January 18, 1934.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Guest Professor at
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

13-33-9

You were kind enough to write me about my letter which I sent to the'Crisis' commenting Mrs. Josephine Schuyler for the article she wrote on her little girl Philippa. I hope you will do me the kindness to let it be published.

Sometime ago, I wrote an article for the Pittsburgh Courier, in which I tried to show that people should support the N. A. A. C. P. regardless to what they thought about you or your religion. I am wondering if you by any chance saw the article. I have received quite a number of letters commenting me for writing the article.

The Philadelphia Tribune for January 18, on page 3, carried an article relative to your leading editorial or postscript which appeared in the January 'Crisis'. It is written by Mr. Joseph V. Baker, editorial correspondence. I hope you will read it. I am writing a letter to the Philadelphia Tribune setting forth my opinion about it, for I am in agreement with what you said.

Very truly yours,

L. F. Coles

L. F. COLES.

13-33-10

2074 Madison Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.
January 22, 1934.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Guest Professor,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

On the 18, I wrote you and I inadvertently made a mistake and said (speaking about the article in the Philadelphia Tribune) "it was written by Mr. Joseph V. Baker, editorial correspondence", instead of it was written by Mr. Joseph V. Baker, in the editorial correspondence column. Please note the correction.

Very truly yours,

L. F. COLES.

February 1, 1934.

13-33-11

Mr. L. F. Coles,
2074 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Sir:

I appreciate your letters of January 18 and 22 regarding matters in THE CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

R. B. ELEAZER
EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR

MRS. JESSIE DANIEL AMES
DIRECTOR OF WOMAN'S WORK

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WILL W. ALEXANDER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ARTHUR F. RAPER
RESEARCH AND FIELD SECRETARY

Commission on Interracial Cooperation

INCORPORATED
703 STANDARD BUILDING
Atlanta, Ga.

May 20, 1933

13-33-56

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Rockefeller Hall,
Spelman College,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

The article on the hospital has been offered to you exculsively. I sent out to the Negro Press a year ago a brief news release on the opening of the hospital, but nothing since.

Yours very truly,

R. B. Eleazer

R. B. Eleazer

Thomas L Dabney

733 Chapel Street
Norfolk, Virginia
February 9, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

During 1933 you wrote some very fine editorials. I wanted to commend you for them, but it seems that I could never find time. I do hope, however, that these few words may give you some assurance that I and hundreds of others appreciate your sacrifices and efforts in behalf of our race. In his review of your novel "Dark Princess" around 1920 my lamented friend William M. Colson entitled it "Hope Deferred!", pointing out that I still had some apprehensions regarding the possibilities of our group in a prejudice ridden nation. I seem to see anew such apprehensions in your recent editorials on the Negro problem.

Keep up your criticisms of our chaotic economic system. The technique you employ in "As the crow flies" is very effective. And your crack at the NRA in the February issue went right to the spot. The sarcasm, humor and wit displayed in this issue outdistance anything you've done on this page for many moons. Page 31 is worth many times the price of the magazine.

Ever sincerely yours,

Thomas L. Dabney

13-32-91

. As soon as I get time I shall suggest that our committee sponser the surveys and compilations to secure data on the actual conditions in the schools together with the salary situation among our teachers as a basis for intelligent action as soon as some organization, preferably the NAACP, can take up the whole question of discrimination against our race in the matter of public education.

Personally I should like to see all the branches of the NAACP form a state conference so that struggles for justice for our race can be united and better supported. Also such a conference would facilitate concerted action on those problems which have a state cast and for the solution of which state-wide action is needed. Our efforts should be better coordinated and more centrally directed if we ever expect to obtain the maximum results. I am ready to use whatever influence I have to bring about the organization of these various locals. Besides there is need for more branches in the state. Every city should have one. And I feel that it is the duty of Negroes in each state to organize their dtate behind the national office. We should wait on the New York office to come down to organize each branch in the stat state and then come down periodically to revive or resurrect branches. Also the state conference should organize the direct college chapters in the state.

What I want to know is if the NAACP will back us in Virginia in this move for better schools and equal pay for Negro and white teachers. Do let me know how you feel about this. I shall appreciate a reply. Thanks.

Sincerely yours, Thomas L. Dabney

[enclosure]

(Copy)

733 Chapel Street
Norfolk, Virginia
February 8, 1934

Mr. Walter White
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

13-32-90

My dear Mr. White:

Some time ago I wrote you relative to our efforts to secure equal pay for the Negro and white teachers in Virginia. I sent a copy of my letter to you to Mrs. Daisy Lampkins whom I saw in Richmond during the campaign to raise $1,000 there for the local. At our committee meetings in Richmond members suggested that I attend the November meeting of the Negro Organization Society at West Point, Virginia to solicit their aid and support for our cause. In fact it was suggested that an attempt be made to get this organization sponser the movement. There was also a suggestion that I try the same tactics during the annual meeting of the Negro Teachers' Association at Hampton the latter part of November. I attended the West Point meeting, but I didn't get to Hampton.

To make a long story short I tried my best tbeget the Negro Organization Society to sponser our movement, but they declined to do so. Their central committee informed me thru the organization's secretary that they were in sympathy with our cause but could not sponser it. No definite reasons were given for this. I knew already that the teachers as an organization would not sponser it because the leading officials feel that to do so would involve Virginia State College etc etc. Hence I didn't try to get their organized support thru the state organization.

379A

1331 S. Trezevant St.
Memphis, Tenn.

MAY 31 1934

May 25, 1934.

Hon. W.E.B. DuBois, Editor, The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

CHECK M. O. CASH STAMPS $ X
ADV. AGTS. AC. SUBS.
ROUTED TO 1 2 3 4 (5) 6 7
OPENED BY nen

Dear Sir:-

I have recently finished a manuscript of some 70,000 words titled, "A NEGRO and PROUD" that I had hopes of having published in book form. All of the Negro publishers that I have contacted are unable to finance the publication and distribution of it and several white publishers have spoken well of it, but I have spoken too frankly and militant for them to undertake its publication.

I am wondering if you would favor me by publishing this manuscript in your magazine in installments.

13-46-1

In preparing this manuscript I have tried in a frank and intelligent manner to present to America and to the world the Negro in his true status and was inspired by a desire to bring about a more mutual understanding between the races with the realization that the best interests of the nation as a whole are dependent upon their cooperation.

I have written from 12 different topics namely:

Chapter I.

Education, Inventions, Justice, Economics, Crimes, and Lynching.

Chapter 2.

Politics, Religion, Loyalty and Patriotism, Race Pride and Social Equality, Artistic Temperaments, Athletics and Sports.

If you can aid me in this particular please answer at your earliest convenience. Thanking you in advance for any assistance that you will give my endeavor, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

Franklin Davis

June 14, 1934.

Mr. Franklin Davis,
1331 South Trezevant Street,
Memphis, Tennessee.

My dear Sir:

I regret to say that THE CRISIS is not in a position to handle book manuscripts in any way. I'm sorry.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

13-46-2

[Downingtown ...]

E. W. JOHNSON, D.D., LL.D., PRES.

HON. JOHN C. ASBURY, SEC.-TREAS.

Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

PRINCIPAL
J. H. N. WARING, JR.

Downingtown, Pennsylvania
OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

TELEPHONE:
DOWNINGTOWN 335

13-39-26

C R

June 15, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The news contained in the colored papers of this week is hardly startling tothose who have followed the controversy which has recently been waged between you and the N. A. A. C. P. I cannot express the regret I feel over your severance of relations with the organization. It appears to me to be the most regrettable thing that could have happened. I suppose it is too much to hope that the breach may be bridged once more and you may take up your fight in an organization which has come to be universally known through your contribution to it.

We have felt constrained to discontinue advertising in the Crisis - not so much as a result of any taking of sides in the issues involved, but rather because we had continued to advertise therein simply as a means of expressing to you a personal support of the work you were doing.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. H. N. Waring, Jr.
principal

JHNW-UVR

[Downingtown Indus. . .]

E. W. Johnson, D.D., LL.D., Pres.

Hon. John C. Asbury, Sec.Treas.

Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School

Under the Supervision of the Department of Public Instruction of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Principal
J. H. N. Waring, Jr.

Downingtown, Pennsylvania
Office of the Principal

Telephone:
Downingtown 335

13-39-21

June 14, 1934

Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Gentlemen:

I regret very much to inform you that we shall find it necessary to discontinue our advertisement after its appearance in the June issue of the Crisis.

Please be assured that this action is not motiviated by any prejudice created by the situation involving Dr. DuBois. Over a year ago we had decided to discontinue the advertisement, but did not do so at the personal request of Dr. DuBois whose work I have always admired. Merely as a gesture of friendship to him, we allowed the advertisement to run at a sacrifice to us. Since he is leaving the Crisis, we feel that we shall have to give up our support of the Crisis, during this coming year in which our appropriation is so severely cut.

Yours very truly,

(signed) J. H. N. Waring, Jr.,
R.

Principal

W-R

Resignation

13-39-27

June 26, 1934.

Mr. J. H. N. Waring, Jr.,
DOWNINGTOWN INDUSTRIAL
AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL,
Downingtown, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mr. Waring:

I appreciate your kind letter of June 15. I hope that your work is going well, and that I shall have a chance to see you sometime again.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

"THE FRIENDLY CHURCH"

White Rock Baptist Church

FAYETTEVILLE STREET AT MOBILE AVENUE
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER

28 March 1934

13-33-19

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

Some time ago I send an article for the CRISIS, entitled "Weaknesses of the Negro Church," and it appears that you have kept the article for publication. So I am writing to ask you to send me one hundred copies of the CRISIS with my article, for I believe I can dispose of them. Of course, this proposal will in no way influence your acceptance of my article.

Very truly yours,

Miles Mark Fisher

1'33-20

May 19, 1934.

Mr. Miles Mark Fisher,
WHITE ROCK BAPTIST CHURCH,
Fayetteville Street at Mobile Avenue,
Durham, North Carolina.

My dear Sir:

I'm sorry there has been such a delay with regard to your article, but the difficulties of editing THE CRISIS at long distance has been making it hard to keep up with all my correspondence. I regret to say that we were unable to publish your article. We appreciate the point of view, but we have treated the matter already at some length, and are crowded with other articles.

I thank you for letting us see it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

ROBERT R, MORTON, PRINCIPAL

WILLIAM H, CARTER, TREASUR

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TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

FOUNDED BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

FOR THE TRAINING OF COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

R. C. ATKINS
DIRECTOR, AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

April 7, 1934

13-49-3

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
The Crisis
Crisis Publishing Company
69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a copy of a tentative study that I am making on Current Trends and Practices in Vocational Education in Agriculture of the Negroes in the South. You have my permission to publish in part or whole this manuscript. I feel that the facts brought out in connection with these problems are of general interest to many of your readers.

Very truly yours,

Arthur Floyd

Arthur Floyd
Professor of Agricultural Education

[Enclosure]

CURRENT PRACTICES AND TRENDS IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

by

Arthur Floyd, Professor of
Agricultural Education

A brief consideration of the agricultural situation in the South is herein recorded as it relates to the number of Negro farmers contrasted with the total number of southern farms, farm acreage, farm value and diversity of farm enterprises. This procedure is undertaken in order to formulate a broad basis on which to focus the trend of the vocation of agriculture, its importance and relation to the other major vocational activities.

In the South in 1900, there were 767,764 Negro farms. Of this number 206,517 were owners. In 1910 there were 920,883 Negro farms of this number 241,221 were owners. In 1925 there were 831,455 Negro farms, of this number 159,651 were owners and in 1930 there were 881,687 Negro farms and 182,019 owners.

13-49

From these figures as regards farm ownership among Negroes in the South over a period of 30 years, there has been an increase of farms operated by Negroes to the extent of 113,923, but a decrease in ownership to the extent of 24,498*.

The trend as regards farm acreage among Negroes in the South over a period of 30 years, 1900 to 1930, we note the situation thus: In 1900, the total farm acreage was 41,766,023. The acreage for Negro owners was 15,976,098. In 1910, total acreage in Negroes farms was 46,632,305. For Negro owners in 1910 it was 19,076,463. In 1920 total acreage in Negro farms was 41,318,496; while for owners it was 14,076,623. In the South in 1930 Negroes operated a total of 37,805,765 acres; while the acres owned by Negroes amounted to 11,478,898. From an inspection of these figures it can be seen that there was a decrease in total acres operated by Negroes in the South to the extent of 3,960,258 acres and a larger proportional decrease over these 30 years of acres owned by Negroes to the extent of 4,497,200. It can be seen from these figures that although the trend in acres owned and operated by Negroes of the South has been downward over this period of 30 years the greatest rate of decrease in acreage reduction took place between the years 1920 to 1930.

There is also to be noted a like downward trend from 1920 to 1930 in the value of Negro farm property of the South and an increase of mortgage indebtedness per farm as revealed by the following table:

---

* 13th.,14th., and 15th. U.S. Census, Vol. VI, VI, and II.

Value of farm Property

Items	1920	1930	Per cent
Land and Buildings	15,156,654,907	12,343,593,204	-18.6
Domestic animals	2,246,601,845	1,522,397,552	-32.2
Acreage Value per farm land and buildings	4,727	3,829	-19.0
Domestic animals per farm	701	472	-32.7
Av. val. per acre land and building	43.29	35.98	-17.0
Machinery per acre	2.20	2.03	- 7.7
Domestic animal per acre	6.42	4.44	30.8
Av. mortgage debt per farm	1956	2053	5.0

U. S. Census Vol. II, 1930.

This trend downward both as regards the decrease in farmers and acres cultivated need not necessarily cause too great an occasion for alarm, especially when we recognize the great expansion in mechanical and other industrial vocations and activities.

We were during this period passing from a condition where the vocation of agriculture almost dominated the entire field of vocational endeavors among Negroes.

Industries of minor importance such as the automobile and moving picture, and other hitherto unheard of industries of 30 years ago, such as the radio, have risen to concerns of major importance and demanded the service of thousands and millions of workers.

The rate of national population growth could not keep pace with the rate of industrial expansion. Hence a decrease in farm ownership and operation was a logical sequence, notwithstanding the displacement from farm interests and efforts resulting from the World War.

Along with the automobile came good roads, larger neighborhoods, widerinterests, and an increase in pleasure, comforts and wants. And along with these conditions came a more diversified and larger quantity of vocational activities. The U. S. decennial census of 1910 had listed 432 separate occupational activities; while the 1930 U.S. census carried a list of 531 different gainful callings.

So much has been said in recent years regarding the Negroes' migration Northward that one might get the impression that the Black South is almost depopulated. There has undoubtedly been a higher rate of migration of the Negro from the South during the last two decades than formerly, but facts do not seem to support the conclusion that the Negroes' migration northward has been as universal and triumphal as it

13-49

is usually pictured. The fifteenth decennial United States census of 1930 shows that in the largest northern urban centers, to which the great majority of Negroes migrated, the total Negro population was 1,640,429. In 1920 in these same cities there were 1,076,274 Negroes.

Although we had an increase from 1920 to 1930 of 564,152 Negroes in the large urban centers, we also had in these same cities 674,081 out of a job, able to work and looking for a job; not including a similar number having jobs, but on lay-off without pay, excluding those sick or voluntarily idle. In the South during this same period out of more than 8,000,000 Negroes, there were only 164,631 out of a job in all gainful occupations and only 17,911 in agricultural callings. That the Negro figures largest in these two groups of unemployed is not difficult to understand. It follows therefore, that his increase in population in these large northern urban centers does not necessarily suggest a large increase in number and variety of jobs.

If these findings lead to the conclusion that a large per cent of the Negro population will remain in rural areas and continue to follow farming as a calling, it seems wise and expedient as Briggs and Sanderson have suggested that the school might seek to make them more efficient and contented in the things that they are going to do any way--that the school might seek as a worthy goal of its effort to make for the well being on the land of these individuals.

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE AN IMPORTANT SOUTHERN INDUSTRY

It is not uncommon for many Negroes to underestimate the importance of agricultural vocations. Many so called Negro leaders and teachers are not wholly guiltless when Negro youth turns his back not only on agricultural pursuits, but many other vocations as they relate to the mechanical industry and business. It has been the writer's experience to have some students come in after spending considerable time in courses leading to certain occupational activities, and sometimes even after graduating in certain courses in which they did not desire and had little or no chance for getting a job, say that, they were advised against entering certain departments by certain individuals on the teaching staff!

Table II shows the value of farm property, farm expenditure, and the extent to which Negroes participated in cooperative market in the South in 1930.

Table II.--Value of Negro farm Property, Farm Expenditure and Cooperative Marketing of Negroes in the South 1930

Item	1930
Value farm property.....	$14,662,731,023
Farm expenditure for feed not raised on the farm	182,155,260
Fertilizer	175,051,949
Cash farm labor	263,269,204
Farm impliments including automobiles trucks and tractors.....	139,951,845
Cooperative Marketing:	
Value of products sold	103,582,120
Value of farm supplies bought	13,018,796
Dairy products sold	213,197,757
Value of poultry	175,466,238

U. S. Census 1930, Vol. II.

The billions of dollars invested in farm property, the billions expended in the production, care and management and distribution of farm products as revealed in Table II are convincing to the most skeptical critic of the major importance of agriculture as a vocation in the South among Negroes.

A consideration of farm tenure in its relation to Negro farmers of the South further stresses the importance of agriculture as a vocation and suggests the opportunity for Negroes to become independent and self-employers.

Table III.--Farm Tenure of Negroes in the South 1930.

Negro Owners	182,019
Negro Croppers	776,278
Other Tenants	776,473
Per cent of land operated by tenants	55.5

An inspection of this table shows the large number of Negro farm operators but the relatively small number of farms owned by Negroes.

Thus, those who advocate farm ownership among Negroes of the South, should not be accused of proclaiming a doctrine of vocational doom.

13-49

An analysis of the agricultural situation of the South as it relates to and affects the Negro has been given in an attempt to build up a background in order that those individuals whose sacred duty is to guide young people into desirable vocational activities---may be able to compare their chances for making a livelihood, with the chance of making a livelihood in other vocational activities. This analysis has also been given as a basis for evaluating the effectiveness of the program of vocational education as it has proceeded in recent years.

RECENT PRACTICES IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Any system of education to be successful and effective must be based upon a sound philosophy of education. W. J. Bogan, in his address "Critical Problems of Today in Public Education" before the Illinois Vocational Association of last November, expressed a similar opinion when he said that: "The fundamentals of education, however they may be modified by changing condition, should develop adaptability, citizenship and character."*

Before and up to the passage of the National Vocational Education Act commonly known as the Smith Hughes Law of 1917, vocational education both in agriculture and many of the mechanical industries were of little functional value in the preparation of Negroes in the South for vocational participation.

What then has been the mission of vocational education? What are its accomplishments? These questions may be partially answered by a consideration of some of the objectives of vocational education and certain phases of its methodology; and most especially that method recently popularized called the project.

Vocational education through the project therefore puts the pupil on his own resources and initiative where educational benefit and economic profit are his aims. A boy whose wholehearted purpose is to raise poultry or build a house learns the kind, adjustment, use, care and repairs of tools. He learns how to make out a bill of lumber. He learns the stresses and strain of materials in their relation to span and weight. He learns to apply the laws of unity, proportion and symmetry in building the house piece by piece and economy in the utilization of his labor on this project or enterprise. He then checks up on the results of his accomplishments and is joyful in the triumph of his success or disciplined by his defeat or failure. In the check up of the why of his failure, he may even receive a greater proportion of educational value than if he had succeeded.

Another objective of vocational education is to conduct this learning in a natural setting where essentials and non-essentials are considered in their proper relationship. A boy

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* Industrial Education Magazine, Jan. 1934, p.39.

learns how to produce cotton out on the farm where farmers are producing cotton and not on the third floor in the science laboratory. A boy learns how to repair and adjust a car in the repair shop where cars are being repaired and adjusted and not by reading in a book about how to adjust them. A girl learns how to cook and how to take care of the house by actual contact and experience. Reading about it or even seeing it done will avail little unless it can be verified by practice.

The methodology in vocational education seeks to develop reason rather than memory. In any scheme of educational procedure it is next to imposible to give the learner experience in all of the activities and problems that he may encounter. But if the educational procedure can put him up against situations where this virtue of initiative and reasoning may be developed, he will be equipped to battle the tempestuous and unannounced difficulties as they arise.

A boy on entering his poultry project finds that his chicks are drooping and drifting. Does he attempt only to remember all of the diseases and symptoms of poultry abnormality that he studied in veterinary science in the administering of a cure? The vocational education procedure suggests that he draw on the resource of his poultry experience and the like experiences of those around him, along with a vigilant observation in arriving at a course of action.

13-49

And another important objective of vocational education stresses earning while learning. Thus, the accumulation of the varied experiences, skills, habits and attitudes garnered in the effort to earn and learn lead to character building.

We feel therefore that in these objectives and methodology we are approaching a sound and worthy principle of educational philosophy.

That the trend of vocational education in agriculture has been upward, that it has progressed steadily since its inception in 1917 may be attested by the growth in enrollment and the usefulness those who took the work have made of themselves.

A study was made last year covering 37 states based on the records of 8,109 pupils who received vocational agricultural training between 1917 and 1922 in vocational high schools.

59 per cent of this number were farming.
6 per cent were in related occupations.
9 per cent were attending agricultural colleges.
15 per cent were attending non agricultural colleges.
11 per cent were in non agricultural occupations.
788 pupils were not reported.

A study of another group finishing between 1922-1927 cover-

ing 46 states based on the records of 1,896 pupils was also made.

58.6 per cent were farming.
11.2 " " " in related occupations.
2.0 " " " attending agricultural colleges.
7.9 " " " attending non-agricultural colleges.
19.6 " " " in non-agricultural occupations.
204 pupils were not reported.

A study of still another group finishing between 1927-1932 covering 48 states based on the record of 6,279 pupils were made.

63.8 per cent were farming.
5.5 " " " in related occupations.
4.1 " " " attending agricultural college.
6.7 " " " attending non-agricultural colleges.
19.9 " " " in non-agriculture occupations.
329 pupils were not reported.

Fed.Bul. for Voc. Ed., Bul. 83, Agr. series 13, 1933.

In 1918, there were 16,450 all-day pupils enrolled in vocational schools. In 1932 there were 145,871 enrolled!

This situation seems to suggest that the majority of pupils who have had training in vocational agriculture are using it in every-day life.

The trend in vocational agriculture in the South among Negro pupils is portrayed in the following table.

Table IV.--Number of federally aided all-day Negro agricultural schools, by States and enrollments.

State	1917-18		1919-20		1922-23		1924-25		1932	
	No. Schools	Enrollment	No. Schools	Enrollment	No. Schools	Enrollment	No. Schools	Enrollment	No. Schools	Enrollment
Alabama	6	132	8	179	13	247	17	398	28	1008
Arkansas	4	102	12	251	20	526	22	596		
Delaware					1	8				
Florida			4	96	6	90	5	113		
Georgia	2	37	6	120	18	555	29	658		
Kentucky					5	83	7	120		
Louisiana	3	72	6	129	13	308	20	547		
Maryland					2	17	3	61		
Mississippi	3	68	3	52	18	523	31	743		
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
N. Carolina	6	114	11	220	21	473	24	673		
Oklahoma					8	152	12	305		
S. Carolina	2	60	12	178	26	535	30	590		
Tennessee	9	305	12	317	21	876	20	648		
Texas	4	115	6	89	18	312	27	528		
Virginia			6	84	10	233	15	367		
W.Virginia					2	27	2	27		
Totals	39	1025	85	1725	202	4951	264	6374	28	1008

Fed. Board for Voc. Ed. - Bul. III, Agr. Series 28-1914, p. 13.

13-49

An inspection of this table reveals the situation as it relates to all-day pupils only. Other types of schools where vocational agriculture is taught are the Day-unit schools, part-time schools and evening schools. The rate of progress in number of schools and enrollment has been even greater for the evening and part time schools than the all-day schools.

The vocational agricultural situation as it relates to the Negro pupils in Alabama may be gleaned from an inspection of Table V.

Table V.--Showing Occupational Distribution of Negro Vocational Agricultural Pupils in All-Day Schools in Alabama.

County Training Schools	Years Covered	Graduates Farming	Did not graduate Farming	Graduates attending college	Attending college but did not graduate	Teaching	Work other than teaching or farming
Bibb	6	12	20	7	6	12	8
Chilton	7	11	55	3	0	0	12
Coosa	4	6	30	5	3	0	10
Clay	1	5	0	0	0	0	3
Clarke	7	2	5	2	1	22	5
Chotaw	4	7	9	2	0	0	2
Conecuh	6	5	21	2	0	0	2
Elmore	5	6	20	11	2	0	6
Green	3	5	11	3	0	0	5
Hale	5	5	17	15	0	0	12
Macon	6	8	27	3	1	0	9
Monroe	1	2	9	2	0	0	3
Montgomery	4	6	20	6	1	0	2
Pickens	10	7	72	6	0	0	13
Randolph	10	0	60	10	15	0	35
Sumter	10	50	150	10	5	0	15
Talladega	2	5	8	0	0	0	2
Wilcox(North)	4	7	3	9	1	0	7
Wilcox(South)	10	19	62	4	0	0	88
Total	5.5	166	599	100	35	34	239

Recent study Occupational Distribution by the Author.

It is apparent from this table that of the number of pupils who studied vocational agriculture over a period varying from one to ten years, 765 are farming. Of this number 166 are graduates in vocational agriculture from these county-training schools. It is also significant to note that 75.8 per cent of graduates and former pupils who took vocational agriculture are farming. 9.9 per cent of the graduates are attending college, and 3.4 per cent of the non-graduates are attending college.

Table VI reveals a situation for the year 1932 as regards the occupational distribution of Negro pupils who graduated in vocational agriculture in county training schools.

Table VI.--Occupational Distribution of Negro Vocational Agriculture Pupils who Graduated from County-training Schools in Alabama in 1932.

	No.	Per cent
Farming as owners	36	13.0
" " partners	58	21.0
" " renters	84	30.5
" " managers	7	2.5
" " laborers	26	9.5
Studying in agricultural colleges	28	10.0
In lines of work other than agriculture	37	13.5
Total	276	100.0

Total enrollment of all Negro Vocational Agricultural Pupils for the state in 1932 .....1,008.

It can be seen that of the 1008 pupils enrolled in this course 276 were graduated. Of the 276 graduated 211 or 76.4 per cent were farming. Of the 76.4 per cent farming 13.0 per cent had purchased land and were farming as owners.

13-49

PRACTICES IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN AGRICULTURE

The means of organizing, conducting and administering a program of vocational education, especially as it relates to agriculture, has a great similarity throughout the South. The only essential differences in the programs are in minor details as they affect the local situation. I am relating therefore the practice as carried on in the Negro County training schools of Alabama, which is more or less typical of the practice as carried on throughout the South.

Each teacher of agriculture makes a local Farm-home survey, A sufficient number of homes and farms are surveyed to give an actual picture of the method of farming; farm practices; quantity, kind and condition of farm animals, and farm crops; care and repair of tools and equipment; amount, care and condition of land, living conditions, business practices and management et cetera. This survey is analized and is the major source of teaching content for the course in vocational agriculture. Major farm problems are discovered from the analysis. A long time program is worked out from the major farm problems and a yearly teaching program is developed from the long time program. The number of teaching days in the year is determined, and a job for each day is decided. Seasonal sequence is observed in selecting the jobs and the nature of the job determines the methodology.

The home and farm are the laboratories in which the practical implications of the jobs are exemplified. These practices consist of farm enterprises representative of the important crops and animals in the locality along with other activities common to the days work in farming. These enterprises and activities are designated as projects and supervised practice work, and are carried on by each pupil under the supervision of the teacher of agriculture and the assistance of the parents of the pupils conducting them. This project and supervised practice work is common to all types of vocational classes whether all-day, part-time, day-unit or Evening classes. A net income of $18,873.39 was realized from the projects of the evening or adult class and $9,655,19 from the all-day classes in Alabama in 1952.

TRENDS AND PRACTICES OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN LAND GRANT AND OTHER HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS WHERE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IS OFFERED

In 1922 the federal Board for Vocational Education in cooperation with the Bureau of Education, called a conference which met at Nashville, Tennessee, February 13-14, to work out curricula for the Negro land grant colleges. This conference was the result of a year's study made by special committees whose aim was to determine the standards and effectiveness of the vocational program as then carried on in these colleges. The personnel of this conference consisted of the presidents of Land Grant Colleges, Teacher-trainers, Directors of Agriculture, Field Agents, State Directors of Vocational Education, the U. S. Commissioner of Education, and representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Federal Board for Vocational Education.

13-49

The study made by the Committee showed that vocational courses offered at Negro Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges showed great diversity and little agreement as to standards or little or no standards at all.

At this conference standards were set up and courses of study worked out. This conference centered its efforts primarily on standards, objectives and course content as they relate to and effect vocational education in agriculture.

There has developed since the work of this conference great improvement in the grade of agricultural work that these colleges are doing. But how significant is the work of these colleges in vocational agriculture other than preparation of teachers? How many farmers have gone out and entered upon this calling as a result of their special training. How many poultrymen, dairymen, truckers, plant breeders, and other technicians can these colleges point out as a result of the effectiveness of their program in in vocational education in agriculture.

It must be said in defence of the colleges that there has been a great demand for teachers and the graduates have experienced little or no difficulty in finding jobs. But even so, will the field of teaching continue to absorb the graduates. Have the colleges now about reached the saturation point in teaching jobs availabe? Even if no, should they not consider as a worthy goal of their effort preparation for those vocations in which the great mass of Negroes must of necessity find employment if they are to continue as worthy bearers of the name "Agricultural and Mechanical?"

The most successful and prosperous Negro farmers and I dare say other industrial Negro workers of the South are not graduates of our Industrial colleges. The large majority of them have had little or no college training at all. This observation can better be seen from a recent study made by the author of the most prosperous farmers in Alabama. And a similar study made in Georgia by Alba Tabor, Supervisor of Agricultural Education for Negro Schools.

These most prosperous farms were selected in cooperation with the teachers of vocational agriculture and county agricultural agents in the respective counties named. The bases of selection was:

1. Farm owner.
2. Farm and home clear of indebtedness.
3. Condition of farm and house.
   (a). Size of living house, upkeep, the extent of beautification.
   (b). Farm: The extent of approved farm practices under way.
      (1). Kind and condition of farm animals.
4. Accumulation and acquisition of property.
5. Interest in Farmers cooperative organizations.
6. Interest in community welfare.
7. Education of children.

Ten farmers in various counties of the states were selected on this basis and the amount of their formal amount of schooling was determined. The schooling of some had to be estimated as they had no formal training in school.

13-49

Table VII.--Showing the ten most Prosperous Farmers in Counties in Alabama and Grades reached in School

Counties	Grades Reached in Schools	Average grade
Bibb	5, 7, 3, 4, 5, 4, 8, 6, 3, 10	5.7
Clarke	2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, *2, 3, 3	2.8
Chilton	7, 6, 7, 3, 9, 6, 6, 6, 8, 6	6.7
Coosa	7, 4, 4, 6, 5, 3, 8, 4, 5, 5	5.1
Clay	5, 8, 8, 8, 3, 6, 8, 8, 9, 6	6.9
Chotaw	5, 4, 5, 6, 6, 4, 5, 7, 5, *1	4.7
Conecuh	10,10, 8, 8, 8, 6, 8, 7, 6, 7	7.9
Dallas	3, 6, 5, 7, 6, 6, 7, 3, 5, 7	5.5
Elmore	6, 4, 3, 4, 6, 3, 3, 4, 5, 3	4.1
Hale	4, 6, 8, 5, 8, 8, 6, *2, 9, 12	6.8
Macon	6, 5, 7, 5, 6, 4, 4, 3, 3, 8	5.1
Madison	6, 5, *3, 3, 5, 7, 5, 7, 8, 6	5.5
Monroe	12, 9, *5, 3, *5, 5, 5, 3, 7, 6	5.7
Montgomery	8, 7, 6, 9, 8, 5, 7, 9, 8, 8	7.5
Pickens	11,12, 5, 4, 7,12, 2,12, 4, 3	7.2
Sumter	8,10,11, 2, 6, 7, 4, 6, 5, 12	7.1
Talladega	8, 8, 5,12, 8, 5, 8, 5, 6, 5	7.0
Wilcox	10, 8, 6, 6,10, 4,10,11, 6, 6	7.7

General average grade for all counties studied 6.5
*No schooling grade estimated.

Table VIII.--Showing the twelve most prosperous Farmers in Counties in Georgia and grades reached in school.

Counties	Grades Reached in School	Average grade
Crisp	3, 4, 3, 3, 6, 4, 4, 3, 3, 4, 4, 3,	3.7
Clarke	5, 5, 3, 3, 4, 6, 5, 3, 3, 2, 4, 5	5.4
Hancock (Central)	5, 8, 3, 4, 9, 5, 4, 5, 6,11, 2, 3,	5.4
Hancock (South)	7, 5, 1,10, 4, 4, 1, 8, 2, 5, 3, 7	4.7
Henry	2, 4, 4, 2, 6, 7, 9, 1, 4, 7, 7, 8	5.0
Wilkinson	10, 2, 3, 4, 5, 3,	4.5
Washington	6, 4,10,10, 5, 8, 5, 4, 5, 7, 7, 9	6.6

General Average grade for all counties studied 5.4.

It is apparent from this study that the schooling of those farmers who are most successful is 6.5th. grade for Alabama and 5.4th. grade for Georgia. When consideration is given to the fact that these farmers went to grade schools ranging in terms from 1 to 4 months per year, these grades herein discovered should be be cut at least in half. It follows therefore that these better farmers have had no formal school training along the line of their vocation. Thus the college cannot claim them! If a similar study were made of the most successful individuals in the mechani-

13-49

cal vocations and in business I fancy a similar situation as regards the extent of school training would be portrayed.

And yet the major emphasis of the Negro colleges fostering vocational education programs even today is in preparation for the teaching vocations!

Of the 531 different vocational activities listed in the last census report of 1930, school teaching ranked 16. But for Negro men it ranked 421. For Negro women it ranked 205. Of the 110 different vocation listed for men in Alabama, school teaching ranked 48; but for women it ranked 5.

There were in 1930 8,767 Negro men teachers and 45,672 Negro women teachers. In Agriculture there were 1,492,555 Negro men and 495,284 women. There were 24,446 Negro lumbermen. In the trades there were 169,241 Negro men and 14,568 women. In domestic and personal service there were 423,645 Negro men and 1,152,560 women. There was a total of 3,662,893 Negroes engaged in gainful occupations and of this number only 54,439 engaged in school teaching!

It is also important to note in this connection, that, the 1930 census showed that there were in the South 122,588 Negroes out of a job, able to work and looking for a job and 42,043 having jobs but on lay off without pay. This analysis of the occupational situation as given by the census is at least a year old and hence cannot be charged up against the depression. It follows therefore that lack of preparation in skills, habits of work and proper attitude toward the varied types of work available rank high in the cause of this massive degree of unemployment in the South among Negroes.

The Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser, a few years ago carried this article under the subject "Mischoice of Vocations."

"Rather discouraging on its face is the showing made from an occupational survey of graduates of land grant colleges in that a large percentage of these persons in after life pursue vocations other than those for which they have prepared themselves in school.

"From this survey, prepared by William John Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, it appears that 45 per cent of the agricultural students, failed to derive their livelihood from the farm, and 43 per cent of the students registered in education are found to have abandoned teaching after graduation; 32 per cent of the engineering students find other work after leaving school.

"However, about 80 per cent of the young women who study home economics it is found become either homemakers or enter that line of work.

"This data is obtained from questionnaires answered by 37,342 alumbi of land grant colleges. Whatever be the average

age of these persons who have been fit to pursue vocations other than those of which they have received academic training, these large percentages represent a great deal of misdirected effort. It may readily be admitted that many of these former students who have made the changes in question have been not unsuccessful after graduation in the work in the professions they have studied, but embarked into other lines that afforded better opportunities.

"But after making all due allowances, these percentages loom much too high and indicate the need of more study of the students. A great and largely undeveloped field in our educational system, especially in the higher institutions, is vocational guidance for the young men and women by those of more experience in the affairs of the world and better qualified to analyze than are the students themselves, their individual capabilities and short comings."

It must be admitted that many of the land grant college presidents are much concerned about the effectiveness of their vocational program and anxious to make it more practical and functional. A recent study by the author of the vocational programs in the Negro land grant colleges and the reactions of the Presidents regarding this program is suggestive.

Table IX.--Showing Response of Negro A. & M. College Presidents to Questions relating to their program in Vocational Education

Number of Negro A. & M. College Presidents contacted 17. Number reacted to question 13.

13-47

State your vocational Program.

Number of programs sent	4
" partial programs sent	4
" did not send	5

Changes in Vocational program in the last 8 years last 5 years.

No. reporting changes in last eight years	6
No. reporting no changes in last eight years	3
No. reporting changes in last five years	9
No. reporting no changes in last five years	2

Table IX.--Continued.

Extent of change.

Two to four years college	5
Install Smith Hughes Program (Teacher-training)	2
Changes in organization of work in college	7
Changes in courses of study	8
Changes to meet emergency program	3
Increase in Building and equipment	5
Adding two years college courses	2
Trades discontinued in high school	1
Elective system of courses installed	11

Do you feel that your vocational program prepares your students whereby they can meet the demands of industry.

No	10
Doubtful	1
Have no vocational program	1
Would not attempt an answer	1

It can be seen from this table that the presidents are frank to admit that their program is not what they desire it either in organization or content, nor do they feel that they are doing as much as can be done in making a more effective program, whereby those students pursuing this program will be able to meet the demands of industry.

A FEW SUGGESTIVE VOCATIONAL ACTIVITIES THAT THE NEGRO COLLEGES IN THEIR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAM MIGHT WELL CONSIDER.

Funds, equipment and disposition of Boards of control have and for a long time to come will no doubt be major considerations in putting over any effective program of vocational education. But it is also undoubtably true that, foresight, wisdom and inclination in the reorganization of much of the vocational work now under way in these schools, and a wiser use of the equipment already available, would most likely make possible a more functional program in vocational educational activities.

The traditional, social and economic situation in the South, makes traveling by means of automobile very popular especially for the Negro, and to travel for any considerable distance needs and comforts must be attended or at least considered. Places to eat, sleep, rest, amusement; places of service that administer to personal needs and wants such as places to bathe, have clothes cleaned, shave, have shoes shined. Service for transportation machine, and various other kinds of service. All of these situations both as regards those made possible by a transient Negro population and a stable population create vocational activities by which many individuals can make a living.

It is undoubtedly true that there are a few individuals here and there attempting some phases of these suggested activities.

13-49

But there is little or no systematic effort on the part of the colleges in their vocational programs to prepare individuals for these jobs.

The colleges might well consider to prepare individuals as:

Grocery-men
Hotel keepers
Bus station service
Porters
Red caps
Janitors
Laundry men
Filling station operators
Boot black parlor operators
Confectioners
Bakers
Curb market operators
Waiters
Draymen
Beauty parlor operators
Restaurant keepers
Bell Hops
Scavengers
Fishing
Lumber workers
Store clerks
Yard men
Tourists camp keepers
Chauffeurs
News paper work
Ice, coal, wood work
Road-side market operators
Taxi service-men
Concert workers

Most of thesecolleges have as an integral part of their organization and administration boarding departments, business departments, transportation service department, repair department and many other types of activities where much of these suggested vocational efforts may be successfully carried on.

A suggestion of how many of these activities may be carried on may be seen in the following example.

In the preparation of waiters, janitors, porters, cooks, hotel keepers, et cetera; the boarding department could be reorganized with these objectives in mind, with no loss of efficiency in operation. Instead of following the common practice of hiring outside help to carry on this work or parceling it out indiscriminately to students whereby they may be assisted with their college expenses, those students who are interested or who may become interested in pursuing these vocational activities, should be ascertained, and given these jobs. This same practice should obtain in all other departments of the school where facilities are available for practical training and experience.

Along with the students desire of becoming skillful in these activities, the school should seek to teach them the opportunity for employment, the opportunity for making a desirable living as compared with the opportunity, liability, and obligations of making a living in other lines of work.

Thus the school should seek to create favorable attitudes, good vocational habits and resourcefulness in students pursuing these vocations. Along with its vocational teaching personnel, men and women who are successful in these and related callings should be called in to help instruct and inspire these students.

The school should early recognize that lack of funds, limited ability, personal desire, family and parental responsibility and many other causes conspire to cut short the training period of many students. It is the undergraduate student who should get more consideration in our vocational schools and whose training should function more directly in aiding him to make a living. Although the schools effort has hitherto centered almost entirely on the graduate, the number of graduates has been relatively small.

It is not suggested nor implied that students finishing these vocations should be granted degrees. Most of these courses, depending on the age and ability of the student, and the facilities and methods of the college, will vary from a few months to one or two years. Thus the only certification necessary should be an official statement of the college designating the particular department in which the student completed the particular course or activity.

The writer is aware that to the conservative and traditional mind in education, much of what have been above suggested as a worthy goal of the colleges vocational effort smacks of iconoclasm in education. But, if the objective of education which suggests training for individual and social efficiency is sound, then it follows that these suggested vocational activities must of necessity be worthy.

13-49

April 23, 1934.

The Reverend Francis J. Grimke,
913 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Dr. Grimke:

I should be only too glad to publish the article which you kindly sent me.

I wonder if you could have prepared for me a list of the more prominent members of your church, past and present, and a photograph of the church? I should very much like to use this.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Washington,D.C.
April 26,1934.

Dear Dr.DuBois:

In response to your letter,I am sending you a picture of our church and the names of persons who have been and some who are still members:

Mr.John A.Gray and family.
Mr.David Fisher and family.
Alexander Bruce,
Mr.James Fleet and family,
Mrs.Mary V.Datcher.
Miss Laura F.Barney,
Mrs.Lucinda Chase,
Mrs.Laura V.Contee,
Mr.George F.T.Cook,
Dr.Lucy E.Moten,
Mrs.E.V.C.Williams,
Prof.H.M.Browne,
Dr.James H.N.Waring,
W.Calvin Chase,
Mrs.George B.Vashon,
Dr.and Mrs.Firman J.Shadd,
Professor W.J.Wison,Cashier of the Freedman's bank,
Dr.Samuel Le Count Cook,
Mrs.Elizabeth Keckley,
Mrs.Dr.Jas.R.Wilder,
Dr.and Mrs.C.C.Fry,
Mr.Charles H.Peters and family,
Mr.Edward Crusor and family,
Mrs.Virginia Parke,
Mr.and Mrs.Charles A.Booker,
Dr.Charles A.Tignor,
Dr.Thomas Dorsey,
Mrs.Elizabeth E.V.Savoy,
Mrs.Thomas Walker,
Mrs.Isaiah C.Wears,
Mrs.Dr.John R.Francis,
Mrs.Frances Boyce,
Mr.and Mrs.George M.Arnold,
Mr.ans Mrs.James H.Meriweather,
Mrs.J.Sella Martin,
Mr.And Mrs.Warner Hurley,
Mr.and Mrs.Aaron Russell,
Mr.Henry F.Grant,
Mrs.Richard T.Greener,
Mrs.Martha Tucker,
Dr.William O.Claytor,
Prof.and Mrs.Kelly Miller,

Miss Lucy E.Barbour,
Miss Lucy D.Slowe,Dean of Women at Howard Unviersity.
Mr.and Mrs.Louis Cornish,
Mrs.John H.Smythe,
Mr.and Mrs.Henry W.Lee,
Mr.and Mrs.William T.Sinclair,
Mrs.Grace E.Shimm Cummings,
Mrs.Dr.William A.Warfield,
Mrs.Phebe V.Gaskins,
Mrs.Elizabeth Jones Bellows,
Mrs.L.Z.Johnson,
Hon.William Wilder,for years postmaster at Columbia,S.C.
Prof.and Mrs.Francis L.Cardodo,once secretary and Treasurer of the state of S.C.
William E.Matthews,
Wyatt Archer,
Mrs.Isalella Murdock,
Hon.Louis R.Mehlinger.
Charlotte Forten Grimke.

Yours truly,
Francis J.Grimke.

Names to be added to the list of members of the Fifteen

teenth Street Presbyterian Church Washington,D.C.

Miss Mary J.Patterson,First Principal of High School in Washington City.
Mr.John Nalle,For 40 years supervising principal of schools in Washington,D.C.
Hon.Willis J.Menard,
Mrs.John R.Lynch,nee Somerville.
Mrs.Fanny E.Smythe,wife of John H.Smyth,First colored minister to Liberia.
Prof.Henry L.Bailey, Prof.of Greek in High School.
Miss Blenny Bruce,many years school principal.
Mr.Edward F.Arnold,
Miss Ella D.Barrier,many years school principal.
Mrs.Julia O.Sheperson Morrison,
Mrs.Anne L.Chestnut,

13-29-21

Francis J. Grimke

[Enc.]

Grimke - (Washington D.C.)

Program

Sunday, November 19th

11:00 A. M.—Anniversary Sermon by the Pastor,
REV. FRANCIS J. GRIMKE.

6:30 P. M.—Sacred Concert by the Choir,
MR. HENRY L. GRANT, Director, assisted by
MISS VIRGIE WILLIAMS, Soprano;
MESSRS. HARRY NUGENT and BUSH HUNTER, Tenor;
DR. C. SUMNER WORMLEY and MR. CHAS. WESLEY,
Barytone.

Monday, November 20th

7:30 P. M.—An Evening of Reminiscences, Remnants,
Impressions, etc., opening paper by
PROF. H. M. BROWNE

Tuesday, November 21st

7:30 P. M.—Greetings from sister Denominations, and
reception. [Five-minute talks.]

Rev. Joseph T. Kelly, Fourth Presbyterian Church
Rev. D. E. Wiseman, Lutheran
Rev. Walter H. Brooks, Baptist
Rev. Wallace Radcliff, Presbyterian
Rev. A. C. Garner, Congregational
Rev. M. W. Clair, M. E. Church
Rev. Thomas J. Brown, Episcopal
Rev. C. H. Stepteau, A. M. E. Church
Rev. W. C. Brown, A. M. E. Zion Church
Rev. N. W. Clark, C. M. E. Church
Rev. W. W. McCary, First Presbyterian Church,
Fairmount Heights, Md.

[Enc.]

13-26

REV. JOHN F. COOK, FOUNDER

[Enc.]

Members of Mr. Grimke's Church
Of the Past

Mr. & Mrs. John F. Cook* — Founder
Mrs. M. Victoria Datcher*
Miss Nellie Datcher*
Mr. & Mrs. Geo. Alexander*
Mr. & Mrs. Edward Brooke*
Mrs. Jane Cornish*
Mr. F. Henry Piper
Mr. John Ewing
Mr. & Mrs. Henry Grant*
Miss Lucy Barbour*
Mr. Lucy Moten*
Mrs. Sarah Landrick*
Mr. G. M. Williams*
Mr. Geo. Stewart*
Mr. & Mrs. Mand Fisher*
Mrs. Marion Freeman*
Mrs. Virginia Parke*
Mr. James Meriwether*
Mr. Mand Rinker*
Miss Grace Shimm*
Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Lee*
Mr. Amos Hill*

13-28

Of the Past

Mr. + Mrs. Chas. Peters *
Mr. + Mrs Richard Peters *
Mr. + Mrs. Aaron Russell *
Mr. + Mrs. Warner Hurley *
Mr + Mrs. Jonathan Coutei *
Mrs. Annie Chestnut *
Mrs. Emily Williams
Miss Mamie Williams
Mrs. F. tiger Weare
Mr. + Mrs. R. M. Boyd *
Mr. + Mrs. John A. Gray *
Mr. + Mrs. John Hart *
Mr. Wm + Grimshaw *
Dr. + Mrs. John R. Francis *
Mrs. Martha Tucker *
Mr. + Mrs. Henry Bruce
Mr. Wm Bruce
Mrs. James Wormley *
Mrs. Blondina Richardson *
Mr. Geo. F. T. Cook *
Miss Frankie Martin *
Dr. + Mrs. Furman Shadd *
Miss Imogene Wormley *

Miss Josephine Wormley *
Mrs. Bessie Nurse *
Dr. + Mrs. James Waring *
Dr. + Mrs. Furman Shadd *
Mrs. Charlotte Grimke *
Mr. + Mrs. Chas. Douglass *
Mrs. Ida Chase + family
Miss Jenny L. Dowling *
Miss Annie Silence
Mr. Wm Montague
Miss Gertrude Smith
Miss Maud Smith
Mr. + Mrs E. M. Bonner
Mr. + Mrs. Wm Syphax *
Mrs. B. K. Bruce *
Mrs. F. tiger Weare *
Miss Blanch Johnson *

* Prominent persons

13-29

Of the Present Time

Miss Ethel Brent
Mrs. Ernestine Edmonston *
Mrs. A. M. Curtis *
Mr. & Mrs. Chas. Booker *
Mrs. Georgia Brooke
Miss Fannie Wright
Mrs. Ida Ruby *
Mr. & Mrs. Clarence Lewis *
Miss Emma McGinnis
Mrs. Florella Cook
Mrs. Carrie Fearing *
Mrs. E. J. C. Williams *
Mr. & Mrs. Harry Cornell
Mrs. Lulie Cook *
Mrs. Warner Hanley *
Mrs. Marion Andrew
Mrs. Edna Gary
Miss Elsie Banfield

13-24

Of the Present Time

Miss Ada Hand *
Mrs. Francis Boyce *
Mr. & Mrs. Robt. Murdock *
Mrs. Maud Hawkins *
Mrs. Cora Fisher
Mrs. Amy B. Parks *
Miss Jessie B. Parks *
Miss Adela G. Parks *
Miss Ella Perry *
Mr. & Mrs. Smith
Mr. John R. Nalle *
Mrs. Blanche McCluffie *
Mrs. Ruth Houston
Rev. & Mrs. Joseph Cherry *
Rev. Chas. Tignor *
Mrs. Sylvia Patterson *
Mrs. Sadie Nutter *
Mrs. Nellie Henderson *
Mrs. Martha McAdoo *
Miss Erma Shumm
Miss Essie Tucker
Mrs. Violet Warfield *
Miss Violet Warfield *

Rev. & Mrs. Clifford Fry *
Mrs. Sallie Fisher Clark *
Mrs. Roscoe Bruce *
Miss Kitty Bruce *
Mrs. Dorothy Howard *
Mrs. Daisy Glenn *
Mrs. Ann Burwell *
Mrs. Georgia Buck
Miss Effie Simmons *
Mrs. Caroline Harris
Rev. & Mrs. Chas. M. Wilder *
Mrs. Ruth Settle *
Miss Annie A. Gray *
Miss J. LaBerta Gray *
Miss Mattie M. Gray *
Miss Essie Gray *
Mrs. Carrie R. Derricks *
Mrs. Nina Lipscombe *
Mrs. Julia Morrison
Mrs. Ada M. Rose *
Miss Ellen Lee *
Mr. Thomas Cabiness
Miss Bennie Bruce *

13-29

[c. April 30, 1934]

Dear DR.DuBois:

Five other names I wanted to add to the list sent you: Miss Elizabeth Bampfield,the grand daughter of Gen.Robert smalls,who is one of our most active members to-day.Also Mrs.Thomas Walker,HHHH Mr.And Mrs.J.A.Handy,HHH Mr.and Mrs. Clarence Lewis,amd Mrs.Alice Mc Neill,a member of the Board of Education of the city of Washington.

Francis J. Grimke

Francis J.Grimke.

13-33-27

913 Rhode Island Avenue,N.W.
Washington,D.C.
May 26,1934.

Dear Dr.DuBois:

Thank you for your kind words in the June issue of the Crisis. I still feel,however,that being segregated as we are, we can and ought to do all we can to develop ourselves in every direction,and still go on fighting segregation.We cannot with any consistency and any racial self-respect accept it.We are bound to protest,and to protest as a witness against the unrighteous conduct of those who are forcing upon us such a condition. The white man ought not to be allowed to go on in his treatment of the Negro without being reminded of the iniquity of it,though he may not heed it.It is in the protest that we offer, that we are following out the Divine command:"Cry aloud;spare not;lift up a standard for the people."To accept segregation,to quietly submit to it,is to put our light under a bushel,and to help confirm the white man in the course which he is now pursuing.

The ultimate solution of this whole problem, as I endeavord to set forth in my last published sermon on the race issue,is in the acceptance and adoption of Christian ideals and principles,lived out in the spirit of Jesus Christ, which is the spirit of love,of brotherhood. And the only way to bring that about is through the processes of religious education,line upon line,precept upon precpt,here a little and there a little,in season and out of season.And that is the work of the Christian church,which,unfortunately,is not what it ought to be.To get the church right,to see its duty and

get earnestly and courageously at it,is,in my judgment,by far the most important thing in this whole matter.Until the human heart is changed,a heart that is fearfully wicked,nothing can be hoped for,and only so far as it is changed, will there be any change for the better. The reason why so little progress has been made in improving race relations is because of the cowardice of the church and its apostasy from Christian ideals and principles. It has not only done but little,but its example has helped to make the way all the more difficult.

If we fail to protest, therefore,not only the white man,but the white church will also be encouraged to still put its light under a bushel.

We must do all we can,and in every possible way, to develop ourselves;but at the same time we must steadily go on fighting segregation.My voice,for one,will never be silent on it,until it is silenced by death. Again thanking you for your kind words,and with best wishes,

I am,
Yours truly,

Francis J. Grimke

Francis J.Grimke.

913 Rhode Island Avenue,N.W.
Washington,D.C.
June 15,1934.

Dear Dr.Du Bois:

I am venturing again to trespass upon your time and patience.I am sending you another article of the same subject, which I will be glad if you can find space in the Crisis for it. In case you cannot I am inclosing stamps for its return. I am interested in the whole subject,as I am sure you and other race leaders are,and this is why I am writing again.

With kindest regards,

I am,

Yours truly,

Francis J.Grimke.

13-33-25

13-33-24

June 27, 1934.

The Reverend Francis J. Grimke,
913 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Dr. Grimke:

I am no longer Editor of THE CRISIS, and therefore I am returning your manuscript. Some of the things that you have said I naturelly resent. I had no intention of embarrassing the Association in any way. My intention was to help it, and it seems that the best way that I can help it is to cut myself off entirely from it, which I am doing.

With highest esteem

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

Resignation

913 Rhode Island Avenue,N.W.
Washington,D.C.
July 13,1934.

Dear Dr.Du Bois:

Your letter,returning my manuscript and a copy of your relese announcing the severance of your relation with The Crisis and the N.A.A.C.P.was duly received. I am sincerely sorry that conditions in the N.A.A.C.P.are such,as you see it,or your views have so changed in regard to certain things that that you feel compelled to leave it after having been with it for so many years. The forces that are working to despoil us of our rights and keep us as a segregated group are just as rampant to-day as they were years ago. The need for such an association as the N.A.A.C.P.was never greater than the present.If things are bad,terribly bad,what if there had been no National Association? How much worse would they be than they are. That it has had some influence in staying the tide of injustice and oppression there can be no doubt,it seems to me.

13-36-43

This is no time for dividing our forces.We must present an undivided front to the enemy. Your leaving the asciation,I hope,doesn't mean that you are stacking your arms, that you are giving up the fight. As long as you live,I hope that you will continue to speak out bravely as you have,for so many years in behalf of our rights as men and as American citizens. This you owe to yourself,and to the race.

I am,yours truly,

Francis J.Grimke. Francis J. Grimke

Harvard

January 29th, 1934.

President James Bryant Conant,
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

A 13-26

Sir:-

On page five of the Report of the President of Harvard for 1932-33, we are impressed by the possibility of establishing thousand dollar scholarships for entering Freshmen. Will you be kind enough to write THE CRISIS just what the attitude towards colored students will be in the matter of these scholarships? Will the scholarships be awarded through committees of Harvard graduates or Regional Boards, or what?

We trust that you will find time to give us this information.

Very sincerely yours,

Managing Editor.

CS/HFB.

Copy sent
Dr. DuBois
Feb 5/34
HHB

-COPY-

January 29th, 1934.

President James Bryant Conant,
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

13-26-57

Sir:-

On page five of the Report of the President of Harvard for 1932-33, we are impressed by the possibility of establishing thousand dollar scholarships for entering Freshmen. Will you be kind enough to write THE CRISIS just what the attitude towards colored students will be in the matter of these scholarships? Will the scholarships be awarded through committees of Harvard graduates or Regional Boards, or what?

We trust that you will find time to give us this information.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) George Streator
Managing Editor.

GS/HFB.

[Harvard. U.]

COPY.

Harvard University
Cambridge

February 5, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

13-26-50

Dear Mr. Streator:

Mr. Conant has asked me to answer your letter of January 29th in which you ask him several questions in regard to the scholarship proposals which he advanced in his annual report.

These proposals constitute a mere suggestion for a plan the details of which have not been formulated and the funds for which are not yet available. It may be some time before any definite scholarship system as proposed is worked out in detailed fashion. Until the proposals have achieved a more concrete form, Mr. Conant regrets that he is unable to answer the questions which you have raised.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) [redacted] Monroe, Jr.
Secretary to the President

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

February 5, 1934

13-37-93

Mr. George Streator
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Streator:

Mr. Conant has asked me to answer your letter of January 29 in which you ask him several questions in regard to the scholarship proposals which he advanced in his annual report.

These proposals constitute a mere suggestion for a plan the details of which have not been formulated and the funds for which are not yet available. It may be some time before any definite scholarship system as proposed is worked out in detailed fashion. Until the proposals have achieved a more concrete form, Mr. Conant regrets that he is unable to answer the questions which you have raised.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon Munroe, Jr.

Vernon Munroe, Jr.
Secretary to the President

C O P Y.

Harvard University
Cambridge

February 5, 1934.

13-29-55

Mr. George Streator,
The Crisis
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Streator:

Mr. Conant has asked me to answer your letter of January 29th in which you ask him several questions in regard to the scholarship proposals which he advanced in his annual report.

These proposals constitute a mere suggestion for a plan the details of which have not been formulated and the funds for which are not yet available. It may be some time before any definite scholarship system as proposed is worked out in detailed fashion. Until the proposals have achieved a more concrete form, Mr. Conant regrets that he is unable to answer the questions which you have raised..

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Vernon Munroe, Jr.
Secretary to the President

May 7, 1934.

Mr. C. David Houston,
C/O DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL,
Washington, D.C.

13-33-21

My dear Mr. Houston:

I am writing to ask if I may republish in THE CRISIS a part of your eulogy upon the late Dr. Henry L. Bailey. I shall be greatly obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ARMSTRONG HIGH SCHOOL
FIRST AND P STREETS, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

G. DAVID HOUSTON, PRINCIPAL
ORRA W. SPIVEY, ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL
CATO W. ADAMS, ASSISTANT TO PRINCIPAL

May 9, 1934

13-33-22

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I shall be very glad to let you publish, in The Crisis, my eulogy upon the late Dr. Henry L. Bailey. I am enclosing a copy.

Sincerely yours,

G. David Houston

G. DAVID HOUSTON
Principal

GDH-T

DOCTOR HENRY LEWIS BAILEY

A EULOGY

By

G. DAVID HOUSTON

13-33

THE SCHOOL CLUB
Washington, D. C.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES
February 10, 1934

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THE METHOD BY WHICH NEGROES MAY ACHIEVE MORE ECONOMIC POWER

13-31-64

At present the Negro is a sad spectacle to behold in America. He is powerless politically and practically bankrupt economically. He is so utterly dependent on the white man that he can demand nothing, and must pretend to be satisfied with philanthropic crumbs extended him from white capitalists. On every hand he is insulted by a cruel, pitiless, white world that is determined to keep him in subjection. As Dr. Du Bois and other leaders point out, segregation, instead of diminishing in the South, is practically spreading through the North. This generation of Negroes is almost certain to live entirely in the old restricted world imposed upon the race by the relentless pressure of white public opinion.

We have been told that there is no need of crying "No Segregation." The white man does not want the friendship of the Negro, and will not give the latter even normal opportunities for self-expression and self-development. Through the south no Negro is safe from lynching who defends himself, his wife, mother, or children against the insults of ignorant and brutal white men. Negroes spend money with white businesses and are cursed by collectors. We go to white theaters and are given inferior accommodations. Black men patronize railroads, bus lines, white taxi companies, drug stores, grocery stores, banks, insurance companies and all other types of white business that welcome Negro cash. Yet we are spit upon.

We are given an inequitable share of the benefits of public expenditures for parks, playgrounds, libraries, education and general community projects. The new program of the N. R. A. has not eliminated --- and very likely will not eliminate --- the essential features of the system of social injustice imposed upon the Negro. Even on Federal projects financed by Federal money Negroes are given bad treatment by local white authorities in urban and rural areas. There is little hope of an appreciable amount of fair play towards black people from those of the South who are responsible for the execution of the New Deal.

On the other hand, no people have been more patient, patriotic, submissive, and harmless than American Negroes. In spite of all the evil forced upon them by the white world they have clung on to whatever has been handed out to them. They have tried for more than a half century to gain public recognition like any other American citizens. They have fought discrimination, segregation, lynching, and social insults by propaganda and court action, mainly through the noble work of the N. A. A. C. P. and the Negro Press. But all to no avail. The Negro still has his back to the wall. He remains essentially a social outcast, living on the verge of economic and political servitude.

13-31-65

What then can the Negroes do ? Indeed, it is not a question of what they <u>can</u> do,--- not even what they <u>ought</u> to do--but what they <u>must</u> do! It is not a question of whether or not we will have segregation ; it is a question of what we can do to save our souls in a segregated world. It is not a question of principle.

For all intelligent Negroes hate segregation and discrimination as evils. The issue is, What should be our policy, our strategy, in a world that is determined to keep us enslaved?

The one basic fact which Negroes must learn, no matter how terrible the fact may look, is that without economic power there can be no political or social freedom for the race. No struggling minority group can hope to gain recognition and justice against a hostile and controlling majority except that minority bring pressure upon that majority. Only pressure, which is another word for force, can bring the Negro into the freedom he desires. This must be an economic power which demands and automatically takes whatever social or political power within its reach.

13-31-66

Let us not foolishly fear the word "pressure" or "force." We all favored the program of the N. A. A. C. P. and rejoiced in its triumphs; yet it is based on the proposition that only through legal "force" can racial injustices be fought successfully. Indeed mere "prayer" and "good-will" will not bring the desired results, however valuable prayer and good-will may be in themselves. Mere pleading with or denouncing the white world cannot give us freedom. Nor can patient hope, trusting in the dark. We must act! Our action must be clear, directed, definite, determined, ruthless. Economic power will never be a gift to the black man from the kindly disposed white man. The white man, in the first place, is not kindly disposed; in the second place, is not out to bestow economic resources in the form of gifts. Moreover, if he had anything to give away, the Negro would be the last person on earth to receive it. Whatever of economic power we get, we must take!

The one central problem of the black man then is the discovery and application to his needs of a program (mainly economic) which will give him the immediately desired economic power. This program must be a strictly racial one, for the problem of the Negro is fundamentally not only political and economic, but racial. Marcus Garvey realized this, but his methods were so sensational and militaristic that they aroused the immediate hostility of the white world. Moreover, Garvey could not command the support of the accepted leadership of the American Negro group. Booker Washington held something of the ideal of racial economic power, but his methods favored an individualistic and capitalistic approach which was too difficult and slow for his people. The N. A. A. C. P. has been greatly inspired with the ideal of racial freedom, but has pursued a technique which alone would not gain Negroes any considerable freedom--at the rate we are going --for the next hundred years or more. The power of an oppressed minority group of more than twelve millions cannot advance rapidly merely by spectacular dramatization of the needs of that group. Especially is this the case when the sole actors in the drama are so few and without the organized support of the masses.

The first step in the direction of freedom is a close, determined organization of Negroes in all communities, begining in the cities and gradually extending to the rural sections. The initial effort in such a movement might be the organization of local leaders who are willing to solidify their forces . Only Negroes will be members of these groups, for development must be strictly along racial lines. At present there are no public institutions

13-31-67

except school, church and fraternal order through which black leaders of America may achieve control over the minds and activities of their people. But such institutions are too conservative to meet the needs. Moreover, they are likely to cling to time-worn methods and programs which do not aim directly at the specific economic difficulty which we face. The suggestion is not that the new movement should be hostile to the old institutions, but that it must fashion its own organization for its peculiar program.

13-31-68

What we are advocating is simply that Negro leaders form what will amount to numerous elements in a Negro Party. This is not impossible, since Negroes are already segregated for the most part, even in the North. Moreover, why should a weak, struggling minority object to organizing itself, especially when facing economic disaster. Again, we do not mean to suggest a repetition of Marcus Garvey's futile tactics; but that whatever racial program we adopt must be executed through strongly organized groups of Negro leaders. This we must do if we are really convinced that we can no longer rely on sporadic gifts from our benevolent white brethren.

But why should any group organize without a planned program? And why should Negroes in America organize without a defnite, well-thought-out economic program? This we can get in the consumers coöperatives. We can no longer rely upon the economic technique of capitalism.

Even white individualistics cannot compete successfully with large-scale enterprises. Capitalistic corporations, companies, trusts and chain stores can destroy any type of business except consumers' cooperatives. As I write, less than two blocks away is a Negro store, just opened in the heart of a Negro settlement. Directly across the street, in a few days a white chain store will appear. The chances are two to one that the white store will overwhelm the Negro merchant. But a well operated Negro coöperative store could not be destroyed. A history of the Franklin Coöperative Creamery Association of Minneapolis reveals the impossibility of defeat of coöperatives by hostile capitalists, especially if intelligent, efficient leaders control the non-profit-making stores. Aside from the general advantage of supporting racial enterprises, the buyers benefit in a financial way immediately and directly by their loyalty. Negroes must be brought to realize that reliance upon capitalistic methods and profit motives will spell disaster as a racial technique. How can a race of workers and poverty-stricken professionals hope through individualistic competition to overcome the opposition of the white world which controls today practically all the world's basic industries and businesses.

13-31-69

The Consumers' Cooperative is an irrestible instrument around which Negro leaders can organize their program. This is an economic technique which strikes directly at the economic problem of the Negro. This method is not sensational:organization and procedure take place without stirring the white world to direct opposition.

It is not selfish and exploiting: the profits and benefits of business go back into the hands of thepeople who buy. It is challenging: it offers scope for all the business intelligence, sacrificial devotion, and organizational power of Negro youth. It is practical: coöperatives can be started in any community immediately, just as can capitalistic business. It is fraught with great possibilities: coöperatives can own and operate almost any type of enterprise, retail, wholesale or productive.

Any Negro who does not see the reasonableness ans workableness of this program must be blind. All we need is a group of intelligent, fearless, socially-minded, determined leaders (national or local) who will go out to organize Negroes in local communities and sell them the idea of the coöperative. We do not have to wait on national organizations. Local groups can begin. The organization of local leaders can control these coöperatives, while educating themselves and the people in the whole meaning of this economic and social struggle of the Negro. If a Negro leader objects to this program, let him suggest something better and more practicable. If he cannot suggest a better, we ask why he should refuse to preach and help execute this one? If Negro National leaders study this proposition, admit its values and possibilities, we ask why they do not act---and act now?

13-31-70

Prof. J. Neal Hughley
Bishop College
Marshall, Texas

30-31-19

From The Comic Pub. Co. Inc
69- Fifth Avenue
New York, New York.

38

Scottsboro New Trial Emergency Fund

of the **INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE**

80 East 11th Street

New York, N. Y.

Room 430

14

PRESS SERVICE

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

NATIONAL OFFICE ~ 80 EAST 11TH ST. ~ NEW YORK CITY

WM. L. PATTERSON
National Secretary

MARGARET COWL
Organizational Secy

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE NEWS

13-39

EDITORS:

On March 25 the Scottsboro boys will have been in prison for three years. Three years ago on April 6, the first lynch sentences of death were passed on eight of them at Scottsboro, Alabama.

The month of April has been set aside by the I.L.D. as Scottsboro month, and will see the most intense mass activities around the appeal to the state supreme court for reversal of the third lynch verdicts passed on Heywood Patterson and Clarence Norris last November, and around the demand for the immediate, unconditional, and safe release of all nine innocent Negro boys.

Enclosed is the most complete chronology of the Scottsboro case ever compiled. It is complete up to March 17, 1934. We suggest that from this chronology, your paper prepare material to be published during April on the three-year fight led by the I.L.D. to save the Scottsboro boys. The chronology itself will be a valuable reference for your library.

Special material will be prepared by us for any publication, upon request.

LOUIS COLMAN
Publicity Director

Dr. Bird

Executive Director
DONALD COLEMAN

Dear

Should material still be prepared by us for publication, now re-
quired by the U.S.I.A. to base the correspondence upon, the chronology
will be a very valuable reference for your files.

Enclosed is the most complete chronology the correspondence case ever
contained. It is the opinion of Mr. Kelly, Mr. Lasswell and most of this chron-
ology, your paper properly so be kept under guard in the corres-
pondence case of the U.S.I.A. or some other secure place. The chronology itself
is the property of Mr. Kelly, Mr. Lasswell, Mr. Merriam and Mr. Coleman.

Mr. Kelly has been very helpful to all who have been in charge of the
correspondence case and Mr. Merriam has been very helpful to all who have
been in charge of the correspondence case. Mr. Merriam has been very
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[Enclosure]

13-50

Chronology of Scottsboro Case

March 25, 1931 to March 17, 1934

Issued by: International Labor Defense Press Service,
Room 430, 80 East 11th Street,
New York City

1 9 3 1

March 25 - Nine Negro boys, the youngest 13, the oldest 21, were taken off a freight train at Paint Rock, Ala., by a sheriff's gang and charged with attacking two white girls, Ruby Bates and Victoria Price.

March 31 - Twenty indictments were returned against the boys. They were arraigned before the court at Scottsboro, Ala., and pleaded not guilty.

A P R I L

April 2 - The first expose of the Scottsboro frame-up appeared in the "Daily Worker." A call for protests and mass meetings was issued.

April 6 - The trials of the nine boys began at Scottsboro before Judge E.A. Hawkins. Milo Moody was appointed by the court to serve as "defense counsel". Charlie Weems and Clarence Norris were declared "guilty" by the jury. The great crowd assembled before the courthouse, surrounded by State troopers, staged a demonstration of approval with the band playing, "There'll be a hot time in the old town tonight".

April 7 - The jury returned the verdict of "guilty" in the case of Heywood Patterson.

April 8 - Ozie Powell, Eugene Wright, Olin Montgomery, Andy Wright, Willie Robertson declared "guilty".
A mistrial was reported in the case of Roy Wright, age 13.
The International Labor Defense entered the case for the first time.
The press and the authorities of Alabama issued heated denials of the charges made by the International Labor Defense against them.

April 9 - Death sentences were pronounced on eight of the boys--all except Roy Wright, by Judge Hawkins. They were immediately transferred from Scottsboro to Gadsden by soldiers.

April 10 - First big Scottsboro Protest mass meeting was held in Harlem at St. Luke's Hall.

April 18 - Claude Patterson, Mrs. Ada Wright, Mrs. Mamie Williams, parents of the boys and a committee of lawyers from the International Labor Defense jointly employed General Geo. W. Chamlee of Chattanooga, Tenn. to represent the nine boys under a written agreement from all the defendants.

April 24 - The first telegram of protest from Europe arrived from the Berlin Transport Workers' Union.

April 25 - The first big Scottsboro Protest Parade in Harlem was held and smashed up by the police.
Mrs. Patterson, mother of Heywood Patterson, arrived in New York to begin the national protest campaign. She spoke before a meeting of 1,000 workers.

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MAY

May 1 - Workers in 300 cities protested against the frame-up at their May Day demonstrations.

May 3 - First big Southern mass meeting was held in Chattanooga, Tenn.

May 5 - Theodore Dreiser and Lincoln Steffens joined the protest against the Scottsboro frame-up.

May 6 - Amended motions for a new trial were filed in Scottsboro, Ala. by Geo. W. Chamlee. Petitions were filed by Claude Patterson and other parents asking for permission to see the boys for the first time since their arrest. A written order to that effect was secured from Judge Hawkins.
Many affidavits concerning the character of Ruby Bates and Victoria Price were filed.

May 7 - Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of two of the boys, arrived in New York.

May 16 - 6,000 workers paraded in a Harlem Scottsboro demonstration.

May 25 - Scottsboro conference attended by 19 organizations was held in Chattanooga, Tenn.

May 31 - First all-Southern Conference, held in Chattanooga, Tenn., attended by 200 delegates. Four arrests were made outside the hall.

13-50

JUNE

June 5 - Chamlee filed second amended motions for new trials for all of the boys and more affidavits on the character and reputation of the two girls. Judge Hawkins heard oral testimony from jurors in the Scottsboro case regarding the demonstrations that were held outside the courthouse during the trial of Heywood Patterson.

June 8 - Huge demonstration held before the United States Embassy in Dresden, Germany, demanding freedom for the Scottsboro boys. Five were arrested.

June 13 - The solicitor for the state of Alabama filed affidavits for the state in the cases of the nine boys.

June 17 - Demonstrations were held before the American Embassy in Leipzig, Germany, protesting against the Scottsboro frame-up.

June 22 - Judge Hawkins over-ruled all motions for new trials and the defendants noted an appeal to the Alabama State Supreme Court.

June 27 - 5,000 Negro and white workers paraded through the streets of Harlem in a Scottsboro protest demonstration.

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June 28 - Mrs. Ada Wright was excluded from a mass meeting held by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Pittsburgh, Pa.

June 29 - Huge demonstrations were held in Berlin, Germany. One policeman was killed in the fights that resulted when the meetings were broken up.

JULY

July 1 - Maxim Gorky led international intellectuals and scientists in the demand for the release of the nine boys.

July 4 - Mrs. Patterson, mother of Heywood, was not permitted to attend the National Comvention of the N.A.A.C.P.

July 12 - Albert Einstein signed an appeal demanding the release of the nine Scottsboro boys.

July 17 - Ralph Gray, Negro sharecropper was killed, and 5 others wounded at Camp Hill, Ala., as a result of a Scottsboro Protest meeting held there.

AUGUST

Aug. 5 - Chamlee filed bills of exceptions with copies of all the evidence, motions and all proceedings in the clerk's office at Scottsboro.

13-32

NOVEMBER

Nov. 10 - Judge Hawkins signed the bill of exceptions certifying the appeal.

DECEMBER

Dec. 29 - Clarence Darrow left Birmingham, Ala., having refused to work with the I.L.D.

JANUARY - 1932

Jan.8-9-10-National Scottsboro days were organized and carried through by the I.L.D.

Jan. 21 - The Supreme Court of Alabama heard the cases of eight of the boys in the courthouse at Montgomery, Ala. The case was argued by the I.L.D. lawyers in the presence of the largest crowd ever assembled at the Supreme Court.

MARCH

Mar. 24 - The Supreme Court of Alabama over-ruled the motions for new trials--and upheld the judgment of the Circuit Court of Jackson County. Time was set for imposing death sentences on seven of the boys and a new trial granted in the case of Eugene Williams.

Mar. 25 - Petitions were filed in the Supreme Court for a new hearing.

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APRIL

Apr. 1 - Walter H. Pollack entered the case to carry the appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Apr. 8 - Attorney-General Knight, Jr. ordered all protest telegrams stopped. He said they were obscene and he threatened the telegram companies with "contempt of court" if they continued to deliver them.

Apr. 13 - All petitions were over-ruled and an order for the execution of the seven boys was signed.

Apr. 19 - Alabama State Supreme Court granted a stay of execution of the seven boys until June 24, 1932.

Apr. 27 - Ada Wright and J. Louis Engdahl, General Secretary of the I.L.D. sailed for Europe to conduct an international Scottsboro protest campaign. They were invited by the International Red Aid.

MAY

May 7 - A huge Scottsboro protest demonstration was held in Chemnitz, Germany. The demonstration was smashed up by the police. Twelve were shot and one was killed.

May 31 -- 2,000 workers listened to Ada Wright and Engdahl at a meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, the home of the League of Nations.

13-SP

JUNE

June 15 - Ada Wright was smuggled over the Belgian border to address a protest meeting of 5,000 workers.
Walter H. Pollack, I.L.D. attorney, filed a petition in the United States Supreme Court at Washington, D. C. for a stay of execution until the Supreme Court of the United States could hear and determine the issues involved in the record.

June 19 - The U.S. Supreme Court issued a writ of Certiorari and an order suspending the death sentences and a stay in the proceedings in the cases of the seven boys.

JULY

July 3 - A demonstration of 150,000 workers in the Lustgarten in Berlin, Germany, listened to the plea of Ada Wright, to save the boys.

AUGUST

Aug. 7 - Mrs. Wright and Engdahl attended the Amsterdam Anti-War Congress which passed a resolution protesting against the frame-up and demanding freedom for the Scottsboro boys.

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Aug. 29 - Ada Wright and Engdahl were arrested in Brussels, Belgium, and deported from the country.

S E P T E M B E R

Sept. 1 - The I.L.D. announced that 150,000 postcards demanding the immediate and unconditional release of the Scottsboro boys had been sold and mailed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Sept. 5 - Ada Wright and Engdahl were arrested at Prague, Czecho-slovakia and then deported after being held in jail for four days.

O C T O B E R

Oct. 3 - An "All Southern Civil Rights Conference" was held at Birmingham, Ala. with 300 delegates present.

Oct. 3-10- National Scottsboro week arranged by the I.L.D.

Oct. 10 - Mother Mooney and a delegation went to the Supreme Court to hear the appeal.
Nation-wide Scottsboro demonstrations. The I.L.D. National Convention opened in Cleveland, Ohio, with Scottsboro defense as the keynote.

Oct. 18 - Tom Mooney from behind the bars of San Quentin prison appealed to all workers to fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys.

N O V E M B E R

Nov. 3 - 36 organizations presented a petition at the American Embassy in Paris, France, demanding the release of the nine boys.

Nov. 7 - International Scottsboro Day. Demonstrations all over the world. Picketing and demonstrations wereheld before the United States Supreme Court. 16 were arrested and many were beaten and clubbed.
The United States Supreme Court granted the boys a new trial and ordered the judgment in the lower courts reversed.

Nov. 8 - Judge Hawkins set the new trials for all nine boys for March,1933 term of the Scottsboro court. The International Labor Defense announced that the cases would be fought right back to the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

Nov. 21 - J. Louis Engdahl died in Moscow where he was attending the International Red Aid Congress.

J A N U A R Y, 1933

Jan. 8 - Samuel Leibowitz entered the Scottsboro case.

Jan. 23 - The letter written by Ruby Bates proving that the police forced her to lie at the original trial, was ordered produced in court on insistence of I.L.D.

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Jan. 23 - A hearing on a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Roy Wright was held before Judge J.P. McCoy in Birmingham, Ala.

Jan. 31 - Judge McCoy dismissed the writ of habeas corpus. An order was secured handing over a photostatic copy of Ruby Bates letter to the I.L.D. lawyers.

MARCH

Mar. 4 - Scottsboro labor jury was picked at March 4th Unemployed demonstrations all over the country.

Mar. 6 - Hearing was held in the original court room of Scottsboro, Ala., before Judge Hawkins on two motions--one for a change of venue and a second to quash the indictment against the boys on the ground that there were no Negroes on the jury that originally condemned them.

Mar. 7 - Change of venue to Decatur, Ala. was granted. The second motion was referred to the Decatur court where the new trial would be held.

Mar. 25 - I.L.D. attorneys argue motion to quash indictments on grounds of exclusion of Negroes from Grand Jury.
Kenneth Barnhart, Professor of Sociology, Birmingham Southern College dropped from faculty for sympathy for Scottsboro boys.
Right to interview defendants without presence of terrorizing guards won by I.L.D. attorneys. Defendants moved from Kilby Prison death cells to Birmingham jail.
I.L.D. attorneys challenge exclusion of Negroes from court room, and lynch atmosphere there.

13-52

Mar. 27 - Tom Mooney winning new trial, says: "My securing new trial following similar success Scottsboro case, vindicates policy aggressive defense tactics and marks tremendous victory militant working class action. Fight must be carried forward in both cases".
Sheriff of Morgan County in which Decatur is located, asks for 30 National Guardsmen, the same men by whom Roy Wright was bayoneted in the face, "to prevent the boys escaping".

Mar. 28 - Lynch inciting pamphlet"Unpublished Inside Story of Scottsboro Case", hawked outside courtroom. Leibowitz demanding that two men selling it be cited for contempt, read the concluding paragraph: "It is believed that Communists will make a last grand-stand play in behalf of the Negroes in order to win new members and enrich their coffers and then Alabama and the world will see justice claim its own--will see the Negroes receive their just desert--death in the electric chair." Judge Horton was obliged to order bailiff to bring the two men into court, and impounded the pamphlet.

Scottsboro trial opens in Decatur. Defense attorneys challenge jury system on ground of exclusion of Negroes. Negro spectators herded into Jim Crow partition of courtroom while state seeks to prove "no discrimination". Negro citizens testify their qualifications to serve on jury.

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R. B. Eleazer, educational director Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation which attacked the I.L.D. when it came to defense of Tallapoosa sharecroppers, declares his organization "would have come to aid of Scottsboro boys if the Communists had not insisted on a monopoly of the defense". I.L.D. representative points out that interracial Commission never made a move to defend the boys who would have been electrocuted two years ago had not the I.L.D. stepped in.

Mar. 29 - I.L.D. attorneys call to witness stand Negro residents eligible for Jury duty but never called. Will challenge entire Morgan County venire from which Judge James E. Horton haspicked 100 prospective jurors.

Response to appeal of I.L.D. Scottsboro New Trial Emergency Fund shows nation-wide interest on part of black and white masses.

Mar. 31 - Although he had conceded that burden of proof of "performing its duties according to the law" in selecting jurors was upon the state, and that the defense had presented prima facie evidence that Negroes were not on jury list, Judge Horton arbitrarily over-rules the defense motion to quash the jury venire. The defense had previously won the right to have the jury roll produced in court, for the first time in the history of Alabama.

Defense plans to produce miniature replica of the freight train on which attack is alleged to have been made, to prove that such an attack was impossible, and that movements of boys over the train as described by the prosecution witnesses were impossible.

Apr. 1 - Lily-white jury picked from lily-white venire to try Heywood Patterson, first of nine Scottsboro boys to be brought to trial.
Invasion of Decatur by gang of fifty men to "get" Samuel L. Leibowitz, I.L.D. attorney, is announced.

Apr. 3 - Victoria Price, chief prosecution witness, repeats her frame-up statement in court. "I fainted shortly before the train stopped," she said, "and I came to in a grocery store at Paint Rock. My head was aching terribly from where one of the niggers hit me with a pistol". On cross examination she admitted there was no bruise, blood or other mark to show as evidence she was struck.

Apr. 6 - National Press services suppress news of Scottsboro trial. Scottsboro boys, on witness stand, militantly deny all charges. I.L.D. issues nation-wide call to protest Scottsboro frame-up attempts.

Apr. 7 - Most dramatic moment of trial when Ruby Bates appears from Birmingham, escorted by Mrs. May Jones, social worker in whose care she had been put by the Reverend Dr. Charles Clingman, pastor of the Church of the Advent, in Birmingham, Ala. She stated she had been in New York and had there seen the Reverend Dr Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor of the Riverside Church, who advised her to return and testify at the trial. Declares her previous testimony a frame-up.

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Previously Lester Carter, one of the white boys who accompanied Ruby Bates and Victoria Price on their hobo trips, said it was "like getting well from being dead to tell the truth".

E. L. Lewis, a Negro worker living near the railway yard in Chattanooga testified he had seen Victoria Price in the jungle of Chattanooga, in the company of Negroes and whites, corroborating testimony given by Ramsay on previous days and by Carter in the morning.

Solicitor Wade Wright, member of fanatical group "All Day Singers" makes appeal to race hatred. Howls "Are you going to let Alabama justice be bought by Jew money from New York?" Judge Horton over-ruled Leibowitz' motion for new trial on basis of this prejudiced statement.

Lynch mob organizers openly cry "Lester Carter and Ruby Bates ought to be sent to prison for what they said". Cryptic message, "Two Negro reporters have been assured of protection from the mob", indicates rise of lynch spirit.

Apr. 8 - In his summation Attorney General Knight said "Ruby Bates sold out lock, stock, and barrel for a coat and a hat and God knows for what else. This is a framed defense". Pointing his finger at Patterson, he referred to him as "that thing over there".

Weems trial set for Monday, April 17.

Decatur stores sold out of ammunition indicating defiant lynch mob preparations. Gangs pour into town to await verdict.

In the meanwhile, telegrams and letters protesting Scottsboro frame-up pour in from all over the country.

Apr. 9 - Jury brings in verdict of guilty and death sentence. Jurymen grinned as they brought in the verdict.
Spectators rushed out of courtroom shouting gleefully, "death sentence, death sentence!"
I.L.D. will appeal to U.S. Supreme Court.

Apr. 17- Judge Horton postpones indefinitely further proceeding of trial of Scottsboro boys. Blames Leibowitz for prejudicial statements on return to New York, although statements of prosecuting attorneys would have warranted granting motion for re-trial.

Apr.29 - For the first time, Ruby Bates appears before an audience to tell her story. 5,000 listen enthusiastically.

May 1 - 150,000 workers of all races and nationalities march to Union Square in stirring Scottsboro parade.

May 8 - 3,000 Scottsboro marchers converge upon Washington, D. C. bearing petitions signed by 200,000 other workers. They are joined by 2,000 Washington protesters. Led by Mother Patterson, the 5,000 march to the White House, despite the petty persecution of motorcycle officers "gunning" their motors to envelope the marchers in exhaust gases and oily smoke.

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Their demands--the release of the Scottsboro boys. The release of Tom Mooney. Equal Rights for Negroes--embodied in a "Bill of Rights" prepared by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

Their visits--to President Roosevelt , who refused to see them. Demands presented to Louis Howe, Roosevelt's Secretary; to Vice President Garner of Texas, who amply shows his complete unsympathy with the demands; to Congressman Rainey of Massachusetts; to Oscar de Priest, Negro Congressman ffom Chicago.

All these representatives of the entrenched parties and the interests of big business shoed beyond mistake that their only immediate concern was to get rid of the embarassing marchers as soon as possible.

May 11 - Attempts made by prison officials to frame Roy and Andy Wright in jail on assault charges, after Heywood Patterson is stabbed. Efforts made to provoke boys to fight as excuse for persecution by guards. Continued persecution and harrying of all Scottsboro boys. Guards curse, threaten them, abuse them as "niggers." Boys protest when they are denied visitors and mail. United they repulse attack by 25 white and Negro criminal prisoners armed with blackjacks sent in against them by prison heads. In protest, the Scottsboro boys refuse to leave the day cell for 24 hours, during which time they are denied food and water.

13-50

June 2 - Trial of Roy Wright and Eugene Williams, two youngest Scottsboro boys set for Juvenile Court June 22 by Juvenile Court Judge B. L. Malone, after Judge Horton denies their release.

June 9 - New revelations of prison torments of Scottsboro boys. They are flogged, tortured by guards.

June 23 - Heywood Patterson wins new trial. Judge James E. Horton of the Alabama Circuit Court forced to grant motion for new trial. His analysis of the prosecution's testimony reveals it as contradictory, incredible.

"The testimony of the presecutrix (Victoria Price) in this case is not only uncorroborated, but also bears on its face evidence of improbability and is contradicted by other evidence, and in addition thereto the evidence greatly preponderates in favor of the defendant. It therefore becomes the duty of the court to grant the motion in this case."

June 20- Virtual call for lynching Scottsboro boys promulgated by ex-Senator Thomas J. Hefflin, K.K.K. organizer, at meeting in Birmingham suburb.

July to
October - Ruby Bates, Mother Wright tour West and Middle West on behalf of Scottsboro boys.

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July to
November - Mrs. Janie Patterson, mother of Heywood Patterson; Lester Carter, defense witness; Richard B. Moore, Negro orator and organizer, tour Midwest and Far West on behalf of Scottsboro boys.
These tours bring the message of the Scottsboro fight to new scores of thousands of white and Negro workers throughout the country.

July 15 - Judge Horton reported preparing to turn over Heywood Patterson case (retrial) to Judge W.W. Callahan, noted Negro baiter.

Mooney writes letter from San Quentin hailing victory in case of Heywood Patterson.

July 29 - Horton orders boys to trial, manoeuvering to defeat efforts to force setting of bail for them.

Aug. 1 - Negro frame-up victims, Dan Pippen, A T. Harden, murdered in Tusaloosa, with tacit and active assistance of Judge Henry Foster, Sheriff R. L. Shamblin and "the law". I.L.D. attorneys attempting to defend frame-up victims, run out of town barely escape lynchers.

Aug. 4 - Allen Taub, Frank Irwin, and Irving Schwab, I.L.D. attorneys barred from defense of Tuscaloosa victims before lynching, tell of bearing of Tuscaloosa lynch murders on Scottsboro cases:

"What happened in the (Tuscaloosa) courtroom was preparation for the lynching. We had exposed their legal-lynch manoeuvers. The 'best people of Tuscaloosa' did not want another expose like the one in the Scottsboro case. They barred the I.L.D. attorneys in an attempt to prevent it".

August - Letters threatening murder and lynching sent to I.L.D. attorneys, organizers, representatives in New York, from Alabama. Copies transmitted to Gov. .M. Miller of Alabama, with announcement I.L.D. will hold him personally responsible for safety I.L.D. attorneys and representatives in Alabama.

Aug. 5 - Aided by delays of Judge Horton in setting date for hearings on writs of habeas corpus demanding setting bail for Scottsboro boys. Attorney-General Knight of Alabama intimidates defense witnesses.

Aug. 22 - Mother Wright, Ruby Bates speak in Pittsburgh and elsewhere.

Aug. 26 - Mounting wave of lynchings and terrorization in South part of N.R.A. program. Terror directed particularly against Negro share-croppers, small farmers, agricultural workers--who are victimized by NRA and cotton plow-under policies.

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13-50

September - Ruby Bates has toured more than 50 cities speaking. Insists on going through with program despite great strain on her health. "I can never do enough for the Scottsboro boys to make up for the torture they have gone through in the past two and a half years".

Sept. 7 - 221 Scottsboro meetings arranged for Ruby Bates, and Scottsboro mothers by national office of I.L.D., Frank Spector announces.

Spet. 9 - Mother Patterson, Richard B. Moore, Lester Carter visit Tom Mooney in San Quentin, Mooney shows burning interest in progress of Scottsboro case.

Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of two of the Scottsboro boys, forced by death of brother to quit speaking tour, which continues with Ruby Bates, Alice Burke, Sarah Victor.

O C T O B E R

Oct. 17 - Chattanooga, Tenn.- E. L. Lewis, Negro defense witness for Scottsboro boys dies suddenly. I.L.D. investigation shows he was probably poisoned to get him out of the way. He had been threatened by K.K.K. and emissaries of Attorney-General Thomas E. Knight, Jr.

Oct. 21 - Scottsboro trial date set for November 27 in Decatur by Judge W.W. Callahan, Ku Kluxer. (Since April, Decatur has been scene of Negro terrorization: 1 lynched, 2 murdered, one railroaded to death sentence on faked rape charge.

Oct. 25 - Judge Horton removed from further Scottsboro trial, because of his decision granting Heywood Patterson new trial. Judge W.W. Callahan, noted Ku Klux Klaner, put in his place by Chief Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court Anderson, and Attorney-General Knight.

N O V E M B E R

Nov. 3 - Motion for stay of all proceedings until payment by Alabama of costs of U.S. Supreme Court proceedings is filed in that court,

Nov. 11 - I.L.D. makes public affidavits quoting more than 500 residents of Morgan County, Ala., revealing preparations for lynching Scottsboro boys, witnesses, and lawyers.

Nov. 18 - Judge W W. Callahan announces no protection will be arranged for Scottsboro boys, witnesses and lawyers at trial scheduled to open Nov. 27.

Ruby Bates reveals threats made to lynch her and members of her family at Huntsville, Ala. if she testifies for the Scottsboro boys again.

Anti-lynch conference in Baltimore, with more than 700 delegates representing 250,000 persons, raise demand of freedom of Scottsboro boys.

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Nov. 20 - Boys brought to Decatur under guard of 30 deputies.

Motions for change of venue and for quashing of indictment because of exclusion of Negroes from grand jury, denied. Motion to permit testimony of Ruby Bates, to be taken in deposition form, granted.

Nov. 21 - Judge W.W. Callahan rules out affidavits submitted by I.L.D. to prove prejudice in Decatur.

Nov. 23 - Tampering with Jackson County (Scottsboro) Grand Jury roll discovered.

Nov. 24 - Ruby Bates undergoes major operation in a New York hospital.

Nov. 26 - Callahan refused to consider evidence of expert that names of Negroes found on Jackson County grand jury roll were forged.

Nov. 27 - Heywood Patterson faces third lynch-trial before lily-white jury, Callahan refuses to let defense ask Victoria Price essential questions on her activities on the day preceding the arrest of the Scottsboro boys.

Nov. 28 - News of endorsement of lynching by Governor Rolph of California creates tense lynch-atmosphere as Patterson trial continues. State puts Orville Gilley on stand to corroborate statements of Victoria Price.

Nov. 29 - Arguments in Patterson case begin after Judge refuses to wait for arrival of Ruby Bates' testimony, and cuts all defense testimony short.

Demonstrations all over U.S. Metal workers in New York shop conduct protest strike.

Nov. 30 - Knight makes lynch speech to jury, admits he is playing on their passions. Case goes to jury.

13-50

DECEMBER

Dec. 1 - Jury brings in lynch verdict of death against Patterson, as picking of jury for trial of Clarence Norris proceeds. World-wide protests grow in intensity.

Dec. 4 - All-white jury gets Norris case after lynch speeches by Wade Wright, Morgan county solicitor, and Attorney-General Thomas E. Knight.

Dec. 5 - Trials of 5 other Scottsboro boys postponed indefinitely.

Dec. 6 - Lily-white jury brings in "guilty" verdict against Norris.

Callahan sentences both Norris and Patterson to death, Motion for new trial and notice of appeal given in court. Callahan gives 30 days for preparation of motion papers.

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Dec. 10 - Klan fails in attempt to smash Scottsboro meet in Atlanta, Ga. Hundreds of protest actions reported from every part of the country.

Dec. 12 - Two thousand Negro and white members A. F. of L. Cleaners and Dyers Union, and 800 school-children in Philadelphia conduct half-hour Scottsboro protest strikes.

Dec. 23 - I.L.D. in America, Germany, England, and France, issue joint appeal to struggle for freedom of Scottsboro boys.

Dec. 29 - Motion for new trial in Patterson case filed with Judge Callahan. Hearing postponed by Callahan to January 27.

JANUARY - 1933

Jan. 1 - International Red Aid inaugurates weekly world-wide Scottsboro press service.

Jan. 3 - Motion in Norris case filed with Callahan. Hearing postponed to Jan. 26.

Jan. 6 - "Scottsboro, Act Three" pamphlet by Sasha Small, published by I.L.D.

Jan. 13 - I.L.D. charges Scottsboro boys robbed of presents by prison authorities. Heywood Patterson and Clarence Norris are in Kilby Prison death house. The other seven are in Jefferson county jail, Birmingham.

Jan. 27 - Hearing on motion for new trial postponed by Callahan to Feb. 24.

FEBRUARY

13-30

Feb. 3 - Scottsboro demonstrations in Havana and London reported.

Feb. 10 - Scottsboro boys reveal attempt by N.A.A.C.P. agent to make them repudiate I.L.D. They reaffirm their faith in power of workers of world to force their freedom.

Feb. 17 - Intensive Scottsboro campaign reported from Holland, where case is linked up with fight against Hitler fascism and defense of "Seven Provinces" mutineers.

Actions reported from London, and New Zealand.

Feb. 21 - "They Shall Not Die", play based on the Scottsboro case by John Wexley, produced by the Theatre Guild, opens on Broadway.

Feb. 24 - Callahan rules his postponements illegal, refuses to hear motion. Only 10 days left to prepare and file appeals, instead of 90 days after hearing of motion.

MARCH

Mar. 5 - Appeal filed with Alabama Supreme Court in spite of Callahan's manoeuver-protest actions reported from Mexico, Afrika.

Mar. 7 - Judge Callahan denies motion for re-argument of motion by Knight not to hear motion for new trial. Today's motion based on misleading of attorneys by Callahan.

Mar. 17 - New York police use tear-gas, clubs to break Scottsboro demonstration to greet Ada Wright, mother of two boys, in Harlem.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATIVE RACES
(COLOURED RACES)
EXECUTIVE ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATIVE RACES.
SECRETARIAT: [redacted] GENEVA. Taconnerie 3

X

Mr. Dubois
Crisis Publishing Company, Inc.
69 Fifth Avenue
New York.

Dear Mr Dubois

You no doubt remember "The International Office for the Protection of Native Races" that you visited some years ago when you were in Europe.

The President of our Society at that time was the late and deeply regretted Dr. René Claparède, and if we remember rightly, our secretary was then Miss Fauset.

We are grateful to you for having continued to send us "The Crisis", which keeps us informed of matters concerning the negro population of America, and it is owing to one of the articles which we have read about Liberia that we are sending you the enclosed reply. For the past three years the question of Liberia has preoccupied us greatly owing to the visit of Dr. J.W.Morais, who at the present time is held prisoner by the Liberian Government. President Barclay, in his article speaks of two decrees; one against Anarchy, the other concerning the moratorium. It is re the first subject that we reply. We shall be grateful to you for inserting our article in your paper, and thanking you in advance.

We beg to remain,

Yours truly

APR 25 1934

The Secretary: Ed.J.Junod

E.J.Junod

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[Enclosure]

CONCERNING WHAT IS HAPPENING IN LIBERIA

The International Office for the Protection of Native Races, (Coloured Races) in Geneva, has followed with great interest, for many years past, the articles published in " The Crisis". Being a neutral institution, the I.O.P.N.R restricts its objects to combatting in the name of humanity all abusive practices against the races who suffer from oppression.(slavery, forced labour, evils of alcoolism etc.)

Some years ago Mr Du Bois honoured us with a visit and he was able to note the great interest we take in the welfare of the negro races.

The attention of the I.O.P.N.R. has been specially drawn to an article written by the President of the Republic or Liberia, Mr Barclay, and published in the February number of "The Crisis", on the Liberian question, which subject has occupied our bureau for the past three years.

President Barclay's article touches but one side of the Liberian problem, the financial side. He seeks to justify the measures taken to bring about an improvement in the disastrous financial situation of the black republic, a question which certainly interests the U.S.A., but he barely touches upon other problems upon which the attention of the civilised world in general, and the League of Nations in particular, has been directed. These questions require to be treated otherwise than by the mere promulgation of a decree against Anarchy; for upon their solution depends the peace and prosperity of the country. We refer especially to the tension which exists between the Government and the aboriginal population of the country, which numbers about 2 1/2 million. An objective observer cannot but note that there exists among this latter a deep feeling of dictontent which has been produced by certain abusive actes committed by the authorities.

The facts are these, a governing minority, composed of former American slaves, the Americo-Liberians, (about 10.000 men) have arrogated to themselves all power, and practice a policy which is contrary to justice.

We will only mention here for a memoire the accusations of Slavery which a few years ago drew the attention of the civilised world, and the League of Nations upon the Liberian republic, when it was proved that the government of the country had tolerated the practice of slavery upon the aboriginal population. Theses facts led to the sending, by the League of Nations en 1930 and 1931, of a Commission of Enquiry to Liberia, following which a second commission was charged to investigate more particularly upon certain special points. The findings of the reports of these commissions marked the necessity for a reorganisation of the administration and a complete change in politics conserning the natives.

This appears to us to be quite as important as the question of the public debts; for there exists in Liberia a relatively large population who are suffering under the present regime. They have addressed a touching appeal to the civilised world by sending to Europe Dr. J.W. Morais, whom 24 chiefs of different native tribes, charged in a solemn ceremony, to draw the attention of the League of Nations upon the situation of the aborigenes

This delegate of the aborigenes presented himself before our Committee and exposed the sad situation from which his people were suffering. He did this with all the moderation of a man conscious of his responsability and of the delicate nature of his intervention. As a good patriot, he wished to put before the League of Nations the situation in Liberia. His sole object was to do good to his country, in safeguarding her independence by an equitable regime in the home affairs of the land.

In upholding the findings, suggestions and recommendations of the Christy report, he in no wise worked against the independence of his country, nor of his government, this report having never even suggested the replacement of the present government. He recognised that the recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry of the League of Nations should have been applied as soon as possible, and he asked for this application. The League of Nations having reached the same conclusions, Morais thought that his mission was terminated, and returned to his country. Upon arriving at Monrovia, he was received by an enthusiastic population, but the Government very soon arrested him, and he was detained for a long time as a political prisoner in an unhealthy military camp. Later, he was transferred to Cape Palmas to be tried. The Act of Accusation stated among other things, that he had seditiously, illegaly, volontarily, maliciously, and feloniously incited and fomented an insurrection in Liberia, and that he had made complaints against his Government to the League of Nations and to certain personalities belonging to foreign powers, suggesting that they should send representatives of a white power to Liberia, with the intent to reduce the Americo-Liberians to slavery (!).

Upon hearing of these accusations, in part notoriously false (see minutes of the Council of the League of Nations) the I.O.D.N.R., being fully convinced of the loyal intentions of Morais towards his country, and feeling morally obliged to defend him, sent a protestation to the President of Liberia, and later on, during the trial, the following telegram: "Morais did not betray his country", to which the President replied: "Liberian Government has not accused Morais of betraying his country ". Barclay, président. He was, in spite of our protest and that of the "Anti-slavery and Aborigenes Protection Society", of London, condemned for the crime of sedition. He has appealed against this judgment in the court of Appeal.

This case, the world ought to be informed of, for it illustrates painfully the methods of the Liberian Government towards the aborigenes population. Is it not discouraging for the white race, who have finally recognised the great faults which they had committed against their coloured brethren, and who have

made great efforts to redeem these faults, to see the leaders of a black government, member of the League of Nations, taking up a hostile and unjust attitude towards their fellows.

13-45-8

President Barclay is certainly greatly superior to some of his predecessors, and we believe that he has set himself to repress some of the most crying abuses. But we ask why has he always put obstacles in the way of the establishment of the Plan of Assistance of the League of Nations? On the pretext of safeguarding the sovereignty of his country, he constantly demanded amendements and proposed fresh reserves at every meeting of the Council. This plan had nevertheless been drawn up and unanimously approved by the Council of the League, among whom were representatives of several small states, all as jealous of their own sovereignty as Liberia. They approved the plan without seeing therein any attaint to the sovereignty of the country, and consequently without any fear of creating a precedent that might be prejudicial to small states. In other matters President Barclay has shown clearness of view and comprehension of international law; but can he not see that in condemning Dr Morais, whose only fault has been to insist upon the sending of the advisors offered by the League of Nations, he will make the world believe that Liberia has not renounced the measures of oppression which the Christy Commission had revealed, and recommended the abandonment of. The recent arrest of several native chiefs of the Greb[illegible] tribe will confirm this unfortunate impression, and one can only ask if such measures will not incite the aboriginal population to passive resistance, - if not to rebellion.

It is to this idea that we wish to call public attention; the resistance of the natives might produce a disastrous effect, which would aggravate the situation in Liberia, already so deeply compromised. The creditor States need to know and recognise this aspect of the situation, for upon this the prosperity of the country greatly depends . They know that the appeal for assistance addressed by Liberia to the League of Nations is not restricted to the financial side, and they cannot allow errors upon errors to accumulate.

The organs of the institution of Geneva have well understood that aid was required by the Liberian Government in other ways, in submitting their financial assistance to certain conditions, among which was a control to be exercised by the Councellor-Commissionners upon the principal organs of governmental administration.

This plan of assistance accepted in principal by the Liberian Government, after long debates, still awaits its realisation. In his article, above mentioned, President Barclay, by the insistance he shows to defend the independence of his country, shows clearly there would be great opposition to any foreign control. And not without cause.

On the other hand, the Liberians of the Hinterland await this solution with impatience, in the firm hope of finding therein a remedy to their sufferings.

The League of Nations, seeming unfortunately to be getting tired of these tractations rendered ineffective by the continually evasive replies of the Liberian Government, appear to wish to dinterest themselves of the whole question. They cannot and must not interfere in the interior affairs of a state member of the League. This we have already said, would create a precedent that would be feared by other states.

Meanwhile, the situation in Liberia is constantly growing more serious. The good will of the natives is changed to hatred when they see one of their greatest patriots, who wanted nothing but their good, dragged before the courts of justice ! and condemned as a criminal .

May this judgment be revoked before it is too late. May the Americo-Liberians not forget that they represent but a small minority of the inhabitants, and that they should even in their own interests, seek to feel up the chasm which is being dug between the native population and themselves, instead of deepening it still more by an unjust condemnation.

The President: H.A. Junod
The Vice-President; F.O. Hefty
The Secretary: Ed.J. Junod.

13-45-9

Papers not received here as yet [Liberia] Gen Stratton

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

MONROVIA, LIBERIA. April 11, 1934.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY:-
G. W. GIBSON
MONROE PHELPS
J. F. B. COLEMAN-Editor.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

3558

Dear Editor,

Your recognized Leadership and prominence in Race Councils lead us to believe that you are vitally interested in the perpetuity of Liberia as a self-governing nation. You know of our fight at the League of Nations, but, perhaps are not well-informed as to details. We are taking the liberty to mail you a-some extra copies of a little paper we are publishing here. In these you will find certain important details discussed from the Liberian view-point.

13-45-4

We are seeking to parade these views before the American Public, which we know must be given large consideration in reach-ing a final decision on the questions at issue. You can help us in this by re-producing in your columns, in part or whole, the contents of these papers, by Editorial Comment, or by merely passing on the extra sheets to important friends. We will cheer-fully pay the ligitimate expense of whatever form your assistance may take.

Kindly send us copies of the periodicals under your contrd in which the Liberian question is discussed or advertised. We ap-preciate would appreciate your personal views on the interest of our people over there still have in Liberia.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Editor of The Crisis.
84 Avenue New York City
New York
U.S.A.

Yours sincerely,

G W Gibson

For Committee.

CHECK M. O. CASH STAMPS $ X
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[Meharry]

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DENTISTRY
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NURSE-TRAINING

Meharry Medical College

JOHN J. MULLOWNEY, M.D., PRESIDENT

Nashville, Tennessee

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 15, 1934.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, Editor,
THE CRISIS,
Rockefeller Hall,
Spelman University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

13-33

We have for the first time a photograph of our entire medical school and staff. We are just wondering whether or not you would like to have such a photograph for the next issue of THE CRISIS, or any issue. If so, we shall be glad to send one to you with a little legend to go with it.

Yours very sincerely,

John J. Mullowney

President.

JJM:SAE

HERMITAGE BOND

[Meharry]

March 26, 1934.

President John J. Mullowney,
MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE,
Nashville, Tennessee.

My dear President Mullowney:

I shall be very glad to use a picture of your school and staff in THE CRISIS, if you will send it to me.

Very sincerely yours,

13-33

EBD/DW

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1201-S

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

(04)

AM 7 35

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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Received at Atlanta, Georgia ALWAYS

1934 JAN 2 PM 10 09

NA1024 49 NL=NEWYORK NY 2

DR W E B DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

MINUTES IN TRANSIT

FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

:WHATEVER YOUR ULTIMATUM TO BOARD HAPPENS TO BE BEAR IN MIND SEVERAL GROUPS BUSY IN EFFORT TO CREATE FAVORABLE SENTIMENT STOP LOCAL PAPERS MAKING ATTACK ON WALTER AND HOPSITAL REPORT STOP AM CONVINCED THAT YOU SHOULD STAY IN ORGANIZATION TO EFFECT HOUSE CLEANING STOP HOLD DECISION UNTIL THURSDAY MORNING=

STREATOR.

TS

9-22-31

TELEGRAMS MAY BE TELEPHONED TO WESTERN UNION FROM ANY PRIVATE OR PAY-STATION TELEPHONE

[1934]

January 2, 1933.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

12-42-59

My dear Mr. Streator:

The Spingarns and I talked together from twelve o'clock until nearly half-past three. They insisted that my resignation would be and irreparable calamity to the N.A.A.C.P. It's always so funny to hear people say this at the same time they are apparently doing everything to get me out. Of course, the real fact of the matter is that they do want to use my name and whatever reputation goes with it, and at the same time have my power cut to a minimum. I finally consented to send Arthur a proposed vote for the Board of Directors. If they pass that vote at the January meeting, I will withdraw the resignation. If they do not, I shall send it to the newspapers. Meantime, I will continue acting as though I were editor. I shall prepare here The Crow, editorials, possibly an article and shall send on some poetry.

As for Along the Color Line, I shall collect some notes but not try to put it in final form. If and when the Board passes the vote, I will write Wilkins and re-assign him Color Line. Of course, he will not have time or inclination probably to do it for this month, so that we had better be prepared to do what we can toward it.

Please keep me au courant with the situation.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Streator.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

W. E. B. Du Bois
Editor-in-Chief
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$1.75 Foreign

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W. E. B. Du Bois, Vice President
Walter White, Secretary
Mrs. E. R. Alexander, Treasurer
Dr. Clayton Powell
James Marshall

W. E. B. Du Bois Papers (MSS)

13-43-21

January 3d, 1934.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBoid,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

On January 2d, check from the National Office for $110.67 was deposited to your account.

Mr. Streator says will you kindly see what you can do with President Archer of Morehouse College concerning the $66.00 due us?

On January 2d, income amounted to $102.02, which took care of the paper bill. To-day receipts amounted to $45.09.

We are hoping that you reached Atlanta safely and suffered no ill effects from the extreme cold.

Please accept sincere and best wishes for a very Happy New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Hazel -

[1934]

12-42-68

January 4, 1933.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Streator:

Arthur Spingarn ordered sometime ago a bound volume of THE CRISIS, I think 1932 and probably also 1933. He is willing to pay for the binding. Will you please call him up immediately and find out just what it is he wants and then have it done for him. I promised it sometime ago.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

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James Marshall

January 4, 1934

13-275

Dr. W. E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

A group of your friends in Brooklyn and New York are sending a letter to the Board stating frankly yet diplomatically, that your services cannot be spared by the National Association, and further that they are going to interest themselves in raising funds for THE CRISIS. I will consult with the group again tonight in an effort to make the thing as politic as possible. Meanwhile I am going ahead with the work on the February CRISIS.

You have received galley proof and some of the material. Note particularly the article on segregation which does not rate as your composition. Advise what to do with it. I am enclosing clipping from the Amsterdam News. The Harlem Hospital situation has broken out again in the New York Negro papers. It seems to me that this comes at a most fortunate time for us. It at least puts White in a position not to be able to make any more enemies than is necessary. I am convinced, however, that this fight should not stop until Walter White is eliminated entirely from the work of the National Association.

I am likewise enclosing two nominations for the Spingarn award. I am taking the liberty to comment on Emory's letter: Here again we have a move on the part of the too white people to make a new President at Fisk University. I don't think that you subscribed to all of my theories about the Rosenwald people and their determination to dictate to Negroes, but I am convinced more than ever that the renewed effort to merge the Urban League and the N.A.A.C.P. is indicative of the intentions of this group to dominate more completely Negro thought and action.

Very best wishes.

Sincerely,

George Streator.

Rush material.

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Dr. Clayton Powell
James Marshall

January 5th, 1934.

Dr. W.E. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

13-43

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

Enclosed herewith please find copy of weekly report.

Please excuse this short note, but I am terribly rushed. You already have my letter, I am hoping, which tells you that I have deposited your check from the Association for $110.67.

With sincere and best regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

Hazel

WEEKLY REPORT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

for week ended January 5, 1934

Balance in bank/..... .....$ 11.86

CASH RECEIPTS

January 2nd			
Subscriptions.....	$27.50		
Agents.....	37.06		
Advertisers.....	23.06		
Magazine Cash Sales.....	.15		
Book Sales.....	6.25		
Contribution.....	8.00		
		$ 102.02	
January 3rd			
Subscriptions.....	13.00		
Agents.....	23.50		
Magazine Cash Sales,..... ..	.59		
Book Sales.....	3.00		
N.A.A.C.P. Memberships.....	2.00		
Advertisers.....	3.00		
		45.09	
January 4th			
Subscriptions.....	26.00		
Agents.....;.....	10.90		
Advertisers.....	2.00		
Book Sales.....	4.00		
Magazine Cash Sales.....	.65		
		43.55	
January 5th			
Subscriptions.....	20.32		
Agents.....	12.69		
Advertisers.....	12.00		
		45.01	
			235.67
			$ 247.53

CASH DISBURSEMENTS

January 2nd		
West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co.....$	100.61	
Salaries (Dec. 15th).....	75.00	
New York Telephone Company.....	14.95	
New York Edison.....	3.82	
Prentiss Taylor	5.50	
		199.88
		47.65

13-43

[1934]

12-42-54

January 5, 1933.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Streator:

Enclosed is an article by Mary Van Kleeck of the Russell Sage Foundation on Hitlerism. This should go in the next number of THE CRISIS, provided as ever that I am editing it.

Please note that I have paid Miss Burton the $25.00 wages due for December. There will, of course, be no further payment on this account in 1934, and whenever you can spare the money, draw the check to her and send it to me and I will have her endorse it over to me.

I sent you yesterday editorials and I shall send you today a few Color Line notes and an article or so.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosures

P.S. I had six or seven volumes of The Journal of Negro History in my library. On looking over my books here, I find only one volume, Volume 5. Do you know anything about their whereabouts. Will you look on Miss Boardman's desk and send me all of the books there and see if these volumes are among them.

[1934]

12-42-55

January 6, 1933.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Streator:

I have received a letter from Doctor J.E. Shepard in which he says:

"We are trying to so arrange our affairs that we can pay off all our financial obligations during January. The indications are that we will. You may rest assured that among the first bills paid will be that of THE CRISIS. I know you need the money and I am very anxious to help. I do not desire to see THE CRISIS suspend publication."

I am enclosing certain matters for the Spingarn Medal Committee. Put them in the hands of Doctor Hope before the meeting if possible.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosures

[1934]

12-42-56

January 6, 1933.

Memorandum to Mr. Streator
From Dr. Du Bois

Enclosed is a very important article on Liberia which should go in this month or next. I have cut it down as much as I possibly could.

Enclosure 1.

[H. Branch]

W. E. B. Du Bois
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Walter White, Secretary
Mrs. E. R. Alexander, Treasurer
Dr. Clayton Powell
James Marshall

13-43-22

January 8th, 1934.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

In reply to your letter received this morning, I am sending you by to-day's mail five copies of the November issue of THE CRISIS.

Please find your bank vouchers enclosed herewith.

There is an unusual amount of activity on our floor to-day. Chairs are arriving in great numbers to accommodate the attendants at the meeting, and people are passing in and out of the executive offices. I am sure you know where, and in whom my interest is centered.

We are all well and send return regards to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Hazel

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January 8th, 1934.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

13-27-29

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

The Chairman of the Board, Mr. Joel Spingarn, instructs me to inform you that the Board of THE CRISIS Publishing Company, Inc., for the year 1934, is as follows:

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Dr. Louis T. Wright
Mrs. Lillian Alexander
Mr. Arthur Spingarn
Mr. Walter White
Mr. Roy Wilkins

Very sincerely yours,

George Streator
Business Manager.

GS/HB.

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James Marshall

January 9th, 1934.

13-37-77

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

My second telegram asked you not to make any assignment of work to Wilkins until you got my letter. Here is the reason. There are several members of the Board who anticipate, they say, that you will immediately attempt to put Wilkins "in his place". This would not only give cause for more friction but at the present time, would eliminate some of these new supporters who came over at the last minute. I would suggest rather that you leave the amount of work that Wilkins is to do for me and Wilkins to work out together with Joel and Arthur Spingarn in a sort of informal board meeting. I will make it quite plain that as Editor-in-Chief you have the right and expect the privilege of accepting or vetoing any contributions made.

As an alternative to this, I suggest that you write Wilkins asking him to let you know what work he is willing to accept. So far as I know, Wilkins was left entirely out of the revised set up, but of that I am not sure. All I know is that Arthur Spingarn said to me afterwards "in strictest confidence" that "everything was done all right because he had received a letter from you explaining your position". I emphasize again that the thing not to do at this time is to send a memorandum of instructions to Wilkins. This would only strike another match, and I am a little weary of fire for the present.

Everybody fell over his feet trying to be decent. This was particularly true of Walter last night. However, it was very clearly demonstrated by the attitude of Miss Ovington, Wilkins and to a slight degree Joel Spingarn, they were swallowing a bitter pill. My political conscience tells me that we should not rub it in.

The February issue will be one of the most interesting issues of THE CRISIS, I hope. I received the material: Postscript and Debit and Credit. I did not receive Crow, nor have I done very much with Color Line, awaiting your material. I should like to have THE CRISIS go to press next Monday, which will be the 15th. As soon as we are able to get the money, we will send you a check covering Miss Burton's salary.

You will probably receive from John Brown a copy of the memorandum which all the Board members got. Clarence Darrow telegraphed Brown that he was very interested in you and would do everything possible to forestall any move to take you from the Association and its work. Of course you are not supposed to know anything about that particular memorandum to the Board; neither am I, for that matter.

Our next move is to raise money in a big way. Have you thought any more of

13-37-78

the conference with several people in Richmond and North Carolina?

Very truly yours,

Streator.

GS/HFB.

PS— I hope you like the "makeup" of The Crisis for ~~January~~ February.

LL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE 1201-S

[redacted]

BY THE SENDER OF THIS MESSAGE. PLEASE GIVE IT TO THE MESSENGER OR TELEPHONE IT TO

[redacted]

2477-D-

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NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
DC = Deferred Cable
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Received at Atlanta, Georgia ALWAYS OPEN

1934 JAN 9 PM 1 06

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

NA543 31 DL=NEWYORK NY 9 152P

DR W E B DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

CAN YOU ARRANGE FOR SPACE FIVE HUNDRED TO THOUSAND WORDS IN FEBRUARY CRISIS FOR STATEMENT ON EDITORIAL ON SEGREGATION JANUARY ISSUE STOP ADVISE DATE WHEN COPY MUST BE IN YOUR HANDS=

WALTER WHITE.

89-03-E1

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS SOLVE THE PERPLEXING QUESTION OF WHAT TO GIVE

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE 1201-S

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WESTERN UNION (59)

AM 7 34

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT — NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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13-27-1

Received at Atlanta, Georgia ALWAYS OPEN

1934 JAN 10 PM 5 00

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

NA829 29 NL=NEWYORK NY 10

DR W E B DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

AM HOLDING WALTER WHITES ARTICLE ON SEGREGATION WHICH HE SAYS HAS BEEN SENT YOU IN DUPLICATE STOP PLEASE INFORM ME AT ONCE WHAT ACTION TO TAKE ABOUT PRINTING IT=

STREATOR.

Send collect Hold Whites article for March Number

WESTERN UNION MESSENGERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF NOTES AND PACKAGES

[1934] (2)

January 10, 1933.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

12-40-62

My dear Mr. Streator:

I have your letter and telegrams. I shall do nothing at all with regard to Wilkins. You may deal with him entirely. On the other hand, I am going to run THE CRISIS as I always have through your initiative and assistance. Wilkins may assist you if you want him and if not, let him alone. I do not propose to have the Spingarns brought in to run THE CRISIS. It is of course quite all right for you to consult them or anybody else, but they are not going to dictate its policy. You must remember that the real inner difficulty, so far as the Spingarns are concerned, is that they do not believe in my economic philosophy. They are capitalists. In addition to that, there is difference of opinion over segregation. Notwithstanding this, THE CRISIS, so long as I conduct it, is going to be Socialist and Left Wing Socialist, and I am going to work out a philosophy on segregation that is going to take into account the realities of the situation in the South.

On the Title Page of THE CRISIS for February, I want simply two names to appear—W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor; George Streator, Business Manager. When I find out how, when and if Wilkins is going to co-operate, I will see where his name will come.

You will notice that they could not play quite straight. You were not put on THE CRISIS Board and Wilkins was. Of course it doesn't make any difference. THE CRISIS Board seldom meets and so far as I am concerned, it need never meet. At any rate, Wilkins' name does not go on the editorial page until I say so.

Use full freedom in the make-up. Walter has sent me the enclosed telegram. I am answering him and saying that the February CRISIS is full and that he or anybody else can say whatever they please on the subject of segregation. I am enclosing Crow and have already sent you the few notes that I have on Color Line. If there is anything else, let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosures

January 10, 1933.

Mr. Walter White,
C/O N. A. A. C. P.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

13-30-69

My dear Mr. White:

In answer to your telegram, I beg to say that the February CRISIS is full but that I am going to continue the discussion of segregation throughout the year and would be very glad to welcome from you or anyone else a contribution to the March CRISIS on the subject of segregation. Such contributions should be limited to one page.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

13-40-28

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69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548
Official Organ: The Crisis

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DAISY E. LAMPKIN REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

AIR MAIL

January 10, 1934

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

This is the statement regarding which I telegraphed you yesterday. I have given a copy to Mr. Streator and I hope it may be used in the February Crisis.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rockefeller Hall
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

WW/RR

How do your Senators and Congressmen stand on federal legislation against lynching?
ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 215 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

[1934]

13-27-3

POSTAL SERVICE.....Night Message

Charge to Atlanta University

January 11, 1933

Mr. George Streator
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Have wired White again refusing to publish his article in

February.

Du Bois

[1934]

POSTAL SERVICE

13-27-2

(COLLECT) January 11, 1933

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Hold White's article for March number.

W.E.B. Du Bois.

[1934]

January 11, 1933.

12-42-41

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Streator:

I am answering your telegram today and telling you to hold White's article until the March number. I have written him to this effect.

Send me a list of the articles which you are proposing for the February number. I do not remember all of them but hold my segregation article which is already in print until later. Put in as an editorial my general article on segregation, announcing a series of examinations of the subject. Miss Van Kleeck's article should go in and also my article on Liberia, although this last might be held in case there is something you think more important. At any rate, send me a list of the articles, marking them in order of your preference.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

January 11, 1937.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

13-27-4

My dear Mr. Streator:

I am writing again about my volumes on The Journal of Negro History. You sent me, I believe, six boxes of books and all six arrived, but not a single copy of my bound volumes of the Journal were included. Please look about the office and see what has become of them.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

1934

January 11, 1934

Mr. Walter White,
C/O N. A. A. C. P.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

13-30-70

My dear Mr. White:

I have your article on segregation. I will not publish it. You may in the March number of THE CRISIS express your idea of the attitude of the N. A. A. C. P. on segregation but you have no more right than I have to speak for the Association, and your statement that the Association has never budged on segregation is false. If and when the Association makes an official pronouncement as to its position on segregation, a thing which it has never yet done, THE CRISIS will, of course, print it and give it the utmost prominence. But you are not the Board of Directors and you have no business to speak for them.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

W. E. B. Du Bois
Editor-in-Chief
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James Marshall

January 11th, 1934.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

13-37-79

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

My telegram stated that I am in favor of holding out the editorial on Harlem Hospital. In the first place, your editorial aligns against us very definitely, every Negro physician and dentist in Harlem who is a graduate of a Negro institution, and all the friends that they can pull in on the thing. I agree that what you said was right, but at this time the less defense put up for the Harlem Hospital situation, the better.

In the second place I don't think that Louis Wright wants THE CRISIS to say anything more about it.

In the third place anything you say now is being used against you and THE CRISIS by the gang in power. Our battle is to make and to hold as many friends as possible in order to get the slightest measure of justice.

11.

I went to see Arthur Spingarn this morning and I confess that I am not certain at all about this situation or where the lightning will strike next. He pretens to be disgusted with the letter which he received from John Brown, et al., and said that Board members were all in the park about the thing, and had referred the matter to Walter for more light. His inference was that the memorandum did no good. I doubt this seriously. The memorandum itself was no masterpiece, but it at least showed that some people were thinking even though those people were decidedly weakened in this case by -

1 - John Brown as a relative
2 - Few of the people who protested have contributed any money to the Association in recent years

Now understand me very clearly on this thing. I do not intend giving up the fight nor do I intend to compromise any principles with the other side, but as a matter of doubt in which nothing is lost by yielding this point, let the article from White be used, revise your own editorial if you want to, to include such matters as you believe White to be in error about.

I suggest the matter of the Association's traditions stands as a point worthy of note; and suggest further that you make an effort to find out how much

23-33-31

truth there is in the statement he made about Roosevelt, the camp at West Virginia, and the seventy Negro families.

Arthur Spingarn wants to know when you are coming to New York. 20, 21, 22? He was of the opinion that the Board should be called together for that time and a clear discussion of the duties of these two managing editors . Meantime, I add, send Wilkins no memorandum. I wish it were possible to see you to talk this thing over. Letters are so unsatisfactory.

Very truly yours,

*Geo. Streator

GS/HFB.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1220-S

XU

THE SENDER OF THIS MESSAGE authorizes us to say that a TELEGRAPHIC reply is desired via WESTERN UNION

3938

WESTERN UNION

(44)

NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

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NM	Night Message
NL	Night Letter
LC	Deferred Cable
NLT	Cable Night Letter
	Ship Radiogram

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1934 JAN 11 AM 11 47

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER
	15

W E B DUBOIS=

ROCKEFELLER HALL ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

JANUARY EDITORIAL BEING USED IN WASHINGTON TO HOLD UP ADMISSION OF TWENTY NEGRO FAMILIES TO ARTHURDALE WESTVIRGINIA HOMESTEAD SUBSISTENCE COLONY STOP PROTEST TO MRS ROOSEVELT AGAINST BARRING NEGROES CAUSED REVISION ORIGINAL SEGREGATION POLICY AND EDITORIAL IS NOW BEING USED AS BASIS FOR ARGUMENT NEGROES SHOULD BE BARRED STOP IT WILL BE HIGHLY DESIRABLE STATEMENT APPEAR FEBRUARY ISSUE AS MARCH ISSUE MIGHT BE SO LATE AS TO PERMIT FORMULATION FIXED POLICY STOP AM ATTENDING CONFERENCE WITH MRS ROOSEVELT FRIDAY AT WHITE HOUSE AND WANT TO BE ABLE REFER TO ARTICLE STATING ASSOCIATIONS HISTORIC POSITION AGAINST SEGREGATION STOP WIRE IF POSSIBLE PUBLISH IN FEBRUARY NUMBER=

WALTER WHITE.

13-46-27

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

POSTAL SERVICE..... ... .Night Letter
Charge to Atlanta University

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue, New York.

January 12, 1934

13-37-81

Omit editorial on Harlem Hospital If White wishes to make a short statement of his own opinion on segregation publish it or publish any protests which have been received concerning my stand But do not publish the article which White has written

W.E.B. Du Bois

W. E. B. Du Bois
Editor-in-Chief
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Dr. Clayton Powell
James Marshall

January 12th, 1934.

Dr. W.E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

13-40-30

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

Received your letter with reference to Walter's article, the telegrams, and future policy of THE CRISIS.

Let me say again at this point, I urge you sincerely to withdraw the editorial on Harlem Hospital for I am certain you are throwing yourself into a struggle where neither side will appreciate what is being done. March will be as excellent a time as any to declare the hospital situation. At the present time the line-up is something like this:

Louis Wright wants nothing else said about it and in the course of a conversation with me he made that point quite clear. Those opposing Wright include a large element more friendly to THE CRISIS than to the Association. We must have friends somewhere in Harlem. So far the papers have fought the Secretary and not the Editor of THE CRISIS. I wonder if I make myself clear. You lose absolutely nothing in prestige by passing this thing up at this time.

Spingarn and Walter urged Louis to have the report on the Harlem Hospital summarized for the March and April issues of THE CRISIS, which he agreed to do. I believe that THE CRISIS could avoid getting in as a goat in this fight by simply publishing that summary.

PART 11.

With reference to drawing the Spingarns in on the running of THE CRISIS, I quite heartily agree that they cannot be trusted. I sounded out Arthur about my being left off the board and I could see that the omission was not without reason. There is no doubt that the Spingarns are going to strike back at THE CRISIS at the expiration of this six months temporary budget. We have got to raise money to get along without their subsidy from then on. I have every reason to believe that they expect to reopen the fight with intent of eliminating you and any traces of your influence. If I were you, I would insist on a copy, as soon as possible, of the resolution that was adopted in the meeting last Monday. I have a notion that something tricky was put in it.

Watch the proof sheets for an article that I wrote on student radicalism. I am sure of my facts. Please let me know if you expect to be in New York at the end of this month. As I said yesterday, Arthur inquired the exact date saying that you told him you would be up.

13-40-31

Don't worry about Wilkins and White. So far as I am concerned, they are through.

Very truly yours,

George Strauss

GS/HFB.

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13-40-32

January 12th, 1934.

Dr. W.E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

The proposition has been made to me by the Spingarns and by Walter, and doubtless at their suggestion, that if I can plan a trip in the interest of THE CRISIS, that money towards my expenses be contributed by the various branches. In return for this, I would be asked to make talks at the branches in the different towns. I am strongly in favor of this from the point of view of financial assistance, and becoming acquainted with branch officers throughout the country. Since we are tied up as we are, we need the contacts.*

Very truly yours,

George S. Streator

GS/HFB.

* I, of course, would not be W.W.'s mouthpiece.

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January 15th, 1934.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

13-40-34

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your registered letter to me which enclosed check for $250 to be deposited to your account. Such deposit is being made to-day, the 15th.

May I say that the outcome of the meeting last week, with the acceptance of your resolutions, has given us new hope and encouragement, and made us happy? But it could not have been otherwise. Doctor DuBois, Editor of THE CRISIS, and international authority on world affairs, was the gentleman of the hour at that meeting by way of discussion. There isn't any more to be said.

Mr. Streator stood up well under the stress and strain of friction and fights, not of his making. He certainly deserves a great big break from now on, if I may say so.

We are all well and busy and send our best regards to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Walter

13+37-82

January 15, 1934

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Streator:

I think your article on Negro college radicalism is excellent. I am glad you wrote it. I sent you yesterday what stuff I could find to piece out Postscript, although as I said, I did not understand exactly why it needed piecing.

I think the trip that has been suggested would be a very splendid thing. I hope you will take it. THE CRISIS has got to be represented in the field. Enclosed are the checks.

During all these years, I have had but one way of answering critics, conspiracies and attacks, and that is to get done work of such caliber that they would be disarmed. Hitherto, I have been successful. How long I can keep it up is of course a problem, but just as soon as we can get breathing space from this damned fighting, we have got to plan a magazine which will simply knock the critics cold. This must be our chief thought and hereafter, I am going to try and keep you stocked up with enough material from my end so that you will not have to make last-minute and telegraphic calls.

I have not planned exactly on the time of coming, but I presume it will be late this month or early in February. I will let you know definitely just as soon as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosures

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January 15th, 1934.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

13-40-33

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

I received your telegram and letter authorizing withdrawal of article on Harlem Hospital and the article on N.A.A.C.P. and Segregation. Postscript now contains only two items. First, a "Free Forum" which I think is very good, and second, "Segregation" which is also good. My wire to you stated that we were 4½ manuscript pages short for Postscript. The magazine is ready except for this item. I am sending some clippings which might call for comment at some time, -also, the layout for February CRISIS. The page proof ought to come through Wednesday and THE CRISIS for February ought to be in the mails not later than Saturday of this week.

There has been a hot exchange of letters between some of the signers of that statement to the board and Walter White. The Spingarns are very hot about the whole thing. Arthur called it "silly". John Brown told me that he has had a number of interesting and favorable comments from board members.

A committee to raise funds for THE CRISIS is being set up. More about that later.

Please get up the Index. Negro History Volume by FREIGHT.

Sincerely yours,

George Streator

GS/HFB.

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WILLIAM PICKENS FIELD SECRETARY
DAISY E. LAMPKIN REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

January 15, 1934

21-3-126

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am frankly puzzled at your telegram refusing to permit a statement on your editorial on Segregation to be published in the February Crisis and at your assertion that my statement is untrue and unfair. I would be grateful to you if you would let me know specifically in what way it is untrue and unfair. In your letter of January 11 you state that I have no more right than you to speak for the Association, which is entirely correct; but if you will refer to my statement you will note that I attempted to make it very clear that it was my personal opinion that the Association's traditional policy of opposition to arbitrary segregation should be maintained.

Here is the position in which we are: We have been asked by a great many individuals, organizations and newspapers to make a statement on your editorial. This I and my associates have declined to do, for a number of reasons. So far as I am concerned personally - and this attitude I know has actuated the other executives - I did not want to be making statements to be published anywhere else except in The Crisis which would appear to be critical of or to express disagreement with the position which you take in the editorial in question.

We know that you did not intend to have the editorial used in the manner in which it has been used at Washington. But here is what has been done: Announcement was made at the beginning of the establishment of the Homestead Subsistence colony at Arthurdale, West Virginia, in which Mrs. Roosevelt is deeply interested, that only native-born white Americans would be admitted. Our Charleston Branch and the National Office protested against this ruling. We sent a telegram to Mrs. Roosevelt who immediately sent it to the Homestead Subsistence Bureau and asked for reconsideration. As a result, plans were made to admit twenty Negro families. We are informed that just as this was about to be done the editorial was published and that it has been used to hold up admission

How do your Senators and Congressmen stand on federal legislation against lynching?
ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 215 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

of these Negro families.

Also, I have been invited, as have all the other executives, to attend a conference in Philadelphia on segregation and what should be the attitude of Negroes and their friends towards this problem. This conference is to be held either late this month or early in February. Frankly, I did not want to go there and appear to be critical of your position without first having let you know what my honest opinion was on this subject. Remembering how vigorously, and rightly, you have objected in the past to attempts to deny you and others freedom of speech, I felt that the only proper course and one with which you would agree would be to make a first statement of opinion with your full knowledge and consent and in The Crisis, the official organ of the Association. You can imagine, therefore, my surprise that you "will not allow your statement to be published in the February Crisis" and the further charge that "it is untrue and unfair".

21-3-127

At the conference that is being arranged with Mrs. Roosevelt on the Homestead Subsistence projects what, then, shall my position be? I do not either individually or as Secretary of the Association wish to be in the position of appearing to criticise you. I also firmly believe that whatever the Negro may choose to do voluntarily he should oppose with all the energy at his command any arbitrary or enforced segregation from without, especially when it involves projects financed by the federal government or by any other governmental agency which Negroes help to support.

Finally, while it may appear that the Association has not made specific pronouncements on segregation nevertheless, our position has been one of opposition to segregation.

As I do not wish to make any statements prior to its publication in The Crisis and since you decline to permit it to appear in the February issue, I wish you would tell me frankly what specifically in your opinion is unfair and untrue in my statement so that I may make whatever revisions are necessary.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rockefeller Hall
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

WW/RR

9 WEST SEVENTY-THIRD STREET

New York, January 16, 1934.

Personal

My dear Du Bois:

Walter White has sent me copies of your letters and telegram in regard to his article on segregation. The second paragraph of the article was written by me, and it is ironical that the only part of his article to which you object seems to be the passage which I suggested his adding in order to make clear that both he and you were expressing personal opinions, and not speaking officially for the Association.

13-51-76

He sent me the original article, and asked for my criticism. I told him that he could say what he liked so long as he made clear that it was a personal expression, and I suggested a paragraph which I think he incorporated verbatim. I also sent him a memorandum on the subject, in which I said among other things that the Association had never "defined" its attitude on segregation, but had merely authorized concrete acts. At the same time it had always opposed segregation whenever the problem was presented to it; in others words, it had never "budged in its opposition to segregation." It is a true picture of the situation to say that you wish to clarify the idea of segregation and to have the Association consider its position on the subject anew, and that White wishes the Association to continue the old vague and undefined opposition to segregation (or perhaps to make this opposition more definite by a concrete pronouncement against segregation). I think this situation should be presented to the Association and to readers of the Crisis in just this way, so that they may know what the discussion is really about. If it is too late to print White's article in the February issue of the Crisis, well and good; but I cannot see any grounds for refusing to print it, exactly as he sent it to you, in the March number. If you take issue with any statemnt in it, there is no reason why you should not do so in the same number, but you cannot take issue with the second paragraph on the mere ground that it is "unfair." I may be mistaken, but I believe it to be both fair and true. My mind is quite open on the rest of the article, and on the whole subject under discussion.

Ever yours,

J. E. Spingarn

NIGHT LETTER.....Postal Service

January 16, 1934

13-37-23

Mr. George Streator
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

The article to be postponed is Philosophy of Race Segregation Calley One The Postscript to be published is the N A A C P and Race Segregation You may cut out reference to Harlem Hospital if you wish Shall arrive in New York January Twenty One Call Board meeting for Wedasday January Twenty Four

W.E.B. Du Bois

13-37-84

January 16, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Streator:

After my letter to you yesterday, I find that on account of the examination period between the two terms, I shall have a free week. I am, therefore, coming North and expect to reach New York Sunday, the 21st. I should like to have a meeting of THE CRISIS Board Wednesday the 24th.

I am sorry about the mix-up as to the segregation articles. I am sure that I am not wrong when I assume that there is an article in print in the over-matter on "Racial Philosophy of Segregation". This was the one that I wanted held over. On the other hand, the editorial, with the one on "The N. A. A. C. P. and Segregation" all should go together and cannot logically be separated. The supplementary stuff which I sent would be weak as a major editorial, and I only sent it as a third page. On the other hand, as I said in my last telegram, the part in my editorial on "The N. A. A. C. P. and Segregation, referring to the Harlem Hospital could be cut out, which would probably make it just fit for two pages. I should, of course, be very glad to have Spingarn or Walter White give their impression in the March issue of the attitude of the N. A. A. C. P. toward segregation.

I hope that by the time I get there things will be in such shape that we can at least start some constructive work for the future. You have my sympathy.

Very sincerely yours,

[NAACP]

January 17, 1934.

21-3-22

Mr. Walter White,
C/O N. A. A. C. P.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. White:

I am glad to answer your letter of January 15. I have long recognized that the matter of segregation has got to be threshed out very carefully by the Association and in the columns of THE CRISIS, and in the February number I am formally opening the columns for a prolonged discussion of this sort, and I am re-stating from an examination of the Annual Reports of the N. A. A. C. P. some of the actions which the N.A.A.C.P. has taken in the past, and I am saying that our attitude, while clear and unmistakable on certain specific points, has never been complete and logical.

At this point you send me an article on segregation which says among another things: "It is fitting and proper that the statement of the Association's position should first appear in THE CRISIS, the official organ of the Association." This, at the very beginning, assumes by inference that your article is the official statement of the Association's position. You go on to say: "I merely wish to call attention to the fact that the N. A. A. C. P. has never officially budged in its opposition to segregation." This, as I intimated in my telegram, is untrue. We advocated and strongly advocated a segregated Negro officer's camp after we found that we were not allowed to enter the regular officer's camp during the war. And in other cases where the opposition has been strong and the need for united segregated effort apparent, we have not hesitated. Of course, this does not for a moment say that the Association wanted race separation. It did, however, in many cases accept it. Throughout your article the assumption is that the N.A.A.C.P. in the past has taken the extreme stand which you take and that your personal opinion is that the Association should not change this position. This is what I called in my telegram unfair and untrue. On the other hand, I should be very glad to have you or any other officer of the Association in future numbers of THE CRISIS do either one or both of two things:

1. Show by the record of the Association just what its stand on segregation has been.

2. Express their own personal opinion as to what it should be in the future.

For this purpose most of the enclosed article, except the parts which I am marking, are quite admissable, and I should be glad to publish it in March.

(Cont. Mr. White.)

21-3-129

Of course in my editorial and in your letter, it is manifest that we are not both speaking always of the same thing. I am using segregation in the broader sense of separate racial effort caused by outer social repulsions, whether those repulsions are a matter of law or custom or mere desire. You are using the word segregation simply as applying to compulsory separations. Evidently the matter of difference here will require thought and explanation.

I am enclosing your article marked.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

January 22d, 1924.

Mr. Joel Spingarn,
9 West 72d Street,
New York, N.Y.

13-51-77

My dear Spingarn:-

I am enclosing the first page of White's article with the matter to which I objected marked. Number one I objected to because by implication, it states that White's article is the authoritative statement of the Association's position. Number two and three are, in my opinion, untrue. However, if Mr. White wishes to publish this as it stands in the March number, I have no objection, provided number one is modified so as not to be misleading.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/HVB.

9 WEST SEVENTY-THIRD STREET

January 23, 1934

27-1-3-22

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Du Bois:

I am glad to know that you have withdrawn your objections to Walter White's article. But in your letter to him of January 17th you say that "we advocated and strongly advocated a segregated Negro Officer's Camp during the War," and the letter implies that the "we" means the Association. I assume that this was hastily written, for you know that it is untrue, and I sincerely hope that you will not publish any statement of this sort.

Ever yours,

J. E. Spingarn

for annual report

W. E. B. Du Bois
Editor-in-Chief
Published Monthly by
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THE CRISIS

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Telephone: ALGONQUIN 4-3024

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James Marshall

January 31st, 1934.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

13-43

Have you the address of baby Thomas Adolphus Clark, III., whose picture appears on page 48 of the February issue of THE CRISIS? I'm sorry to bother you about this but not finding the address here, I thought that either you or Miss Burton might have it among your files there. The mother is anxious for the return of the picture, and unfortunately, she did not supply her address in Philadelphia.

I trust that you had a pleasant trip back, and that you are not experiencing any of the zero weather we are having here in New York.

I am planning to write you in a day or two.

With sincere and best regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

Hazel.

Mrs. Thomas Clarke, Jr.
1237 N. 58th St.
W. Allis, Pa.

OK

[N.A.A.C.P.] [Hazel Branch]

78 West 43 Street
Bayonne, N. J.
January 31/37.

13-43-23

13-43-24

Correspondence.

13-43-25

that I might be going mad.

Today, on talking with me Mr. Sleator accused me of opposing him. This is positively ridiculous. The only reason I can see for this, is that he has resented my asking if he had your approval of his many seeming drastic acts. He appears to read in discord.

I believe that you will take my word that my attitude is as it has always been.

Since the last Board meeting Mr. Sleator has been a changed man, obviously possessed with one idea; that he is the Managing Editor, as he has informed me in more than one occasion and as big as anyone.

It was my desire to confer with you personally, before the crisis, which is near at hand. However it was plainly implied, and Mr. Sleator has so plainly implied, that the work would be better served by my leaving at this time, I shall be glad to tender my resignation immediately.

I am enclosing a memorandum which will stand for the present letter. My request that you return this to me as it is my only copy and I have been too pressed for time to make another. Your reply to my home address will be very much appreciated.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548
Official Organ: The Crisis

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January 31, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am attaching a memorandum of suggested feature articles for the Crisis, and would appreciate having your views on the material outlined. Some of the articles, of course, will present a few difficulties in gathering, but most of them can be secured if request is made of the proper people far enough in advance.

As I say at the beginning of the memorandum, all of the features contemplate the inclusion of illustrations which will increase the engraving bill. This, so far as I can see, is the only read obstacle to the carrying of many of the features.

Very sincerely yours,

Roy Wilkins

Assistant Secretary.

RW/ID

13-51-43

How do your Senators and Congressmen stand on federal legislation against lynching?
ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 215 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

[Enclosure]

January 30, 1934

Memorandum for Dr. DuBois
From Mr. Wilkins

In re

ARTICLES AND FEATURES FOR THE CRISIS

For 1934 and 1935

13-51-44

(Note: Most of these suggestions necessitate an increase in the budget allowance for engraving, but that increase can be cut a little by reducing the present engraving allocation to "Along the Color Line", since that department will remain readable because of its short paragraphs and different topics. On the other hand, an article like the one on Liberia in the February Crisis is made formidable because it is unrelieved by illustration -- even of the author.)

1. A regular column of short news items from the N.A.A.C.P. branches with names. This column should be a department to itself, with only the significant and outstanding N.A.A.C.P. activities included in "Along the Color Line." It will be found that there is nothing like news from the branches to stimulate circulation in and by the branches.

(A)

2. SYMPOSIUM ON LIBERIA

The statement of the President of Liberia has been carried. I suggest that Harvey Firestone, jr. be invited to write on "Liberia: What We Are Trying To Do There", or some such topic. I suggest further articles on the general topic "What I Found in Liberia" by William N. Jones, of the Afro-American, Lester Walton, Charles Mitchell and George S. Schuyler. The average American, white or black, knows practically nothing of Liberia. I believe Negroes are eager to know something about the black republic -- information about the country itself, its people, its mode of life, its government, its internal politics, its commerce, ~~its place in the commerce,~~ its place in the scheme of nations.

(B)

3. SEGREGATION

This topic has already been announced for discussion, but in addition to the letters which will come in I suggest an attempt be made to secure some prominent people to contribute short articles. There is, for instance, a recently organized group of Negroes in Chicago working for the establishment of "the 49th state" -- for colored citizens.

4. PEOPLE OF THE MONTH

(C)

Two pictures on a half page or four pictures on a full page each month of persons engaged in significant if not timely activity.

5. A FULL PAGE CARTOON EACH MONTH

6. INTERESTING PEOPLE

A part page sketch each month, with photograph, of people who are engaged in odd or little known occupations, or who have striking philosophies, or who lead or have led colorful lives. These sketches can include such persons as a Negro window dresser in Nashville; the colored manufacturer of shoe polish in Harlem; the chief of the Grand Central or Pennsylvania station red caps; the colored woman in Columbia, Mo. who has won local fame and some competence with beaten biscuits; the colored man in New England who continues turning out authentic hand made early American furniture; Howard Shaw, the electrical engineer with the Pullman company; Dr. T. K. Lawless, faculty member Northwestern university medical school; Four Harmony Kings, now in their eighth year in England; Prof. Julian, lately added to faculty at DePauw university; Negro feature editor on Newark Evening News; Negro printer in composing room of Atlanta Constitution; Peabody, N. C. coast guard crew; and many others.

(D)

7. LEADERS OF THE CHURCH

Occasional articles, with photos, of bishops and leading clerics of various denominations.

13-51-45

8. FEATURE ARTICLES

a. Harlem Hospital

b. Negro Cogs in New Deal Machinery
Hunt, Hastie, Byrd, Weaver, Jones, Davis

c. Elder Micheaux and his congregation

d. Abyssinia (Dr. Reuben Young -- in 2 articles)

e. Reflecting News of Negro America
Sketches of 12 leading weeklies and their editors.

f. A. A. Alexander, Civil Engineer

g. Writers of the Songs You Sing
Ellington, Pinkard, Waller, Johnson, Razaf, etc.

h. Frederick Massiah, Construction Engineer.

i. Cartoonists --
Campbell, Bearden, Alston and others.

j. Murders of Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R.R. Negro Firemen

k. Paul Williams, Architect

l. Men Who Help Make the Laws
DePriest and State Legislators

m. Piney Woods School in Mississippi

n. Harnessing Old Man River
Story of Levee Building

o. They Load the Ships That Said the Seven Seas
Story of Negro Longshoremen in Norfolk, Baltimore and New Orleans

p. Ninth and Tenth Cavalry

q. 24th and 25th Infantry

r. Negroes in the Navy

s. Ethel Waters

t. Negro Oil Wealth in the Kilgore, Tex. Area (Atkins or Wesley on Houston Informer)

u. Negroes in the Movies ... Muse, etc. etc.

v. Kansas Wheat King

w. Series on Negro Schools?

13-51-46

W. E. B. Du Bois
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13-43-22

February 1st, 1934.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

Mr. Gremier Turner, the electrician telephoned this morning and wishes me to inform you that the electrical button which you requested him to get for you is not only very expensive but not suited to your particular use. Instead, he has some other material, less expensive, and which will serve your purpose just as well. Mr. Turner wants to know if you care to have him come down to the office and do the job, or shall he just send down the material.

In case you care to write Mr. Turner direct, his address is, 2309 - Seventh Avenue. Or, I shall be glad to telephone any information you give me.

The cold wave has left us and instead, we are having a snow storm to-day. It appears to be harmless.

Sincere and best regards to Dr. DuBois.

Very truly yours,

Hazel -

N.B. Mr. Turner has just handed me your check for $50.00 which is being deposited to your account to-day.

13-43-26

February 1, 1934.

Mrs. Hazel Branch,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Hazel:

Will you kindly deposit the enclosed check for ($273.33) Two Hundred Seventy-Three Dollars and Thirty-Three Cents, and also my N. A. A. C. P. check, which Mr. Turner will hand you, for $50.00.

I hope you are all well. I enjoyed my visit very much. When you have deposited the enclosed check, call up Mrs. Du Bois and tell her it has been deposited.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

February 1, 1934.

13-37-91

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Streator:

Enclosed are the two articles which you wanted. I think they will be all right for publication. I had a very illuminating and satisfying talk with Harris. I am sure we can put our plan over. First, I am going to get in touch in a general way with all the exceptional young people whom we canvassed for the Amenia Conference. What we want is thorough education, a modern economic outlook, and character. That is, honesty and the willingness to sacrifice. With fifty or one hundred people of that sort, we can go to work.

Then, I'm going to get in personal touch with the Branches. Harry Davis is sore at White. I think we can swing Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati and Des Moines, all of which points I shall visit in the spring. Also, I shall get in touch with Washington and Philadelphia. Richmond is all right. I know Mrs. Walker and she knows the situation absolutely. I visited Jordon of the Southern Life and was shown through the building and introduced to all the clerks.

I had an excellent and stimulating visit in New York. My best regards to you and Mrs. Streator. I shall write again in a day or two.

By the way, I am invited to Texas for Negro History Week February 11. It is possible that I may go.

Please keep an accurate account of everything Wilkins does to help with THE CRISIS. I think it would be a good plan not to urge him to work, but simply make suggestions from time to time.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosures

13-37-87

February 1, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Streator:

I have acknowledged the enclosed letter. You might write him.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

Thursday [February 1, 1934]

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have had so many things to work on that I have not had chance to get this personal letter to you. I shall take things up by topics.

I. Joel Spingarn has submitted an article on Segregation which is fully 2000 words long. He asked for 1400, then 1800, and now its 2000. I shall undertake to have him make cuts in the copy rather than in the proof sheets. Walter withdrew his article, and I suppose plans to come up with another. Joel confines his argument to inaccuracies (his words) in your February editorial. He dwells at length on the unofficial position in which he worked on the segregation camp. You can hold your editorial comment until the last draft of this article is in my hands, after which I will rush it to you if you wish to meet the arguments in the March issue. I have nothing from Walter.

13-37-85

II. Williams Press cut the bill 10 per cent. That will enable us to get 32 pages printed for about 325.00, a bit under the estimate.

III. I have sent up:

An article on the League of Nations by Sidney Strong, who was there two years. He is Anna Louise Strong's father. You know him, doubtless. White, about 70, Haynes Holmes church, Oberlin man. He will get for us an article on Russia and racial minorities by his daughter, with some pictures. 2 CRISIS pages.

Washington student conference. 2 CRISIS pages.

Negro in Greek mythology. 2 CRISIS pages

NAACP campaign 1 CRISIS page

BLACK MESTIZO 2 CRISIS pages in type.

Holding 3 pages for Segregation letters. Have one short letter from a white man in Cleveland named Pierce. You recall him? I saw you in his company once.

Helen Boardman expects to give us one page of Crawford case.

Holding 2 pages for Louie Wright and Harlem hospital.

4 pages holding for Color Line.

Holding space for CROW and 2 pages POSTSCRIPT. Layout as in February.

If you have anything SPECIAL, write me at once.

IV. And this is a disagreeable item. Mrs. Branch seemingly has set out to run this office, or run me out. She has carried the thing of objecting entirely too far, but I have done nothing but try to pacify the situation.

Here in short is the crux of the matter. I tried to talk over with the whole group at lunch some plans for making Mrs. Branch available for stenographic work. I have been trying to carry a part of that myself, and I cannot. There is great need for much more stenographic work than is done. I instituted a new arrangement on the handling of the mail, although I am leaving her your mail, and such personal details as she says you instructed her to surrender to nobody.

The change, trivial in itself and not at all disquieting to Mrs Powell and the others, has provoked several outbursts - outside of my hearing - in which she has damned me going and coming as being "disrespectful to her long years of service" and the like. She has - to me - accused every other soul who ever worked here of moral turpitude and dishonesty in anneffort to build up a case for her and her

13-37-86

alone as the one person in the office who can be trusted to do anything. That is impossible. All the people couldn't have been wrong to the extent that she charges them , and certainly I ought to be the judge of whether I should let Ruth open the office mail.

This office mail business is something that 2 months ago Mrs Branch gradually began to neglect, on the grounds - to the office in my earshot - that she worked herself to death for all the other upstart business managers, and she is not going to do it for me, etc. To me, of course, a lot of unneccessary flattery, and everything is always right. But behind my back, the demoralization was so complete yesterday that even Mrs Powell suggested that that I take some steps to keep Mrs Branch too busy to worry the others.

So I talked very, very calmly and cautiously. A task that I seldom set for myself. I tried to reason the whole thing out that what I want is more of her time free to help me get some of the letters and larger pieces of detail done. Her attitude was hostile. She told me that whatever I did, you would undo. To the rest, she overworks that sort of thing: always that in the last analysis she has influence. So I told her finally that I had no objection whatever to her taking anything over my head to you, but I did object to her keeping the rest of the office keyed up to a point where they didn't know whether to take my orders or nobody's.

One of two things is wrong. Either Mrs Branch is suffering from some sort of persecution psychosis, which is probable at her period in life - or else she is playing politics with the other side of the wall, and I have a queer presumption that several things in the crucial period of a few weeks ago were going out of this office.

I understand that he told the force that she was going to write you for a showdown. I hope that you will suggest that she take a long rest of two or three months. I will pay her $40.00 a month while she is away, at last for two months. As it is, I have too much planned for this short month to be worried with her temper tantrums. I have hardly had time to indulge in my own.

My extremely difficult position, however, is that of being the youngest person (in point of service) in the office. I can see many things that must be revamped to get a grip on the public - I am speaking of promotion - but I am hog-tied with Mrs Branches loudmouthed arguments as to why nothing can be changed. To let her tell it, evrything in this office, including the position of the furniture was set down in some personal conversation you had with her. Oh well. Don't let it worry you. But I thought it necessary to tell you this much if she intends writing you. Take the matter calmly, even though she told me that "THE CRISIS has always suffered from selfishness and personal ambition". Only she as the rock of Gibraltar has stood. Well, that is a little uncomfortable. Walter and the Spingarns are trouble enough.

However, if Mrs. Branch would resign, I should be the first to find funds for some testimonial, but I doubt that I would argue against it, after what she has put me through these last six weeks.

The collections for this month were about $990.00. Ruth will send a statement soon. We can keep going at this rate.

Sincerely yours,

George Streator

February 1, 1934.

Mr. Walter White,
C/O N. A. A. C. P.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. White:

13-30-71

In one of your letters you told me that you had received hundreds of letters of protest against my editorial on segregation. I should be very glad indeed to have as many of these as is convenient, so that I may print at least a part of their contents in THE CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

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13-37-88

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James Marshall

BOND Paper

February 2d, 1934.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

I am anxiously awaiting the ~~your~~ article on Boulder Dam. May I have it as soon as possible, please? *

Very sincerely yours,

George Streator
Managing Editor

* Succeeded - having Spingarn reduce length of his article.

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Walter White, Secretary
Mrs. E. R. Alexander, Treasurer
Dr. Clayton Powell
James Marshall

February 5th, 1934.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

13-43

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

I have your letter with check enclosed for $273.33, and the same has already been deposited to your account. The early part of last week, or February 1st, to be exact, I wrote telling you that I had received your check from the National office for $50.00 and was that day depositing same to your account. I telephoned Mrs. DuBois as you instructed.

We are all well and glad to know that you reached Atlanta safely.

Sincerely yours,

Hazel

February 5, 1934.

Mrs. Hazel Branch,
78 West 43rd Street,
Bayonne, New Jersey.

My dear Hazel:

I have your letter and I am enclosing the memorandum which you sent and wanted returned. Of course, I am dreadfully sorry and I hope that you are going to be willing to continue to sacrifice just as you have in the past until we see light. In strictest confidence, I am enclosing a letter which I am sending to Mr. Streator. Please destroy it.

I have, as you know, the deepest appreciation for everything which you have done for THE CRISIS and for me.

My best regards to you and your husband.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

"11

Dear Sheridan

very sorry — you are in trouble & illness & I shall
not make any resentment decision
But I do want to advise you

1. Our enemies & our affairs — first experience

2. Loyalty & honesty — our debt to Miss D (her complaint) what we can hinder Miss D & Miss P's affairs

3 the real difficulty — chief cloud

4. When you are away

5 Miss Porter — Trust — careless — worker — restlessness

6 Obeying inward

31-13-169

Sheridan

Wilkins

Dramatics & Language

February 5, 1934.

13-37-94

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Streator:

I have your letter of February 1. and the day after I received a letter from Mrs. Branch. My policy concerning the business office remains as it has always been. I place in the hands of the Business Manager control of the office and the right to select and change his employees. I naturally wish to be consulted when any drastic step is taken but the final decision lies with the Business Manager.

On the other hand, it is fair to you that I should give my advice and reaction and then leave you free to decide.

Mrs. Branch is, in my opinion, the most valuable helper that THE CRISIS has ever had, with the possible exception of Mr. Dill, so long as he was in health. I do not think that without Mrs. Branch THE CRISIS could possibly have survived. I do not mean that she is a perfect worker or that I have never found matters to criticize in her work, but I do refer to her loyalty to the magazine. Of this, I have not the slightest doubt and it has been tested by many years and many temptations Moreover, it is not a mere personal loyalty to me. Four times I have put her in charge of business managers. In two cases, they were utter strangers to her, and in one case merely a casual acquaintance. In none of these cases has she ever gone over the head of the Business Manager to complain directly to me, although I have always given her opportunity. Only when directly challenged has she expressed in two cases adverse opinions. In your case, you will be interested to know, she has never had a word of criticism to make to me since you have been there, but on the other hand, only praise, until this last letter received after yours was written.

Remember one most important fact: Nothing would so please the enemies of THE CRISIS and of you and of me than to see THE CRISIS office disrupted and in turmoil. This for twenty years has been the one impregnable support which they could not touch. It did not matter whether I was in Europe, Asia or Africa, or how long I was away, the office functioned. Not always efficiently, but always regularly and quietly and without complaint. If last spring during my six months' absence in Atlanta, Mrs. Branch had not been loyal and steady, under extraordinary circumstances, THE CRISIS would have ceased publication.

Not only has Mrs. Branch been loyal to THE CRISIS but she has been thoughtful of the clerks. Before the last reduction of salaries, she was getting $125.00 a month. When her salary was reduced in the same proportion as the salary of other clerks, she came to me and especially recommended that $10.00 in addition be taken from her salary and added to the salary of Miss Porter so that Miss Porter's salary would be $80.00 instead of $70.00. She has apparently gotten on with the other clerks, at least so far that no complaint against her by other clerks has ever been made to me, except in one case, and in that case it was proven that the man, then shipping clerk, was absolutely wrong.

(To Mr. Streator.)

13-37-95

This does not mean that I think THE CRISIS staff is perfect or anywhere near it. The chief difficulty is that we have not enough clerks and Mrs. Branch, particularly, has long been overworked.

But the practical matter that you have to face is: How can that office run efficiently in your absence? You ought to be in the next year absent for considerable periods so as to get in close touch with our constituency and forward the re-organization of the N.A.A.C.P. While you are away, who can take charge of the office?

I do not think that you can build on Miss Porter. Miss Porter is a good girl and a good worker, but she has neither the education nor the character to take charge of the office. She is willing but not experienced.

Moreover, the chief difficulty in this case does not in my opinion lie where you think it lies; that is, in a change of the kind of work which the different clerks are supposed to do. I think it is entirely proper that Mrs. Branch should do more stenography and be less occupied with agents and bills. I think it is entirely proper that Miss Porter should attend more and more to the bills.

The real difficulty, as I see it, is a matter of prestige. For a long time in THE CRISIS office the clerks have graded themselves according to seniority, and Mrs. Branch as the oldest employee has been made Chief Clerk. The only real indication of this seniority was opening the mail. This matter of the opening of the mail has given us a good deal of thought and trouble. The original method, which is the proper method, was that all mail should be opened by the Business Manager and then distributed to the various clerks. This was Mr. Dill's method. If, however, the Business Manager is going to be away from the office, as he should be at various times, or if at any time he should want to spend the morning in work outside the office, the mail, of course, has to be opened. The mail can only be opened by a confidential and loyal person who doesn't talk. Continually letters come in which should not be read to the office force or to the public. We gradually came to the custom of letting Mrs. Branch, as Chief Clerk, open and distribute the mail and she has been doing that even when the Business Manager was in the office.

It is, of course, quite right and necessary that any change in this procedure which is for the good of the office and of THE CRISIS should be inaugurated, but I seriously doubt if in your absence it would be wise to let Miss Porter open and distribute the mail. I do not think that she would knowingly talk or be careless about the matter, but she has not, as I have said before, a sufficient sense of responsibility or sufficient experience to take on so grave a duty as this.

All this is merely by way of advice, as I have said. The job and the decision is yours, and I am not going to interfere.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DM

February 5, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Streator:

Enclosed is a letter which I have from Wilkins. It is characteristic. Wilkins' idea of editing a paper or anything is to suggest work for other people. There are many suggestions here that are of value and should be carried out. Some we have had in mind, and I wish you would carry them further. As for instance (A.) (B.) is a good suggestion, and I will write to Firestone, Jones, Walton and Mitchell. I think Schuyler has said all that he has to say. (C.) could and has come in to Color Line. I think you might see what can be done under (D.), and I should be glad to co-operate. Many of the suggested feature articles would be excellent, especially the ones that I have marked.

Any way in which I can co-operate in this matter, I should be glad to.

Will you see that President Hope of Atlanta University is put on the mailing list of those who receive the publicity notes sent out by the N.A.A.C.P.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure1.

13-37-89

February 5, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Streator:

This is about the proposed re-organization of the N.A.A.C.P. I propose the following program:

1. I am sending to John Brown a letter which I am suggesting he should send out to the Directors and other people to whom the first letter was sent. I am enclosing a copy of it. I should be glad of any suggestions and hope you will talk with Brown.

2. I want a list of all the N.A.A.C.P. branches with the officers and also with any note that you can furnish of key persons, who either think as we do or are honest and trustworthy. I particularly would like to have names of branches in the following places, as I intend to visit these places this spring: Cincinnati, Dayton, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Des Moines, Chicago, Cleveland.

I am going to Texas next week. If you have any names of persons there, I should be glad to have them. Also, if possible, rush the list of Texas branches.

3. I have here in my files a list of about 300 exceptional young people under thirty-five years of age who were recommended for the Amenia Conference but most of them not invited on account of space. I am going to write them on the general theme of the necessity of organizing the intelligent group of young colored people and placing it back of such organizations as the N.A.A.C.P. I am going to ask that as many of them as are going to be in New York this summer, especially in the month of July, should see and confer with me.

4. I am going to write key men in two Negro fraternities: the Sigma Phi Phi, the graduate fraternity, and the Alpha Phi Alpha. In the later case I am going to consult John Hope, Jr. and Logan who are right here with me. I am not, at first, in these cases going to disclose my full hand but simply talk of the necessity of re-organization, and of intelligent support when re-organization comes.

I should be glad to know what you think of this plan?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[illegible]

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James Marshall

February 5th, 1934.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

13-37-92

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

I have your letter which states that you plan a visit to Texas in February. Whatever you do send me as complete an itinerary as possible. I wish to write THE CRISIS agents in those points, and to have you suggest contacts for agents in the places where we don't have them. You will receive in a batch of mail an invitation for another Texas engagement. Your statement concerning contacts in Virginia is very encouraging. Things have quited down, of course, but it might break out again.

To date I have sent only one appeal for funds according to the letter you drafted. This was to the man suggested by Mary Van Kleeck. He sent a check for $25.00 adding that he would give us $5.00 for every additional $25.00 we got, including his own, up to $250. Meantime, Arthur Spingarn is certain that your letter will bring in no funds. I am waiting with pleasure the next meeting with him about it. The man who sent the $25.00 is A.E.O. Munsell, 10 East Franklin Street, Baltimore, Maryland. Please write him immediately. I have done the same.

Concerning THE CRISIS for March: Nothing remains to be done except Color Line, Postscript and The Crow. No additional letters on Segregation have come in. I am thinking of a scheme to arouse more comment on this. I shall write you again to-morrow.

Very sincerely yours,

George Streator

Managing Editor.

GS/HFB.

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Boas 22

13-43

February 6th, 1934.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

You will please find enclosed herewith your bank vouchers. You already have my letter acknowledging receipt of your check yesterday and also informing you that it has been deposited, together with the $50.00 check from the National Office.

Very sincerely yours,

Hazel.

Enc.

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13-37-96

February 6th, 1934.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

Leslie Pinckney Hill is sending us one thousand words on Segregation. This, together with the articles of J.E. Spingarn and Walter White and a short letter from Pierce, in Cleveland, will round out the segregation matter. One page is given to the Crawford case. This closes out all copy for this month. The Crow, Postscript and notes for Color Line, are expected on or before next Monday.

Very sincerely yours,

George Streator
Managing Editor.

GS/HFB.

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13-37-97

February 7th, 1934.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Doctor DuBois:-

I am enclosing Kelly Miller's last effusion. I think this should be answered in the daily press. Of course Kelly Miller is not worth the notion but I have a notion judging from a recent letter that has come to me from John P. Davis, that it is possible that this attack on THE CRISIS had some inspiration far and above Kelly Miller's acuteness. It seems to me that a reply to this attack through the medium of the Associated Negro Press is well worth your effort at this time.

Leslie Pinckney Hill sent in an article on segregation that I shall print this month although it does not say anything.

The letter addressed to "my friends" seems adequate enough, although all of the young people who were present at Amenia cannot be trusted to act in the preliminary plans because of their tie-up with Walter. I am afraid it is necessary to eliminate John P. Davis, William Hasty, Lovett, Houston & Houston.

What did you find out about that group during your stay in Washington?

Very sincerely yours,

George S Streator

Managing Editor.

GS/HFB.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548
Official Organ: The Crisis

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13-30-72

February
7th
1934 (Dictated February 6th)

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I do not remember having said that we had received "hundreds" of letters of protest against your editorial on "Segregation". I did say that we had received a good many.

I enclose copies of some of the letters which we have received which include one to Mr. Davis of the Joint Committee on National Recovery from Dr. George E. Haynes, copy of letter from Mr. Davis to Dr. Haynes. Miss Marie Gray Baker, secretary of our Decatur, Illinois Branch, wrote Mr. Pickens on January 9th: "I would like to know if Dr. Du Bois' editorial 'Segregation' in this month's Crisis is his private opinion or if he expresses the Association's attitude. The last few articles he has written along that line are unlike his old opinions and unlike what the Association did stand for. I am puzzled."

Miss Ovington, in a letter to Mr. Pickens, received yesterday, writes: "I had nearly four hours at the Afro-American yesterday. Mr. Murphy had lots to talk about. Dr. Du Bois's editorial on segregation is going to make a good deal of comment. All that I have thus heard has been unfavorable."

I enclose copy of "New Negro Opinion" of January 25th which contains, on page 2, an editorial by William H. Hastie who did such brilliant work for us in the North Carolina school cases.

I enclose also copies of letters which have been received from Drs. William H. Wilson of Washington and George Frazier Miller of Brooklyn. In addition to these letters each of us here has been asked by newspaper men, officers of our branches and individuals if you had changed your attitude on segregation and if the editorials expressed the Association's opinion. As you will of course realize, these have been exceedingly difficult to answer. We have confined ourselves to asserting that the editorials

How do your Senators and Congressmen stand on federal legislation against lynching?
ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 215 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

expressed your own personal opinion. Among others who have spoken to us is Mr. Hershaw who called at the office yesterday to inquire somewhat anxiously if the Association had decided to change its attitude on segregation. A great many of the younger men have anxiously asked the same question.

I shall see that copies of all letters which express opinions are sent to you. Most of the inquiries have been as to whether or not the N.A.A.C.P. had decided to accept segregated institutions. This was very much discussed at the recent Seminar on Segregation held in Philadelphia. As Mr. Pickens also has spoken to me several times about inquiries which have been made of him, I asked him to give me a memorandum, copy of which I enclose.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Secretary.

13-30-23

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta,
Georgia.

WW:CTF

13-42-67

February 8, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
THE CRISIS PUBLISHING CO.,INC.,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

My dear Mr. Streator;

I am going to speak in Texas as follows:

Prairie View	February 12
Houston	February 13
Beaumont	February 14
Marshall	February 15
Corsicana	February 16.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/lfb.

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13-37-101

February 8th, 1934.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

1. Concerning the letter to John Brown:

I have read the letter over several times and see no reason why it should not be sent out. I am planning to see Mr. Brown this week. He left word for me to get in touch with him immediately and I presume that he has received a copy of the letter.

11. A list of all the N.A.A.C.P. Branches is being sent you. I am adding certain key people.

Cincinnati:

Miss Henrietta Davis, who is in the high school. She is a cousin of Mrs. Streator and I believe reliable. She has a great deal of influence among Cincinnati school teachers. The principal of the school, Mr. Rambo and Miss Davis are bitter enemies. If you make these contacts remember this.

Dayton:

I am absolutely at a loss here.

Indianapolis:

There is Ransom. I don't know him. Attorney Henry J. Richardson, Jr., seems to be a personal friend of Wilkins and Walter. You might sound him out. Henry Tate of 870 Roache Street, is the CRISIS agent.

St. Louis, Mo.:

I have had much correspondence with Mr. O.O. Morris, Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. Mrs. M.B. Berry, 3108 Lucas Avenue, is the agent.

Des Moines:

No contacts.

Chicago:

You know the Pace, Gibson, Bentley set up. Mrs. Florence Bentley,

11. (continued)

5729 South Michigan, Dr. Dailey, Attorney Cashin, Joe Bibb (Chicago Whip)? Mrs. S.D. Brown, 5908 Michigan Avenue, who use to be THE CRISIS agent for so many years, also Dr. White, her son-in-law. Mrs. Brown, in renewing her membership recently, asked to be especially remembered to you. Mrs. Mildred Bryant Jones, 4809 Indiana Avenue. Andrew Paschal, 1035 West 112th Street and J. Munroe Henderson, 6134 So. Ada Street, are the agents.

13-37-102

Cleveland:

The new branch president, Miss L. Pearl Mitchell 2250 E. 95th Street. She is the most dynamic person there. Erratic but on the whole sincere. Favorable to you. Harry Davis you know, of course. Attorney Charles White, a law partner of Claybourn George, who got Davis' job, is a Fisk graduate (the son of Nell White and the nephew of Mrs. Trotman. White is a devotee of Walter White, but can be swayed by Mrs. Trotman. As a matter of fact she told him during the Christmas holidays that he was wasting time parading Walter's virtues.) There is a Fisk group in Cleveland. Miss Essie Hagus, Woodland Avenue Center, is a most active person. The Jelliffes, Play House Settlement, Karamu Theater, radical white couple, have always been interested in the N.A.A.C.P. David H. Pierce, white, radical, erratic. The set up in Cleveland is political. Pearl Mitchell could give you that. City Councilman J.H. Hubbard, is THE CRISIS agent, and his address is 4004 Central Avenue. "A very important gentleman."

Columbus:

G.A. Steward, 222 North 21st Street, the most influential Negro in many respects in the state.

If you have made sure of Jordan and Mrs. Maggie Walker, I wonder if through John Hope, you could not swing Spaulding away from the Urban League into the new set up! I believe it can be done.

Then there is Ira T. Bryant with an income of $200,000 a year at the A.M.E. Sunday School Union in Nashville. Bryant has Atlanta connections. Calvan L. McKissack was the architect whom Thomas Alca Jones cheated out of the Fisk University library contract. Old Trail Pharmacy, 359 E. Main St., agents.

Birmingham:

I notice that C.L. Windham is listed as a new life member to the Association. Windham is McKissack's father-in-law and can be reached through Calvan McKissack. Miss K.K. Lambert, 316 N. 18 St., CRISIS agent.

Tuskegee:

B.O. Davis, (My father-in-law) is reputed to have a great deal of influence over Dr. Moton at the present time. At least, he got the Tuskegee account with THE CRISIS paid up. Davis has a sore toe on account of Walter White's attack on him personally with respect to the Gold Star Mothers. I cannot say exactly what he will do, but he won't promise something that he won't do. W.L. Burroughs, Greenwood Drug Co., Tuskegee Inst., and T.B. Davis, Jr., Tuskegee Inst., are the agents.

Charleston, West Va.:

Ennis Powell, Box 1050, Fisk Alumnus, member of the Boule, influential in the Democratic party, old time supporter of the N.A.A.C.P., and personal friend of mine. One of your most ardent admirers. G.G. Nutter can be reached through Powell.

Bluefield, West Va.:

W.C. Matney. Dr. Claud Kingslow, 214 Bland Street, personal friend of mine, CRISIS agent.

13-37-103

Petersburg, Va.:

President Gandy ??? Royal Hurtt, 111 Harrison Street, is the agent.

Norfolk, Va.:

P.B. Young, Sr., P.B. Young, Jr., and Thomas Young. Will you not consider contributing an occasional article to the Journal and Guide? It is the most influential paper in the Carolinas and Virginia.

Raleigh, N.C.:

President W. Stuart Nelson, Shaw University. Williams & Perry, Arcade Hotel, agents.

Sadelia, North Car.:

Charlotte Hawkins Brown. Whoever flatters her the most, wins. At present, Walter is laying it on thick.

Charlotte, North Car.:

J.E. Grigsby, Principal, Second Ward High School. Edson Blackman, Jr., Crisis agent at Second Ward High.

I am sending a Fisk Alumni Directory. If you have one, send this one back. They are out of print.

Very sincerely yours,

George Streator
Managing Editor.

GS/HFB.

13-37-98

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Feb. 8th, 1934.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

This is a more elaborate memorandum on the affair I mentioned yesterday.

Sincerely yours,

George S. Streator
Managing Editor.

GS/HFB.

[Enclosure]

13-3-69

1. - Immediate surveys: What is happening to the Negro under the N R A.

11. Immediate specific efforts:

(a) An industrial study: To set up a group of men who can inform Negro constituencies in the cities of large population as to the rules for securing money under the P W A.

(b) Need for careful tabulation of recent legislation as it affects the Negro.

(c) A study of a program aimed at the rehabilitation of labor. Labor unions. Federal labor unions. A total exclusion of Negroes from certain crafts.

(d) Urbanised Negroes with respect to the limited outlook for absorption into the industrial line of Northern communities. (Does this mean that we have here another scheme for deporting large numbers of Negroes into the South as was suggested in the action of the Newark City Council about a year ago?)

(e) Subsistency form measures. Can these include Negroes? What is the effect of setting aside a marginal space of land? Does this reduce further the share-cropper to starvation?

As best I can remember a conversation, the proposed set of studies under the directorship of Embree, Charles Johnson, and Will Alexander, will be along the above lines. I immediately sense definite dangers.

(a) The usual gloss over of the treatment of the Negro. It is significant that Will Alexander is reported as saying that his organization (i.e., the Commission of Interracial Cooperation) has discovered no very definite trends which point to the elimination of the Negro from Southern industry as a result of the N I R A and the N R A. Perhaps this is simply an excuse for asking for money, but I hold that it is significant.

(b) The whole project seems to be engineered by the Rosenwald set up. You will notice in the principles set down below that with the exception of James Weldon Johnson, who undoubtedly must be dickering for a place in the Rosenwald set up, as marked by his recent activities in the merger project of the Urban League and N.A.A.C.P., - the entire set up is a Rosenwald-Urban League- Y.M.C.A. monopoly. For example: Alexander suggested for the industrial surveys the following names:

T. Arnold Hill, Forrester Washington, George Arthur (!) a Mr. Morris, an Urban League Secretary, James Weldon Johnson, (!!) Claude Barnett, the "Associated Negro Press"; and C.C. Spaulding, who is put on as a representative of the"capitalist group" (Sic!) The agricultural group is a little more hopeful. It includes Henry Hunt, R.R. Moton, W.E.B. DuBois and John Hope.

My suggestion to Mr. Stacy May of the Rosenwald Foundation was about as follows:

1. That any industrial group which excludes from its councils Abram Harris, B. Franklin Frazier, DuBois, Ira Reid, as moving qith questionable sincerity.

11. That the agricultural group could well be augumented by one or two younger men such as T.M. Campbell of Tuskegee Institute and Bullock of Bordentown. There may be others but I am not very well up on the farming situation.

111. That if the Rosenwald Foundation is going to spend $50,000, supposedly for the welfare of the entire Negro race in America, it should not spend it in a way that will put Embree and his ideas in complete control of Negro thought and action. This is a moot point. Dr. DuBois holds firmly to the opinion that

13-37-100

Embree is the best of all of the purveyors of philanthropy. I maintained repeatedly in discussing [redacted] point that [redacted] is doing is to weld with the Rosenwald influence a black cabinet for the control of Negro thought and action in the new Fascist set up under Roosevelt. Even Kelly Miller now sees a trend in that direction.

I am writing you this lengthy memorandum in order that you may know that the whole thing is being discussed and that it is contemplated to spend no less than $200,000 in the end on this thing. Whether the move seems to be of no especial social and economic significance, or whether it carries with you the same potency that it carries with me, is something about which I should like to have your reaction.

I am sending this memorandum to DuBois, Frazier, and Harris only.

GS/HFB.

[George Streator
c. Feb. 8, 1934]

13-37-104

A hasty note of a matter I think important.

Mr May of the Rockefeller Foundation sent for me, rather asked me to come up and criticize a set-up that Embree had sent in on a request for $50,000 of Rockefeller money to make studies of immediate nature to determine what Negroes are getting under the CODES.

The sugg sted setup was:

Industrial:	Agricultural:
T Arnold Hill	Hunt
Forrester Washington	DuBois
George Arthur	Hope
Morris	Moton
James Weldon Johnson	
Claude Barnett	
C C Spaulding	

I gave my criticism:

That the whole set-up for industry was petty in that it excluded the only Negroes who have the faintest traces of knowledge about the industrial problems of Negroes, to wit: Abe Harris, Frazier, DuBois, Ira Reid.

That the industrial set-up was purely Embree-made Urban League politics sanctioned by Rosenwald group.

Mays' reaction was that he did not intend to spend $50,000 Rockefeller money to perpetuate any ideas of political divisions among Negroes as he suspected the Urban League group of doing. Of all the economists in the country among Negroes, Embree had made the statement to May that only BoB Weaver knew anything about economics, or something to that effect. Without discounting Weaver a bit, I gave the whole study the laugh.

May stated that he was writing Will Alexander (who with Chas Johnson and Embree are the Trustees of this new set-up) that the exclusion of the names I suggested ~~xxxx~~ would seem to indicate the need of a broader program.

What can you do about this?

The presence of Jim Johnson's name plainly indicates that Jim is flirting with Rosenwald for a position of importance. I am enclosing the ~~xxxxx~~ article which I think influenced my being called for an opinion.

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69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548
Official Organ: The Crisis

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February
8th
1934

13-30-74

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

May I suggest another article for the Crisis which is timely. You doubtless saw the news accounts of the request for an additional sum to extend the Homestead Subsistence Colonies. If I remember correctly, I believe one billion dollars have been asked for this.

The master project of the Homestead Bureau to date and the one which has received so much publicity because of Mrs. Roosevelt's personal interest in it, is the one at Arthurdale, West Virginia. John Davis and Mrs. Rose Marcus Coe, who is Technical Adviser to the Joint Committee on National Recovery, and Mr. Coe, of the Brookings Institute, recently made a first-hand investigation, the bare details of which are given in the enclosed memorandum. As Mr. Davis recently had an article in the Crisis, would you want to ask Mrs. Coe to do an article on her investigation and the whole Homestead Subsistence matter? She can be addressed at the Joint Committee's office which is 717 Florida Avenue, N. W., Washington.

In this connection I know you will be interested in the conference held with Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House on January 26th. Dr. Hope has probably told you about this already. Present were: Dr. Hope, Dr. Moton, Charles S. Johnson, Mordecai Johnson, Benjamin F. Hubert, Crystal Bird Fauset, C. C. Spaulding and Messrs. Wilson and Pickett of the Homestead Subsistence Bureau. Charles Johnson pointed out that the Homestead plan should be a social as well as economic experiment, while Dr. Mordecai Johnson made a very effective statement that undoubtedly there are immediate advantages which some Negroes might gain from accepting separate colonies but that in the long run he felt that the policy would be disastrous. The conference lasted two hours and forty minutes and the whole matter was thoroughly gone into. At its conclusion Mrs. Roosevelt agreed that there was no reason why in the Arthurdale project there should not be Negroes on the same basis as anyone else, especially in view of the fact that Negro and white miners

How do your Senators and Congressmen stand on federal legislation against lynching?
ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 215 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

had worked and lived together in West Virginia, that Negroes were members, organizers and even officers of locals of the United Mine Workers and that there were Negroes in official positions in the State Government such as the Legislature and the Board of Education. Mrs. Roosevelt was particularly impressed, I learn, by the presentation made by several of those present that to establish separate colonies would be in effect putting the stamp of federal approval on segregation.

It was a most interesting occasion, especially in the presence of individuals who expressed different points of view. Since this is likely to be an important development under the New Deal, an article by Mrs. Coe or by Mr. Davis, since his name is better known, would be enlightening and provocative.

I pass this suggestion on to you for whatever action you may wish to take.

13-30-75

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Secretary.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta,
Georgia.

WW:CTF

COPY [Gene.?]

January 25, 1934

MEMORANDUM TO WALTER WHITE FROM JOHN P. DAVIS:

In response to your request for specific information on the situation in the Homestead Subsistence colony at Arthurdale, West Virginia, I am glad to give you the results of an investigation of that colony made by Rose Marcus Coe, Charles J. Coe, a fellow at Brookings Institution, and myself in December, 1933. You are at liberty to show this to any persons you wish to see it.

.....

At the suggestion of Mr. Clarence Pickett we made the trip to Arthurdale and discussed the possibility of the integration of industrially stranded Negro families into the project. Prior to our visit there had been widely circulated in the local press a statement purporting to emanate from the sponsors of the project to the effect that only "native white" West Virginians would be admitted into the colony.

Our first conversation was with Miss Alice Davis. Miss Davis indicated her willingness to have Negroes admitted into the colony but suggested certain reasons why this would not be feasible: (1) That most of the industrially stranded Negro workers have been brought into West Virginia from Alabama to break a strike and were therefore persona non grata with the white miners who were prospective homesteaders. (2) That white farmers in Reedsville were opposed to the presence of Negroes in the colony.

Subsequent conversation with Mr. Grimes indicated (1) that more than two hundred Negro farmers had made application for admission, most of them being native to West Virginia. These families were stated by Mr. Grimes to be thoroughly acceptable from the point of view of ambition, agricultural experience and other citizenship qualifications. Further, they had not participated in strike-breaking activities.

With regard to the white farm population Mr. Grimes stated his opinion to be that no serious problem was presented on that score. This point of view was confirmed by conversations with white farmers living adjacent to the 1,000-acre Arthurdale tract. On the other hand, Mr. Grimes raised these objections to integration of Negroes into the colony: (1) That the climate was too cold. (2) That the prospective homesteaders themselves might object. (3) That instructions had come "from Washington" that this project was to be exclusively for native whites. He admitted that many Negro families could easily be fitted into the scheme. The most serious objection which he found was that of separate school facilities for the children of the Negro families.

At Mr. Grimes' suggestion I spoke at a meeting of the Homesteaders' Club, composed of fifty-eight prospective homesteaders. It was apparent to us at once that the homesteaders had been told how

to receive us. They were reluctant to discuss the question on the ground that they had not been finally selected and that their discussion of the problem might jeopardize their chances of being chosen.

After the meeting we talked with many of the homesteaders. It is significant that no one with whom we talked disapproved of the plan. Many of them indicated a willingness to have Negroes as their neighbors. Others were positive that no white families would leave the colony simply because Negro families were present in it. The President of the organization said to us that the first intimation that the homesteaders had that the colony was to be for native whites was a release appearing in the local white press.

Subsequent to the meeting we talked again with Mr. Grimes. His final word was that if "authorities in Washington" would direct him he would be glad to place Negro families in the colony.

Conversation with Mr. Short, city editor of the local Morgantown paper, revealed that Mr. Grimes had been responsible for the initial statement that the colony would segregate Negroes. Neither Miss Davis nor Mr. Grimes felt that the statement had created an irremedial situation. Miss Davis felt it would be wise to have a trained Negro social service worker go to Morgantown and aid in the selection of Negro families.

13-30

On our return to Washington we called on Mr. Pickett and at his suggestion Mr. Coe wrote a letter to Mrs. Roosevelt giving a summary of our findings. Later Mr. Pickett promised to give us the opportunity of explaining in detail to Mrs. Roosevelt what we found at Arthurdale. The matter has since rested there.

These conclusions seem obvious to us as the result of our investigation:

1. That the responsibility for creating a race problem in the Arthurdale project rests somewhere between the local directors of the project and the Division of Homestead Subsistence in Washington.

2. That despite the difficulty which has been raised it will be comparatively easy to successfully introduce twenty or more Negro families into this project.

3. That such a course would not militate against the success of the colony nor produce anything but a normal American community typical of most of the communities in which the prospective homesteaders have lived heretofore.

Y WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1201-S

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3938

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13-37-107

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GEORGE STREATOR.

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March third and fourth

WESTERN UNION MESSENGERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF NOTES AND PACKAGES

13-37-106

Charged to Atlanta University

February 9, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Cannot possibly get to Washington March Third and Fourth

W. E. B. Du Bois.

Night Message

13-37-108

February 9, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Streator:

In Crow, I have spoken of the cost of the new navy as Three Hundred Million Dollars. Make it One Thousand Million.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

[c February, 11, 1934]

13-37-105

NIGHT MESSAGE .....Postal Service

Mr. George Streator
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Arrive safe and well Wednesday afternoon Tell the family

Greetings

W.E.B. Du Bois.

CHARGE TO ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

13-37-110

February 13, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Streator:

Your two letters with enclosures have been received. Dr. Du Bois is speaking this week in Texas for the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. I do not expect him back in the office until the 19th or 20th.

In his absence, I am forwarding to you a copy of a letter received from Mr. White. Perhaps you can make use of his suggestion, or a suggestion of your own. I am writing to Mr. White and telling him that I have referred the matter to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Enclosure

W. E. B. Du Bois
Editor-in-Chief
Published Monthly by
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13-37-109

February 13th, 1934.

Miss Daisy Wilson,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta. Ga.

My dear Miss Wilson:-

Doctor DuBois mentioned that you were going to work up the Indexes for 1932--33. Inasmuch as we are having many calls for these, we would appreciate your help in getting them to us at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

George Streator
Managing Editor.

Dear Daisy:- Thanks for the address of the lady whose baby appeared in the Feb. Crisis, also your letter. I'm going to write you, but I am terribly rushed every minute of the day. I gave your message to the force. We are all well. The weather is terribly cold and you should be glad that you are not here. Say hello to Lula for me.

[Illegible: faded ink]

78 West 43 Street
Bayonne, N. J.
Dec. 15/1934.

13-43-29

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

Thank you for your letter and its enclosure of a few days ago. I have followed your instructions concerning it. You can rest assured that I shall continue to do my best. Undoubtedly you have expected my acknowledgment before this date but I am simply swamped with work.

I am glad to be able to tell you that a very fine meeting of our Local Branch of the N.A.A.C.P. Tuesday evening, & the work it worked for. White was the guest speaker. It seems that the N.A.A.C.P. is certainly standing up for the Constitution

the point that if we are to be intelligently informed "read the Crisis." The Crisis was certainly well taken care of on this particular occasion.

I trust that you are well and that your trip to Texas has been both pleasant and successful. Sam joins me in sending best regards to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Hazel

[NAACP]

13-37-111

February 16, 1934

Mr. George W. Streator
69 - 5th Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Streator:

I have spent nearly a week lecturing in Texas, and have had an interesting and informing trip. In several places there are excellent agents for the Crisis, and this is a field that ought to be intensely cultivated. There are a large number of high schools and other institutions, and the Crisis is often mentioned.

I have not heard from you, of course, since I have been here. I trust the March Crisis got on alright, and the office is running smoothly. I shall write you in detail when I reach Atlanta.

I am going to address the teachers in New Orleans. I shall reach Atlanta Wednesday.

Love to you and the entire office force, I am

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDuB/mhw

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13-37-112

February 19th, 1934.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

I have your letter mailed from Marshall, Texas. The March CRISIS has had difficult going because the paper people and the printer are acting like jackasses. Each pretends that he is not worried about money, but the paper had not been delivered to-day, and the printer was beefing about not having received some copy that I sent up. Collections have been good this month but the bulk of it went to pull salaries up more nearly even. Office salaries stand $175 in arrears as against $325 when you were here. The printer's bill is due and I am trying to raise a little extra money.

Yesterday I spent with Abe Harris in Washington. There is no doubt that your judgment of Harris is correct. He has a very excellent mind and his grasp of economics is phenominal. However, he is not a man of action. His total philosophy seems to be research approach to the problem. He gave some very good suggestions for THE CRISIS, in the matter of some independently sponsored studies of the NRA and its effect on Negroes. He suggested that I approach Ben Stolberg for a list of people who would be interested in giving us some money to do that. He has some contacts in Washington which might yield $2000. The idea is brilliant. It is a pity that these stupid foundation people are not willing to do anything about it.

Mary Van Kleeck has submitted her Russel Sage study on coal. She recommends the complete socialisation of the coal industry. She says that capitalism has been a failure and that the NRA is inadequate. It is reported in the Times of Monday, February 19th. I will send you clippings if you don't have the Times available. You will note, also that Father Coughlin, the Rockefeller prophet spoke out yesterday for Fascism, although he called it State Capitalism. "We must be led, he said, "not by Marx, but by Jesus."

The Journal and Guide stirred up the Crawford case but ran against a stone wall. Walter White's reaction was characteristic. He wrote the Journal and Guide that the whole thing was inspired by the I.L.D., and that the interview never took place. Needless to say, the manoeuvre was successful. He made a fool out of himself with Young, giving us another ally. Please regard seriously the suggestion I made that you do an article on something or another for the Journal and Guide. Send it to me and I will submit it to the Guide. We need the paper in the Southern territory.

Read the memorandum from White about Karl VanVechton. I am

13-37-113

opposed to VanVechten doing this article for the simple reason that he is on the payroll and I know that Walter is getting a shake down. Let me hear from you nevertheless. — Idea good, + will carry through. Told Wilkins that Van Vechten was "out".

Very sincerely yours,

George Streator,

Managing Editor

GS/HFB.

P.S. — "Jim" Johnson in town for a day. He's up for the most recent Rosenwald grab.

February 21, 1934.

Mrs. Hazel Brench,
THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Hazel:

Enclosed is 1 draft for $140.00; 1 for $50.00, and a check for $30.00; a total of $220.00. Will you kindly deposit them to my account.

I have been lecturing a week in Texas and then spent three days in New Orleans. Everywhere THE CRISIS seems to be well-known and kindly spoken of. I am glad to know that things are going well, at least not badly.

My best regards to the office force.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 3.

13-37-116

2/23/34

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am tired as everything, but I haveput off this letter too long. Have you any good news? I have so much that is bad.

I went to Washington last Sunday. While there, John Brown sent out the story to the press. I can not say anything definite about the reaction except that The New York Age refused to carry it; the Afro-American was critical of your position; the other papers have no editorial comment. The enthusiasm to send the story out, I did not share, because I was not sure that the machinery was smooth enough. It seems now that many letters to the papers supporting you ought to be stirred up. I confess that I am so swamped with work here that my brain is groggy, but I will do my best.

The paper company acted up and held the magazine four days. They claimed it was the blizzard. I know different. Fortunately a check on the back debts came through for $75. They also paid Phoenix $88. It seems that Arthur Spingarn acted upon Walter. The magazine was out on Wednesday. Thursday was a holiday.

The Pittsburg COURIER for last week carried a scathing story, or column by Schuyler, attacking your position on Segregation. I got hot about that and wrote J E Spingarn that it was inspired in Walter's office, since Schuyler was working there at the time. Perhaps that was too hasty, but even so... it was a lousy attack, coming from a man at that time drawing pay from the NAACP as a special writer. I also accused Wilkins of the same thing. By the way, he came in saying that the COURIER wanted to carry NAACP news stuff. I told him that it was not necessary if he would undertake to do it for THE CRISIS. He looked silly, but said nothing. I think they plan to use the COURIER.

I was not able to pay printer's bill. I only had $250, and agreed to send them the balance ($112) Monday. So far, I do not see that. I did bring salaries up to a flat balance of the last payday. But the times have been tight. I had to pay Heaton and some small bills; it was otherwise a good month. Will run close to $1000 again. The trouble is, I have not been able to cash in on advertsising promises, but have been getting good results from the circulation efforts. The agents business is lagging, and I have no hopes of getting much out of the present situation.

.....

With regard to the office, all is well as far as outward signs go, but of course, that is a part of the story only. I have been surprised, chagrined, and now bored at what I have to contend with in addition to the money.problem.

All you say about the past devotion of Mrs B I accept, and certainly have done everything to make her feel that it is appreciated. But what I finally objected to was the sabotage of the office program by her objections to everything I wanted done. It was not open, fair objections; but instead a sort of sneeky business that surprised and hurt. I changed the mail business after, not before the controversy. I changedit because things were happening in the way of negligence that called for a new system, lacking better means. No question of honesty at all. But Mrs. Branch instead of setting a pace for the office, was a source of annoyance. She washed up and was out of the office every evening at the stroke of the gong. In fact, washed up at four, and out at four-twenty five. I nevr spoke one word, but it was an eye-opener. She was determined to make me totally dependent on her, and I saw to it that anybody can be sick or quit and the work goes on. Up to the changes I made, Mrs B was fainting twice each week from some illness or other. Her health is much better now. (((I do know something about women. I taught in a woman's college, once))).

I am afraid of the fact that she has been flirting with the other office. There was a specific caseof her getting Walter invited to Bayonne branch that opened my eyes.

13-37-117

I am quite sure that Jim Johnson promised her that he would do anything he could for her no matter what changes were made in the office. That was in December, and the time she began to talk about having big influence with THE CRISIS. Mrs. Branch has not been loyal to me. Not by a long shot, and I do not think that she was a hell of a lot loyal to you last year. My God, man, the first thing I knew was that she and Sam were telling me that THE CRISIS needed new blood and that you should step aside. That was in October. The same stuff I heard from the Spingarns, I have heard from her. Except this: In a tight place she changed so fast that I could hardly tell where she was.

Yes, a part of it is the feeling that she was being overlooked. The other, resentment over my coming here. And I still believe and maintain that she thought she was on a losing ship and tried to get on the other deck.

But I am treading very carefully. I do not know what will happen within a few weeks, but I am certain that the counter attack is going to be aimed at me. My position is much more vulnerable, but they can reach you, they feel, through me. They have let that much out of the bag. As far as these wolves are concerned, I will fight them as long as you stick, and a day longer. You can count on that.

I hope you like THE CRISIS this month. Martha disappointed on the book reviews. Sometimes I do not think that she is all right in the head. But I will have some ready next month. I could do much better and work less hard if I had one good, intelligent, fast stenographer. But I have do it so much myself. I ought to mention, by the way, that Mrs. Branch has objected on occasion (not to me but to the others) about being called upon to do Miss Burton's work! She does not do two pieces a month for the printer. I do Color Line and the rest on this machine. In fact, I can do it faster and more correctly. But so it goes.

I am in a fog tonight. I should have mentioned that Crawford case. The Nation has detailed Martha Gruening to work that up and they think that it is a clear sell-out. Morris Ernst and some others have reviewed the evidence. I hope they carry through with it. This Charley Houston seems to be as crooked as Walter White. I hope that comes through. It will keep Walter quiet.

Theatre Guild is producing a Scottsboro play which I am going to see Tuesday night. It pans the "NAAPP" and Walter. It is rated good. Damned good if it pans Walter. I went to see "3 Saints in 4 Acts" which Walter wanted Van Vechten to do for THE CRISIS. I think I can get it done better from other persons. I am making an effort to get a Negro reviewer. I do not know where you stand on Van Vechten. I detest the breed.

Congratulations on your birthday. Yolande told me that it was today.

Am sending one CRISIS special delivery.

George Streator,

[Daisy Wilson]

13-37-115

February 23, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Streator:

I am sending you THE CRISIS index for 1932 and 1933. I finished it last week, but have been waiting for Dr. Du Bois' O.K. I hope it is satisfactory.

Today is Dr. Du Bois' birthday, as perhaps you know. This evening at dinner the Morehouse student group and the Atlanta University students and teachers will celebrate his birthday at dinner. There will be a birthday cake, a card shower, speeches and song. He knows only that he is <u>supposed</u> to be at dinner this evening, without fail!

If there is anything else that you think that I can do, please let me know. My regards to all in the office.

Very sincerely,

Enclosure

13-37-114

February 23, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Streator:

Will you kindly get hold of Helen Boardman and have her return to you my volumes of Rhodes' History of the United States which she has. Please send them to me by parcel post at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Feb 25, [1934]

13-37-118

Dear Dr DuBois:

Have received another 25 dollar check. This one came through Louis Wright's letters. This makes $75, alll of which I am forced to use this month.

Things are really looking better financially, but I am waiting for the reaction from that article in the press last week.

Visited the Amsterdam News. Theywwill open up on Walter whenever I am ready for them to do so. They will also be favorable to THE CRISIS. I would ask you to write Henry Lee Moon, who has an article in the current Nation. Moon is working for the Amsterdam now, and I belie ve that he will do much for us. Found that I knew many of the Amsterdam fellows. Some of them we might need.

Am trying to get a story for the April CRISIS by Claude McKay. If it is worth it, I will tryito get $10 to pay him. It is necessary to line up some people who will write against Schuyler in the weekly papers. I am counting on Moon and through him, McKay.

Mrs Tretman's house last night. A meeting of the Committee. They are going to raise some quick money for me. I need help this month. Expect to get through all right, though. The old debts like Heaton & Co., are straining me.

. . . . . .

Mrs Tretman's son, Allen, is working over here quite regularly. He asked no pay, but to date, for twelve days labor, I paid him $3 out of petty cash, and five out of my own pocket. He has been sending out circulars and sample copies. I got 5,000 stamps from the Julia Perterkin Book publishers. I sent out a circular for that, and a combination offer for THE CRISIS. Nothing much will come from that, except that it was a chance to advertise THE CRISIS. Subscriptions are comingin unusually well as a result of the campaigning through letters.

. . . . *

Something must be done in the matter of the office. Mrs. Branch calls Mrs DuBois to tell her that I have hired an expensive worker (Allen?), and that I am wasting THE CRISIS funds. I wonder if she thinks I charged the office for my trip to see Abe Harris? (When are you coming up here?)

I hope you will consider an editorial on the DePriest-Byrd matter as to who eats in Senate restaurants, etc. People have asked for it.

Ernest Gruening has gone to the New York Evening Post. I wish you would write him a letter of congratulations. He has gone stale on Walter. I think we can hold him to our side for a while.

* Eventually? But not now!

Yr Stratton.

[H. Branch]

78 West 43 Street
Bayonne, N. J.
Feb. 26/34.

13-43-31

My dear Doctor Dr. Davis.

I am enclosing the letter which I found on my desk this morning. It is a distinct shock and surprise to me, for I had begun to feel that Mr. Steeator's former unwarranted attitude had subsided. The man apparently suffers from hallucinations, for I haven't had an unpleasant word since I wrote you.

It strikes me that Mr. Steeator is determined to force me to leave before you return. This whole thing, Doctor is most disgusting and dis-

Courageing for in all my years with The Crisis, my loyalty has never been questioned. For this man, at this day, to question my loyalty to you - and The Crisis, is almost unbearable.

I am quite certain that time will prove, that he fears my loyalty to you and The Crisis.

If possible, I shall try to continue until you get here. May I have the letter returned at your convenience. Thank you.

Sincerely yours

Hazel -

13-37-119

W. E. B. Du Bois
Editor-in-Chief
Published Monthly by
THE CRISIS
Publishing Co., Inc.

Subscription:
15 cents a Copy
$1.50 the Year
$1.75 Foreign

THE CRISIS

A Record of the Darker Races
69 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Telephone: ALGONQUIN 4-3024

Board of Directors:

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Feb. 26th, 1934.

Miss Daisy Wilson,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Miss Wilson:-

Thanks for your prompt response to the request for the copy for the indexes.

I hope the birthday dinner was quite a success as it deserved to be. I can picture Dr. DuBois in attendance, but where were the Spelman ladies?

The books from Helen Boardman will be sent as soon as she returns to New York. She has been away for some time and her apartment is locked.

Very sincerely yours,

George Streator
Managing Editor.

GS/HFB.

Snow in New York! And cold?! Oh my Lord—

[H Branch]

78 West 43 Street
Bayonne N.J.
Feb. 27/34

13-43-32

My dear Doctor du Bois:-

I trust that my letter of yesterday with enclosure has not caused you any unnecessary worry. The old force is the same as you have always known it, and we are doing our utmost and hope to be able to worry along.

Under the present circumstances, I think it would be best not to mention to Mr. Streator his last letter to me. You may count on me doing my best, unless the situation becomes humanly impossible.

I am very sorry to have to trouble you with these matters and yet I do feel that you-

should be kept informed.

My best wishes to you.

Sincerely yours

Hazel.

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69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
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Official Organ: The Crisis

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13-30-78

February 27, 1934

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have asked Dean Houston to send you a copy of his superb statement to the Judiciary Committee on the Costigan-Wagner Anti-Lynching Bill at the hearings in Washington last week.

It occurs to me that this would make an excellent article for the Crisis.

The hearings, according to newspaper men, were among the most exciting ever held in Washington. The air mail investigation was moved out of the chief hearings room - the Caucus Room - so that the Costigan-Wagner Bill hearings could be held there. Through the generosity of some unknown friend the entire proceedings were broadcast not only in the coast-to-coast hook-up but in the international broadcast as well. It was significant that this occurred over the same broadcasting chain which a few days before had eliminated from a speech by Mr. J. E. Spingarn every reference to lynching, disfranchisement, segregation and race riots.

It was both extraordinary and heartening to hear the succession of southern white people who unequivocally asserted that without federal action there would never be an end to lynching. You have already seen the list we sent you of the witnesses. Subpoenas have been issued for the lynchers of George Armwood on the eastern shore of Maryland last October, whose names were given to the Judiciary Committee by Attorney General Lane of Maryland. When the hearings are resumed these lynchers will be yanked out of the eastern shore and put up before the Senate Committee when the most complete exposé of lynching ever known will be completed.

Would you like an article for the Crisis on the hearings? Perhaps I could get from the Washington newspapers photographs which were taken and which could be used to illustrate the article.

Ever sincerely,

Walter White
Secretary

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta, Georgia

How do your Senators and Congressmen stand on federal legislation against lynching?
ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 215 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

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13-43-33

Feb. 28th, 1934.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

I have to-day received your registered letter to me with enclosures as follows: One draft $140, one for $50.00, check for $30.00, making total of $220.00. This total amount is being deposited to your account by to-day's visit to the bank. Also, I received from Mr. Turner to-day, check for $50.00. This will be deposited to-morrow, the 1st of March, as I did not get the check until after banking hours.

As a result of your lecture in Texas, we have an agent at Wiley College who is starting with 10 March copies. I am happy to know that your trip was so successful.

There is so much that I want to talk over with you one of these days. I'm trying to keep well and happy.

The force has asked me to remember them to you. We are doing our very best, - as always.

Sincerely yours,

Hazel.

February 28, 1934.

Mrs. Hazel Branch,
78 West 43rd Street,
Bayonne, New Jersey.

My dear Hazel:

I am returning Mr. Streator's letter. I think you will realize that it is impossible for me to judge the real merits of the controversy while I am away, and even as a result of my short and infrequent visits. You know well that I believe in you and your loyalty to THE CRISIS, and I know in every way, even in your casual trust and influence, you will justify this faith. Your influence in the office is dominate. You can make or ruin the good feeling and co-operation of the clerks. I know it is difficult for you to adjust yourself to the various business managers that I have thrust upon you, but I have had to do it, and I had to put complete power in the hands of somebody. If I did not put it in the hands of the business manager, I should have to leave it in the hands of Walter White, or of some impossible and casual committee. I put it, therefore, in the hands of Mr. Streator, and here again, he is a man whom I trust and in whom I believe.

Now the problem simply is: Can you two people sacrifice enough to each other's peculiarities and difficulties to work harmoniously together and save THE CRISIS magazine. It's a pretty difficult job, I admit, but after all, dear Hazel, it's up to you, and I'm writing practically the same thing to Streator.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

13-37-120

February 28, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Streator:

Stop worrying. I'm not saying that there isn't plenty to worry about but you must not encourage the habit. Most of the things that alarm us do not after all happen. You must always have an efficient office which works like a unit, and how you are to get it is your problem. But above all, learn this, this is your great opportunity. If you suceedd in pulling THE CRISIS out of this hole, you not only have done a job which is great in itself, but you have permanently stopped the mouths of your critics who have been busy with you and your methods ever since the Fisk strike. On the other hand, if you fail, the failure is mine as well as yours.

The one thing, therefore, that you have got to keep straight before you, is that THE CRISIS must pay its debts. The printer's bill has got to be paid regularly. There can be no further appeal to the N.A.A.C.P. or the Spingarns or to Walter White. All things considered, they want THE CRISIS to fail and they expect it's going to fail. My method of attacking that problem was perhaps not the wisest. I cut down expenses and cut them down so drastically that THE CRISIS which we offered the public was not worth the price. You have enlarged and improved the magazine in many respects, but nevertheless, it has got to pay its debts.

Of course, in many ways, the center of the problem is an efficient office and that you have got to procure. I do not want my faith in Mrs. Branch to hinder you in the slightest. I know that she is gossipy and not always straight-forward in her methods. I believe that she is loyal to the magazine and to both of us, but you are in a position to judge that by actual present facts and you have got to act accordingly. I would not let more gossip distract me. I do not care what Mrs. Branch said about Yolande's work. It might have been true, and if I were you, I would not care what she said about Allan's work, but I would concentrate on seeing that what she did was in accordance with my orders and what I conceived the best interests of THE CRISIS. If you simply cannot get on with Mrs. Branch, there is simply nothing to do but to hire somebody else, but, of course, if you can avoid this,

(Mr. Streator.)

13-37-121

it will avoid a great deal of bad feeling among her friends and old friends of the magazine.

I think the last CRISIS is a very good number, but there is one vital criticism. You must not make THE CRISIS simply a matter of solid argument. The piece of fiction relieved it a little, but there was only one little bit of poetry. There should be at least a half-page of poetry, either distributed through THE CRISIS, or inserted in spots here and there. Our poetry must not be left simply to fill in space that can not be taken up otherwise. Remember that THE CRISIS is practically the only medium where Negro poets can say what they want to, and we have Negro poets, and their voice is worth hearing. One very prominent reader of THE CRISIS told me less than two months ago that the first thing he reads in THE CRISIS is the poetry.

Enclosed are the checks and I shall write again in a few days.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1. checks

February 28, 1934.

Memorandum to Mr. [redacted]
From Mr. Wilkins

I want to set down a few observations on The Crisis for March, more in the spirit of a suggestion for our mutual work toward a more attractive magazine than in the spirit of criticism.

I feel that it was an error in salesmanship to feature on the cover "The Negro Student Speaks", because it is obvious to anyone who inspects the magazine that that is by no means a feature article and ranks below several other features in the number. It is especially bad because the two contributions which I presume you meant to include under this head are not at all significant. The communication from the gentleman at Prairie View College is exceedingly weak. Then, too, if these two articles had been intended to be the "voice" of Negro students, it seems to me that they should have been tied up to the cover line by the same title. Also, if they were to be the feature article as the cover line indicates, they should have been the lead article in the magazine, at the very beginning.

I suggest that it would have been much better from the standpoint of salesmanship, if any one article is to be featured on the cover above other articles, to have elevated the discussion of segregation to large type, with the names of those who are discussing it in smaller type. It is a little confusing for persons who see the cover to turn to the first article and find a mediocre story, and to the second article a rarefield discussion of the place of the Negro in Greek mythology.

Sidney Strong's article on Geneva I would have placed back behind where the Harlem Hospital article is.

I do not believe the comments which are confined exclusively to the question of establishing Negro subsistence homestead colonies, and which were submitted apparently in answer to a direct query, should have been included in the so-called symposium on the larger topic of segregation.

In "Along the Color Line", I suggest that the editorial comments attached to the news items be omitted, such as (page 74) under the article on "Sportsmanship — American Style,", "And yet there are persons who argue that the athletes have done more to make the road easy for Negro students than the scholars". Also, the gratuitous editorial comment under the heading "Mass Murder". Also, in this item the giving of the credit to the Interracial Commission for bringing the affair to public notice is an inaccuracy, since it was first brought out by Erskine Caldwell in "The New Masses". Further in the matter of editorial comment which ought to be omitted for the sake of style, if for nothing else, is the last paragraph of the notation on starvation under the topical heading of "South Africa."

Under the picture of the Crisis newsboy on Page 75 I would suggest the elimination of the "dying" psychology embodied in the line "Keeping The Crisis Alive". Also in the editorial comment that might well be eliminated are the lines on Adolph Hitler.

I know it may be difficult to carry out this suggestion, but it would aid our advertisers on the inside front cover and the page opposite if we could find some reading matter which could be run down the center column. As it is now, you open the magazine and see two solid pages of advertising, and the chances are you skip them entirely. Perhaps later, on when we develop more correspondence with readers, we can put the letters down through this advertising and thus call attention to it.

On the matter of type, I still feel that the type we are using for the headings of the various articles is too light. I think it ought to be blacker. In "Along the Color Line", I feel that the italicised headings should at least be in bold faced italics and not so light.

13-37

On page 72, the item under "Pan Africa", I feel that whenever this correspondence is quoted the person who is doing the writing should be noted, so that it is perfectly clear to the thousands of persons who do not know of Dr. DuBois's pioneer work in the Pan-African movement. Also on this same page 72, under "Bluefield State College", the item is incomplete in that it does not state the kind of effort made to abolish Bluefield College and what was done to circumvent it. It is a very general and meaningless item.

On page 74, under the heading "Dead", neither the date nor the place of the death of Salem Tutt Whitney is given. These are essential bits of information.

RW/ID

13-37

13-37-122

Febryary 28,1934

Dear Doctor DuBois:

Add these names to your list for people who get the call: Miss Frances Williams, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. Mr. Henry Lee Moon, c/o Amsterdam News, New York, N. Y.

The office situation looks better; at least there is no outward sulking as there was for a strenuous three-day period. There is one thing that I want to get you to see in this situation, and that is this: Half the things that are claimed as precedents in this office were never established facts. Among them, Mr. Dill allowed several people to open the mail. Mrs. Powell did that for seven years. As for as the mail goes, things are running twice as smoothly. The work is handled better and quicker. That gives Mrs. Branch an extra three hours a day. The mail now requires one hour.

Money situation good this month. Raised in a short month, almost $1000 not counting the $75 for special gifts. If we can keep together, keep the wolves from the front office out, and whatnot, we will be getting some place.

I have a chance to get as far South as Charlotte next week-end, and I think I shall take the trip and come to Atlanta. Would it be possible to get a group of young menand women in Atlanta together for a meeting of some sort? I believe it would be worth while.

I spent a lot of time this week trying to interest a young group of writers in contributing to THE CRISIS. They are not literary finds, but they do lots of travelling. Moon has the article in the NATION which I sent you. Frances Williams, you should know. I am hoping to get her away from Walter and Wilkins. It can be done.

The schools are beginning to wake up on THE CRISIS. Either through fear or whatnot, I have an increase in Hampton space for next month,; an ad from A&T, and the likelihood of one from Bennett College. Spaulding is supposed to come through this month, also.

As an individual, I have had a hard month. I thought I had an attack of heart trouble. Dr. Ernest Alexander says that it is indigestion. Once I thought I was going to die. I am doing fairly well at present, on a diet, and all that. Maybe I eat too much (when invited out).

As soon as Mrs Branch gets this list of names typed off, I am going to send them around. I had hoped to get it sooner, but this has been something that I could not rush through.

Paper bill went up 25 o/o. I had expected ~~$137x~~ $100, and face $137. Receipts for the month, close to $1000, but the the budget will have to be kept at $1200. February CRISIS cost 331 dollars. That was very good. The January CRISIS cost $300, and only 24 pages.

Martha Greuning called to say that interesting developments in Crawford case will make it hot for Walter to explain. It seems that they are quiet now, and mad as hell. Walter brushed by yesterday without speaking, and Walter's boy Roy has not been over this week. Oh well.

Let me hear from you. This is a sort of lonely life at 69.

Very sincerely yours,

George Streator

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James Marshall

13-37-240

March 1st, 1934.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

Enclosed find list of names. Please check off those which you want to write personally. Also, indicate any other names which you think ought to be included.

Enclosed find exchange of correspondence between Wilkins and myself.

Joel Spingarn wants me to come up this afternoon for a conference. Will write you the details later.

Very sincerely yours,

George Streator
Managing Editor.

Enc.

GS/HFB.

March 1st, 1934.

Memorandum to Mr. Villrins from Mr. Streator:

Your very excellent observations on THE CRISIS for March are at hand. While there is room for a great deal of argument as to whether your criticisms are absolutely valid and would hold water in every single instance, I nevertheless think they are valuable and wish to offer you one single counter suggestion:

Inasmuch as the Board expects that you are having something to do with THE CRISIS, I see no reason why you should confine your work strictly to the realm of advice. I am perfectly willing that you assume, at the present, the complete getting up of "Along the Color Line" which you are in excellent position to do because you have so many items and clippings at your disposal which cost me time and money to collect. There is no reason in the world why this could not be worked out. I am sending a copy of your memorandum to DuBois and on the basis of it and some previous suggestions, I hope that we can come to a point where THE CRISIS can benefit from your knowledge of journalism. You must realize that it is very difficult to do a good piece of work on THE CRISIS when all of the brains stand only in an advisory capacity.

13-37

I wish you would take up with Mr. White the matter of a $25.00 deposit which, for the last fifteen years, was held in the name of "The CRISIS." Since the incorporation this deposit should have been in the hands of THE CRISIS Publishing Company. It requires only that Mr. White write a letter of release to the General Post Office, Room 918, New York. He writes me on February 27th that he will have to take it up with the Committee on Administration. That isn't necessary at all, it seems. I must have action on this $25.00 pretty soon, otherwise I shall have to put it up out of my own pocket.

Back to the question of suggestions on THE CRISIS:

I expect DuBois in New York in March. I hope you will make up your mind to come in to a closed conference, - three of us, - and decide what definite amount of work you are going to do for yourself on THE CRISIS. Otherwise, the present method in which we are handling this thing remains ineffective and is likely to produce a quantity of annoyance.

Have you a suggestion for a cover for this month?

GS/HFB.

13-37-411

March 2, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Streator:

I am speaking March 11 in Indianapolis, March 12 in Des Moines, March 14 in Kansas City, Missouri, March 16 in Chicago, and March 19 in Cincinnati. I shall probably have some other engagements between these points. This I'm afraid will interfere with your proposed visit to Atlanta, unless you get here before March 10.

I am glad the income has been so good.

With regard to Frances Williams, you had best look out. She has got all sorts of brains and she likes to use them, but I knew her father before her. I'm afraid I don't quite trust her. Nevertheless, if we can get her co-operation, so much the better.

I have been thinking about your health for sometime. As I suggested in my last letter, you worry a lot, and in addition to that, you eat a lot. In fact, for sedentary office work, you eat too much. I speak with sympathy and knowledge. Because I used to do exactly the same thing. But you know what men say: at 40 either a fool or a physician. I assume that you are neither 40 and you certainly are no fool. At the same time, try this rule: Don8t ever take a second helping of anything. You must get outdoor exercise, and plenty of sleep. From this point on in your life you have simply got to make your health one of the major objects of living.

I am enclosing a letter from Walter. I haven't answered it. You might drop in and say that I turned it over to you for decision. Personally, I don't want any contributions from Houston. I doubt if he's sincere. On the other hand, if he really has a good article, use it. I think we ought to get something about the hearings, together with some photographs.

Lonely life at 69? Imagine being lonely in New York! Try a pint of champagne.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

13-37-61

Friday night, March 2, 1934

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thanks for your letter. It helped a lot. Worry is one of my acquired habits. It always was easy for me to throw off things until I started this business of trying to hold a job with Roy and Walter barking at the heels all day. I do not believe that I ever saw two exactly like them. They are realy the cake.

The posteffice was mixed up about a detail in the transfer of the title to a deposit. I had to get Walter to act on the thing, and he has given a lousy exhibition of maners. I got it over, but of course, he is damned sore.

Went to see J.E. S. last eveing. Staid from 4 to 11 p. m. Had delightful chat about everything on God's green earth. He had just been miffed by Walter. Downat Washington J.E. was cut off the program; he believes by Walter. So he is all for kicking Walter out. He is worried about what you have in mind. I did not know anything to tell him, except that I wassure it was all for the best. I believe that he could be used quite effectivly in a move against Walter. And by the way, I was quite right about the move to get Schuyler into the NAACP as a permanent fixture. Walter and Wilkins are trying to do that. That accounts as I felt for Walter's everlasting championing of Mr Schuyler's "ability". And Spingarn is just as determined to keep them from doing so. But I wondered if Spingarn has not always kept his power by talking against one faction to the other all these years? What do you think about that?

You are quite right about THE CRISIS for March. After reading it over, I was certain that something was out. It was too heavy. But bear with the thing. I have a promising young Negro cartoonist, Beardon, who has the fire, the social and political sense, and the willingness to work for a little or nothing. That will do much for the artistic makeup. He is willing to come down regularly. He is Bessie Beardon's son. This month, an article by GA Steward, who says things about college presidents as types. I am using Watson's article and a page of poetry. I will have a few book notes, and notes on "They shall not Die", which gave Walter a fit, and "4 Saints in 3 Acts". I have a bit of controversy for Ohio. Letters. A not bad article on a mixed (racially) community club in the Bronx, and perhaps a line or two about forgetten Negro books (secured from 135th St Library).

Have you any photographs? Have you an article on your tour of Texas?

Your "practical" discussion of segregation will attract favorable attention. Continue to show up the inconsistencies, but do not neglect the profiteers along the color line; the Negroes who get rich posing as the keepers of the peace.

I am definitely planning to come to Atlanta, ~~if that is possible~~. Let me hear from you about my suggestion.

Very sincerely yours,

Stanton

78 West 43d Street,
Bayonne, New Jersey.

March 3d, 1934.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

In reply to your letter of February 28th, I wish to say that Mr. Streator is the most malicious distorter of the truth, and trouble maker, that I have ever met. His charge of my unwillingness to cooperate with him, and of opposing him, is due to my apparent disinclination to participate in his scurrilous and questionable way of doing business. There may be a difference between the N.A.A.C.P. officials and THE CRISIS, but throughout the many years that I have been identified with the work, I have never permitted internal affairs to affect my attitude toward those with whom I come in contact. Neither will I permit Mr. Streator to attempt to talk with me on matters that I feel have absolutely no connection with CRISIS business.

13-43-35

When Mr. Streator quotes me in reference to work done and salary paid Yolande, he again tells an untruth which can be borne out by the staff in whose presence the conversation took place. This constant misstatement of facts, and other things that I had hoped to bring to your attention when I saw you, have caused me to feel certain that I could not expect a square deal from Mr. Streator. If my silence on some matters has been construed as opposition, I have been forced into this position as a means of self protection.

A When you refer to my dominating the force, - if this is true, - it can easily be understood at this time. Mr. Streator has taken members of the force, individually, and talked to them against me, and in their dilemma, they have turned to me, and reasonably so. Hence I hope it is quite clear that I have never written you with the idea that you should take summary action against Mr. Streator, but rather with the idea that you might be appraised of conditions, which, I agree with you, are almost impossible to judge, not being on the scene. I wish to say, also, that I have never had any open difference with Mr. Streator. Again, here he tells an untruth.

B Your implicit trust and confidence in Mr. Streator places me in a very peculiar position. Therefore, I hereby tender my resignation as of April 1st, or before. Will you please arrange for the payment of my salary. The force has not been paid for the past month.

Sincerely yours,
Hazel Brannon

P.S. This brings to mind the ending of Mr. Streator's last lengthy letter to me: "One day I was about to suggest to you that you take a month off with partial pay. I thought you needed rest. But if it isn't rest, what is it?"

This, in itself, is an insult, and his reference to partial pay becomes ridiculous when he has shown no ability to pay salaries due.

W. E. B. Du Bois
Editor-in-Chief
Published Monthly by
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Dr. Clayton Powell
James Marshall

March 5th, 1934.

Dr. W.E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

13-4/3

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

I have your letter bringing check to the amount of $273.33 which has been deposited to your account to-day. Also, I have followed your instructions with reference to the telephone call to Mrs. DuBois.

Please find enclosed herewith your bank vouchers.

Sincerely yours,

Hazel,

Enc.

13-37-43

March 8, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Streator:

I sent you yesterday material for the next CRISIS. I shall be glad to have your judgment on the Postscript. I rather think that the article on eating in the Congressional resaturants is poor and better not go in. I am enclosing instead another editorial that I like better and also a few additional items for Crow.

I leave here Saturday night at 8:00 and may be back the following Friday, possibly not until the following Wednesday.

Mrs. Branch has sent me a letter, a part of which I enclose. I have not answered it yet. I hope things are moving on.

I am enclosing two articles. The Wise article is worth using, and perhaps the other.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosures

13-37-42

March 6, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Streator:

Will you kindly attend to these three things for me:

1. My vouchers for February gotten from the bank and sent to me.

2. Try if humanly possible to get the volumes of Rhodes History from Miss Boardman and return them to me.

3. Buy the enclosed list of books for me. I will send a check as soon as I know the amount.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

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March 8th, 1934.

13-37-44

Miss Daisy Wilson,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Daisy:-

Mr. Streator has asked me to write you and acknowledge receipt of Doctor's letter to him of March 6th, thinking Doctor may possibly be out of town.

On Monday, March 5th, I forwarded Doctor's vouchers for February, and hope they have reached him safely by this date. Also, the books which Miss Boardman had, have been forwarded to Doctor. They too, were sent on March 5th.

Mr. Streator turned over to me for attention, the books which Doctor is desirous of having, and I am ordering them to-day. The cost will be around $13.00. I will know definitely, later.

I hope you are well and not working too hard. This minute the snow is falling at a great rate, but I don't think it will amount to much. The force says hello.

Sincerely yours,

Hazel.

March 9, 1934.

Mrs. Hazel Branch,
78 West 43rd Street,
Bayonne, New Jersey.

My dear Hazel:

I confess that I do not know what to say or do with regard to your letter of March 3. I have not said that I had implicit trust and confidence in Mr. Streator. I did say that I had always trusted you and that I do trust Mr. Streator, but in case of disagreement between you, I can only call the attention of both of you to the gravity of the situation, and that I am in honor bound to follow whatever action Mr. Streator takes. I can ot over-rule my Business Manager in a matter of office personnel. I can only give him my own opinion, which I have. Also, in your case, I have during all the long period of your working for us given ample evidence of my desire that you should stay. But, on the other hand, if you find the situation impossible, there is nothing I can do. In other words, when of necessity I have to relinquish the direct administration of THE CRISIS office, I cannot retain the right to interfere with its detailed administration. This would mean chaos.

I am sorry about the situation and hope that you do not really mean to resign.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

13-43-36

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James Marshall

March 15th, 1934.

13-37-46

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

I have a copy of the memorandum Mr. Wilkins has sent to you, Dr. Wright and Mr. Spingarn. I regret the occurrence of this situation. I was out of the City at the time; having gone to North Carolina and Virginia. While Mr. Allen had been of considerable help to the office at little or no expense, I advised him, on my return, that it would be best for him to give up his connections with THE CRISIS, which were purely voluntary, except for what I paid him partly out of petty cash, less than $10.00, and partly out of my own pocket, about the same amount. He worked for us almost a month, and as I intimated before, was of considerable help in handling detail.

I wish further to assure you that there is not sufficient cause for excitement in the whole affair, but I suppose Mr. Wilkins must have gotten quite excited about it. A copy of this letter is being mailed Dr. Wright and Mr. Spingarn to-day also.

Very sincerely yours,

George Streator
Managing Editor.

P.S. Mrs. Branch wishes me to inform you that your check from the Association for $50.00 has been received and will be deposited to your account to-morrow.

March 12, 1934

Memorandum to Mr. Streator from Mr. Wilkins:

I was called over to the Crisis office this morning because Mr. William Allen, the man whom you introduced to me as a volunteer worker for The Crisis, had come into the office too drunk to do any work. I inquired for you, not wishing to interfere with whatever arrangement you have with Mr. Allen, but was informed that you might be in late this afternoon and if not then, you would be in tomorrow morning.

13-37-45

Mr. Allen wished to have Mrs. Branch read proof with him but she told him that she did not think he was in any condition to read proof and urged him to go home. Instead he insisted on going out into the street to visit a list of advertisers, either to solicit copy or to collect bills, I don't know which.

Mr. Pickens informs me that he heard talk in Harlem of a complaint from a business man who stated that the Crisis had sent a man to solicit advertising from him who was too drunk to talk straight.

I don't think The Crisis or its office force can afford to have Mr. Allen serve in any capacity where he has such responsibility as passing upon proofs, soliciting space, or collecting money. Since you made the original agreement with him and are responsible for his being in the office, I recommend that you take this situation up at once.

I am sending a copy of this memorandum to Dr. DuBois, Dr. Wright, and Mr. J. E. Spingarn.

RW:LB

[Streator]

W. E. B. DU BOIS
Editor-in-Chief

GEORGE W. STREATOR
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GEORGE W. STREATOR
ROY WILKINS

March 16, 1934

Dear Dr DuBois:

13-37-47

Re the current CRISIS:

I am using the entire PS because it is neccessary it seems, to elaborate on your thesis. - Except Restaurant ① Ms room. ② Don't like it.

The opposition continues to argue that "we must continue to fight segregation." I took lunch with that young pin-head, Mr Hubert Delany today. He is in the White camp, and is besides, suffering from a hangover from the Emmett Scott case. He is upset, he says, because the organization threatens to be dissolved. And so on. He will "not take sides". Meaning?

Harry Pace was there at the same time. He promised some advertising from his company. It is too bad that these men are so full of promises, and so little fulfillment. Pace argued quite brilliantly with Delany, but the latter knows law. So. Pace afterwards said to me that he knew White was so and so, and so on. Just as we agree, but what of Pace?

Mrs Alexander is a worry. She is not as completely sympathetic as I would want. She staggers from one side to the other. I do not know what she would do if not keenly followed and so forth.

Last week, Allen, Mrs Trotman's son, came in stewed. I was in N C & Va. You saw the Wilkins memo. The part of the note about his going up town drunk worrying advertisers was a Wilkins lie. I got him and Allen together and he denied that he knew anything about it. He got his from Pickens. I haven't seen Pickens. The time they set for Allen's having gone to Harlem is a week before he went there. - However, Allen did come in stewed. Mrs Branch of course disclaims that she talked about it, but I am certain that Wilkins got his information about the proof reading from Mrs Branch ONLY. I hvae checked that. He might not have got it direct, but he got it. Wilkins was NOT in the office at ~~that~~ the time. I think Allen left of his own account. I regret that Mrs Branch allowed the matter to get out of the office, but there is nothing under the circumstances to do. I tried to ask her questions and she ended up by preaching my funeral. She was very trying on my nerves. — She seems to have read one of the notes I sent you. I had a carbon in the desk to take home. She quoted from it. I presume that is how she got it.

The force does not seem to be "in a dilemma to talk matters over with her". They are all quite pleasant now, and are working hard to make things go. There is no grumbling from any of them except Mrs B. That is the flat truth. That has always been the truth. She saw the howling. Also the flattering.

I want to say here that I no longer believe the Malvin strike story. I have seen enough of the "she said, you said" stuff to know that I do not believe Mrs B, and the part about the strike.

I am going to Albany to straighten out Winchester who continues to annoy. He has "heard" that we are not longer solvent! He is getting that from Walter? I mentioned to Wilkins that I was sick of Williams Press, and the reaction was that Winchester was too fine a friend to lose! So.

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Wilins wants to come over an hour each day, now. I have got along without him this month. My trip to NC & Va delayed things a bit. I will be not later than the 22 getting off press.

13-37-48

About NC & Va: Spoke at Richmond NAACP, Smith Univ, Va Union. Excellent reception. What did I talk about? Segregation and "the philosophy of drifting". ---
--- Farrison at Greensboro is eager to get you for a speech there. That is a thing I sincerely want you to do. I wrecked Mary White Ovington's speaking tour in the State by getting on the same platform with her in Charlotte at J C Smith. The McCroreys enabled me to say a few things that out three ways. Miss Ovington was disgusted not to be the feature. I learn thatshe got not too enthusiastic audiences elsewhere. - But we will need that state organization. Please get a date there on your trip North. Talk the necessity for action. Am I telling you what to say? But that is what they want to hear.

The job of getting a youth movement from the group you sent letters to may prove difficult. I have another supplementary list whcih I am sending soon. In the first place, whoever made the last pick for Amenia filled it with prosperous young fatheads. Except of course, a few men like Abe.

. . .

You are right about Frances Williams. I know she is a crooked piece. You see, I worked for her sister at Greensboro. (The president's wife). But Sally Alexander is trying to work her either into the NAACP or THE CRISIS. I wanted merely to tie her hands if possible.

. . . . . .

I am afraid that Abe Harris is not going to be active on the Board. He cannot afford the expenses, while Sterling Brown seems to get here. At least, I do not think Abe has been here yet.

I wish we could do a magazine without the NAACP. Is that possible? God, I wish we could pull out.

Back to the office hell: I canot stand much more of Mrs B., but I shudder at her tongue. She could be of so much help, but she has sulked since November. Her r esignation April lst? What is your reaction? By the way, her statement about going a month without pay is not true. But what am I to do? She is such a liar. I know she keeps up a ferment all day if I am out of the office. She would never admit it, and I can not prove it, but I know what I am talking about. I have given up worrying about her, though it works me too hard.

. . . . . .

This note rambles. I am tired. But about the PScript. The editorial on Walter is going to bring hell down. What is your next step? I expect Sally and Louis to turn to him. For that reason I am delaying the Crisis beyond the dinner. Program enclosed.

Olive is badly bruised from an attempted pocketbook snatch on W 149 st Monday. She saved her pocket book with $10, but broke her glasses, and suffered these bruises. She held the man! I wouldn't have done that.

George S.

March 21, 1934.

Mrs. Hazel Branch,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

13-43

My dear Hazel:

Dr. Du Bois would like to have you deposit the enclosed checks; one for $112.50, and the other for $40.00.

We are beginning to have our spring days now; today being quite warm. As this is the official day of spring, your cold weather can't last so long.

I have been busy working hard. Dr. Du Bois has been away, but he left me plenty to do. I suppose you are investing in spring clothes, and doing things. I have been living rather quietly, once in a great while going to something. Summer isn't far off, and then for home and other sections.

I hope everything is going along well at the office. Please give my best regards to all, including regards to yourself.

Sincerely,

W. E. B. DU BOIS
Editor-in-Chief

GEORGE W. STREATOR
ROY WILKINS
Managing Editors

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13-37-50

March 21st, 1934.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

Concerning Segregation and its aftermath: There is a noticeable falling off in the criticism appearing in the weekly papers. Several editorials have been inspired by the National Office, but even these lack punch. I am sending you several papers carrying references to your speeches in the West. Let me know what progress you think you made there.

I attended the Annual Dinner. There were interesting developments. Pickens mentioned you in his opening speech but all of the other remarks, until Alec Miller of Brooklyn appeared on the program, were flat, and on the whole uninteresting. DuBois never got into the picture again until that time. Miller spoke pointedly on the necessity for having larger participation by all the branches in Association affairs. This remark brought a sharp, and to a degree, a discourteous rejoinder from J.E. Spingarn. Walter White invited Miller to dinner the very next day. Dr. Frazier Miller's remarks about the Niagra Movement brought great applause. What time I had I devoted to the necessity for keeping an organ of opinion which did not feel timid to disagree with authority. I tried to link THE CRISIS up with the situation. The response was very good. The mention of your name brought long applause, and I believe sincere applause, particularly from the colored people who were slightly less than half of the total attendance. Louis Wright made a very strong appeal for THE CRISIS and received generous applause. I am enclosing a program.

THE CRISIS will be out this week. I shudder at the affects of your Postscript on some of the National Officers. I think that it should have been said ten years ago. I have two or three engagements in New Jersey this week which ought to prove decidedly interesting.

Last week I visted Johnson C. Smith University and Virginia Union. I also spoke at the Richmond, Virginia, Branch meeting. I urge again that you try to arrange to stop for a speech in Greensboro. That is the central point and I believe that you could work up a tremendous following there.

Mary White Ovington and I were on the same platform in Charlotte. Her attitude was amusing. Let me know what time in April you plan to be here.

Very sincerely yours,

Encls.

George Streator
Managing Editor

GS/HFB.

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ROY WILKINS

13-37-49

March 21st, 1934.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlamta, Georgia.

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

The Mr. John Martin who gives the following as his record, has asked me to write you relative to a scholarship to the International People's College, Elsinore, Denmark:

John Martin

Age - About 38
Taught school one year, Lexington, N.C.
Four years in the ministry at Hudson, New York, and North Carolina country churches.
Graduate of the High School, Lutheran College, Greensboro
Two years Howard Thelogical Seminary
Some experience with agriculture

I do not think he has the necessary stamina but I am passing it on to you. Pickens worked him up quite a bit over the prospects, and he has been in to see me at least four times.

You have received a book "Race Consciousness and the American Negro". It was written by the wife of the Principal of the People's College. I am enclosing his letter.

Very sincerely yours,

George Streator
Managing Editor

GS/HFB.

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13-37-52

March 21, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Streator:

I have just come back from a very successful and inspiring trip to the West. I have been in Indianapolis, Des Moines, Kansas City, Jefferson City, Chicago and Cincinnati, and have spoken to over four thousand people. Beside the set talks, I have had a good many personal and heart-to-heart talks with people, and I think that our attitude of criticism toward the N.A.A.C.P., and a realization of the necessity of reorganization, is widespread. I found this particularly of the young people of Chicago and in Indianapolis and Cincinnati.

The Lord must have some unusually good things in store for you to pay for the difficulties that he is putting your through now. I would not let the Allen incident bother you a bit. Everybody knows that that is a matter that could happen to anybody. As for Mrs. Branch, there is simply this to be said. Lay down a fair program for her work, and if she is willing to do it, keep her. If she is not willing to do it, or if she is not willing to help keep up the morale and good spirit of the office, then let her go. I shall have to leave it entirely to your judgment.

We shall have to break from the Williams Press, sooner or later. The President is a fine fellow, and if you have not already been to Albany, when you go, talk to him. On the other hand, Winchester is a pill. In a turmoil like this, it's necessary to keep clear objectives and not be diverted or discouraged by petty things. The clear objective is: To so run THE CRISIS that its income will pay its current expenses. As long as we can do that, we can keep going. The moment we fall seriously behind, Hell will be to pay, and there will be every effort, aboveboard and underground, to get rid of me and you.

I do not know just when I'm going to be able to get to the office, but I am afraid we'll have to depend upon letters for a while.

My best regards to you and the brave Mrs. Streator.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

March 23d, 1934.

Miss Daisy Wilson,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

13-43-37

My dear Daisy:-

I neglected to tell you in my letter of to-day that any checks which Doctor might care to have me deposit to his account, will not have my personal attention after Friday, March 30th. I am resigning from THE CRISIS on that date.

Sincerely yours,

Hazel

It's snowing at last!

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March 23d, 1934.

Miss Daisy Wilson,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

13-43

My dear Daisy:-

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter with Doctor's checks enclosed as follows: One for $112.50, and one for $40.00, both of which have been deposited to his account to-day.

Continue to be glad that you are where the weather is nice and balmy. Granting that this is the second day of spring, the thermometer stands at 15 above to-day, and we are promised snow for to-morrow. Perhaps a blizzard will be in order for Easter.

I have passed your greetings to the force, and we are sending them right back to you.

Sincerely yours,

Hazel.

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[N.A.C.P]

LOUIS T. WRIGHT, M. D.
218 WEST 139TH STREET
NEW YORK

March 25, 1934.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

13-31-49

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I received your letter with the resolution on segregation, which I am studying most carefully, and I shall certainly see that it is presented to the Board before any action is taken, although there are one or two points in which I am in disagreement with your resolution, althoug I think we are all headed in the same direction.

I had planned writing to you before this concerning the Crisis. I am of the opinion that regular monthly meetings should be held by the Crisis Board and that the Business Manager should submit a detailed statement at such meetings to each member of the Board of the Crisis' affairs. This should, it seems to me, include income and disbursements with specifications of cash received, a detailed statement of the activities of the Business Manager during the month, and of all trips which he takes and the purpose of these trips, and in general a picture of what has been done.

I am afraid that as Chairman of the Board I have been somewhat derelict in my duties. I have intended taking this matter up with the Board earlier but have been kept from doing so by other duties. I believe it essential that any business concern should be properly handled and I am of the opinion also that, during the months you are out of the city, that regular meetings should be held, and reports made so that each member of the Crisis Board may know exactly what the status is. This is especially important at this time when the Crisis is in such financial need.

Kindly let me know your opinion on this point.

Sincerely yours,

Louis T. Wright

March 26, 1934.

Mrs. Hazel Branch,
78 West 43rd Street,
Bayonne, New Jersey.

My dear Hazel:

I'm very sorry to see from your letter to Daisy that you are finally leaving us, March 30. I suppose there is nothing that I can say or do that can alter circumstances. It is the paradox of modern business that power and authority has to be devolved upon others, despite friendship and long service. I believe Mr. Streator is doing his best to save THE CRISIS. And I also believe that THE CRISIS is, and has been, very near your heart. If I were in New York permanently, I think I could compose differences, and get all to work together for the great end. But I'm not there, and therefore, as I have said before, I shall have to follow the decisions of my Business Manager.

I wish you all success, and if there is anything I can do in your behalf, I know you will not hesitate to let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

13-37-53

March 26, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Streator:

I am planning to spend Friday, March 30, in the New York office, from noon until six, and all day Saturday. Please get all matters and data together so that we can thoroughly thresh out everything necessary. I will not be back again until May. You need say nothing about my coming until I notify others.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Enclosure 1.

March 26, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Streator:

Will you kindly send me a bill for the recent books which you bought for me, and also buy the following books, with such discount as you can get:

Journal of Negro History.....Volumes 6 & 8
Rhodes History of the United States.....
Volumes 8 & 9 (MacMillan)
Anthony Adverse; Hervy Allen
V. F. Calverton; The Liberation of American Literature

Very sincerely yours,

13-44

WEBD/DW

W. E. B. Du Bois
Editor-in-Chief
Published Monthly by
THE CRISIS
Publishing Co., Inc.

Subscription:
15 cents a Copy
$1.50 the Year
$1.75 Foreign

THE CRISIS

A Record of the Darker Races
69 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Telephone: ALGONQUIN 4-3024

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James Marshall

26 March 1934

13-37-54

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

When you see this month's CRISIS don't lose your mind for the number of typographical errors. It's awful. It reflects the total disorganization of my program when the row over Allen took place. Next month will be better. The sailing is pretty rough at the present time.

Not having heard anything more I take it for granted that Mrs. Branch's resignation stands. I regret this just as much as you do but I have been unable to get any farther than misunderstanding.

I am enclosing check for $28.25 from the Adult Educational Council.

Very sincerely yours,

George Streator.
Managing Editor

Enclosure
GS:GHP

P.S.- Things are taking a turn for the better - this way of people who are will - to discuss the situation now Saturday. Have some Newark speaking engagements.

W. E. B. DU BOIS
Editor-in-Chief

GEORGE W. STREATOR
ROY WILKINS
Managing Editors

THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

69 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK, N. Y.

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ROY WILKINS

March 27th, 1934.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

George Streator

Dear Doctor DuBois:-

The Haitian Consul at New York, Mr. Henri Rosemond, telephoned the office in an effort to make an appointment with you for President Vincent, who will be in the United States for several weeks. I told him to communicate with you at Atlanta, Georgia. I don't know the nature of the conference, but as I understood it from him, President Vincent is eager to make contacts with American Negroes.

Mrs. Alexander is coming to Atlanta. I suppose you will see her there.

Concerning THE CRISIS for May, I have sent to the press the following material:

N.A.A.C.P. and the Negro Press.	Fortunately one CRISIS page.
Virgin Islands.	Possibly 1-1/2 CRISIS pages.
An Antidote for Racial Prejudice.	One CRISIS page.
Parallels between Hitlerism and the Persecution of Negroes.	3-1/2 CRISIS pages.
Poet's Corner.	One page.
The Outer Pocket - Letters on Student Organizations.	

Expected Material:

A lynch story by Helen Boardman.	Two pages
An article on Newark Branches, etc.	Two CRISIS pages
Either a short story by Claude McKay or one from among the collection we have.	Three or four CRISIS pages

WANTED:

A review of the book by Carter Woodson which was mailed to you. What about Rayford Logan for that?

Finances continue about the same pace. The N.A.A.C.P. owes us about $100 which will cover paper bill for the month. All other things about equal.

I hope to be able to go to Detroit, Cleveland and Columbus, within the next month. That is why I would like to get an idea from you concerning your coming to New York.

Suggested articles for THE CRISIS ~~and~~ ought to include something on the Atlanta Housing project. You promised to get something on this. I am reminding you of this again.

Sincerely yours,
George Streator.

GS/HFB

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.
15 cents the copy *$1.50 the year* *$2.50 two years*
Foreign postage 25 cents extra per year

13-37-54/a
The N.A.A.C.P. is investigating Fisk and Florida, and indicted doubtless endorses Spingarn's power! Jones has lined up the N.Y. alumni to swing "Red! Red! Red!" the Spingarn's are the ones paying the piper, & they don't like it. Jones took this up with Jones.

Walter Alexander is pro-Jones, on the score of Jones' past, & think Florence must publicize this matter.

Charge - Atlanta U. - Postal

March 28, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Shall arrive Thursday at Five and leave Saturday morning Tell

Mrs Du Bois

W.E.B. Du Bois

13-37-66

Night Letter Postal....Charge to Atlanta University

Charge to Atlanta University
March 29, 1934.

Mr. George Streator
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Encyclopedia material sent to Harcourt Brace by Burton last year New York Office Stop May Eighteen Nineteen Thirty Three Dr Du Bois wrote them from Atlanta asking them to return material to New York office Stop Burton thinks material returned and filed in New York under Encyclopedia Britannica

Daisy Wilson

95-34-81

13-34-56

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1934 MAR 29 PM 9 24

Q A219 40 NL

DX ATLANTA GA 29

GEORGE STREATOR

CARE THE CRISIS PUBLISHING CO 69 FIFTH AVE NYC

ENCYCLOPEDIA MATERIAL SENT HARCOURT BRACE BY BURTON LAST YEAR NEWYORK OFFICE STOP MAY EIGHTEEN NINETEEN THIRTY THREE DR DUBOIS WROTE FROM ATLANTA ASKING THEM RETURN MATERIAL NEWYORK OFFICE STOP BURTON THINKS MATERIAL RETURNED AND FILED IN NEWYORK UNDER ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA

DAISY WILSON.

13-37-58

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1201-S

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NB220 41 DL 6 EXTRA=NEWYORK NY 29 1235P

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

MISS DAISY WILSON=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

SEE RECENT LETTER YOU SENT HARCOURT BRACE WHO SAY THAT THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA WAS SENT DU BOIS MAY 27TH STOP PLEASE MAKE SEARCH AND WIRE WHETHER YOU FIND IT STOP=

MR GEORGE STREATOR 69 FIFTH AVENUE NEWYORK NY.

13-37-53

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS SOLVE THE PERPLEXING QUESTION OF WHAT TO GIVE

[1934]

THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

69 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Telephone: ALGONQUIN 4-3024

W. E. B. DU BOIS
Editor-in-Chief

GEORGE W. STREATOR
ROY WILKINS
Managing Editors

13-37-59

Apr 2.

I opened this letter thinking that if Board met today I might be able to do somethng. But the Board meets Monday, April 9.

Write me at once a letter which N.Y. committee could send Board.

Amsterdam News is going to go out for Schuyler and White this week, and I will have a chance to see it first.

Have appointment with Wright tonight. — Streator

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.
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MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

13-37-60

NE160 110 DL=NEWYORK NY 2 1240P

DR W E B DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=.

YOUR LETTER FROM SPINGARN SENT HERE BY MISS WILSON OPENED BY ME STOP THE NEXT BOARD MEETING WILL ENTERTAIN A MOTION TO DROP YOU AT ONCE FROM THE CRISIS STOP SPINGARN HAS COME OUT IN THE OPEN SAYS HE IS BACKED UP BY PICKENS STOP MAIN ISSUE HE SAYS IS YOUR PLAN TO REFORM NAACP HIS LETTER SUPPOSEDLY CONFIDENTIAL BUT RUMORS ARE ALREADY OUT THAT BOARD MUST DROP YOU TO KEEP OWN SELF RESPECT UNDER YOUR ATTACKS STOP AM COMMUNICATING WITH RACHEL DAVIS AND LOUIS WRIGHT STOP SEE MRS ALEXANDER IN ATLANTA WILL CHECK OVER STORY FOR AMSTERDAM NEWS WHICH THEY INFORM ME THEY HAVE READY FOR PRESS THIS WEEK=

STREATOR.

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND ... WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

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69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548
Official Organ: The Crisis

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13-30-83

April 3rd 1934

Dr. Du Bois

Walter White

MEMORANDUM TO MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION:

Miss Ovington	Mr. James Weldon Johnson
Mr. J. E. Spingarn	Dr. Du Bois
Mr. A. B. Spingarn	Mr. Pickens
Mr. Isadore Martin	Mr. Wilkins

I would be grateful to members of the Committee on Administration for advice on the matter of requests which have been made of the Secretary by newspapers, individuals and others for comment on the editorial on segregation in the April Crisis. Typical of these is the telegram received yesterday from the Philadelphia Tribune which read:

"Request statement from you on Du Bois editorial (in) April Crisis."

and to which I replied:

"I would prefer making no statement on Du Bois editorial in April Crisis other than that my own position on segregation is stated in March Crisis as clearly as I am capable of expressing it."

Under no circumstances does the Secretary intend to depart from the plane of discussion of the issue on the basis of principle. This, however, has led certain newspapers to charge that I have "evaded the issue".

I would be grateful for your opinion for my guidance in this difficult position.

WW:CTP

Secretary.

How do your Senators and Congressmen stand on federal legislation against lynching?
ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 215 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

W. E. B. DU BOIS
Editor-in-Chief

GEORGE W. STREATOR
ROY WILKINS
Managing Editors

THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

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April 3, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Geo. S. Streator

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

13-37-61

I went to see Louie last night. While you can not count on him as a partisan, you may at least know that he is meaning to be fair. I asked him to use some influence on Walter to get the rest of the money due THE CRISIS. The National Office owed THE CRISIS $108.00 on April 2 with the April rent already paid. I received a check for $50.00 today and Walter seemed very eager to please. Wilkins came over interested in this month's issue. I think Louie had spoken to both of them.

I shipped Louie a copy of Jowell's letter to you. His reply was "He isn't the whole damned Board".

In sending you the telegram yesterday, I overlooked the fact that you had gone to Talladega College.

Don't forget your article on the MIDDLE WEST. Don't exceed 6½ manuscript pages. I am holding open three pages Postscript. To-date we have an article, a translation by Anna Louise Strong of Maxim Litvinov's speech to the CEC, Soviet Russia... Stephen Wise' HITLER...

Hughes sent a piece for next month's issue. Claude McKay promises a story for that issue.

Wilkins came over lately to ask "what he can do". Printing bill low: $314. Office moving quietly.

Very truly yours,

George Streator

Managing Editor

GS/ED

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.
15 cents the copy *$1.50 the year* *$2.50 two years*
Foreign postage 25 cents extra per year

XU
The sender of this Message
authorizes us to say that a TELEGRAPHIC reply is desired

NY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1201-S

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(50)

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MINUTES IN TRANSIT

FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

NE41 59 DL 6 EXTRA XU=NEWYORK NY 6 1127A

DR DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

HAVE HEARD NOTHING FURTHER STOP DO NOT GIVE UP BATTLE STOP AMSTERDAM NEWS WILL TAKE UP FIGHT THIS WEEK STOP MAKE YOUR EDITORIALS STRONG STOP THE TIDE IS BEGINNING TO TURN IN NEWYORK STOP RUSH MATERIAL FOR CROW POSTCRIPT AND TWO PAGES ON MIDDLE WEST OR TALLADEGA SPEECH STOP WIRE REPLY HOME STOP=

GEORGE STREATOR 69 FIFTH AVENUE NEWYORK NY.

13-37-62

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

13-37-66

April 9, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Streator:

I haven't attempted to write to you about the general situation because I do not think that any action just now on my part is necessary. After the Board meets Monday, let me know anything that's happened, and we will take measures accordingly.

Mrs. Alexander was here, and was greatly excited, but I knew it would be unwise to have her try to be present with the condition of her heart. She has, however, sent several telegrams.

I have not answered Spingarn's letter yet. I shall do so sometime this week. I sent you yesterday most of the Postscript, and part of The Crow. I'm sending today the rest of The Crow, and an article on Trotter, together with some pictures and poetry.

I suppose that my $50 salary from the Board has come in. Please deposit it, and also please present the enclosed Credit Blank from the bank, and have it duely entered on my book.

Please send six copies of the current CRISIS to Miss R.R. Drake, Box 15, Spelman College. She contributed two poems for this issue.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosures

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1201-S

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NF13 33 DL 5 EXTRA=NEWYORK NY 9 1026A

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

DR DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

WILLIAM MONROE TROTTER DEAD APPARENTLY SUICIDE STOP WRITE PAGE POSTSCRIPT EDITORIAL PICTURE ON COVER STOP HOLD ARTICLE ON MIDDLE WEST STOP CROWDED STOP ABE HARRIS ATTENDING BOARD MEETING=

GEORGE STREATOR 69 FIFTH AVENUE NEWYORKCITY.

13-34-69

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS SOLVE THE PERPLEXING QUESTION OF WHAT TO GIVE

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1201-S

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MINUTES IN TRANSIT

FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

NA995 29 DL=MV NEWYORK NY 9 1045P

DR W E B DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

EVERYTHING ALL RIGHT STOP HARRIS RACHEL DUBOIS LOUIS WRIGHT STOPPED MORE BY ISADORE MARTIN STOP AM WITHDRAWING CRAWFORD EDITORIAL ON ADVICE OF HARRIS STOP PLEASE SUBSTITUTE MONROE TROTTER EDITORIAL=

GEORGE STREATOR.

89-32-81

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS SOLVE THE PERPLEXING QUESTION OF WHAT TO GIVE

[Pickens]

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CAMPAIGN

"A PENNY FOR EVERY NEGRO IN THE UNITED STATES"

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Telephone: ALgonquin 4-6548

Official Organ: THE CRISIS

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13-50-13

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William Pickens, Field Sec'y
Daisy E. Lampkin, Regional Field Sec'y

April 10, 1934

My dear Dr. DuBois:-
The attached maudlin "editorial" wail, and sentimental, time-serving "band-wagon" cry sounds like purest nonsense to me, and must sound the same to many other thoughtful and expreienced people.

Very truly yours,

William Pickens

W. E. B. DU BOIS
Editor-in-Chief

GEORGE W. STREATOR
ROY WILKINS
Managing Editors

THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

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GEORGE W. STREATOR
ROY WILKINS

April 11, 1934

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

13-37-67

My dear Dr. DuBois:

According to Abe Harris, the following things took place:

1. No censorship for THE CRISIS. This was the general opinion. Sterling Brown insisted on that.

2. The enclosed resolution on segregation was adopted. Was this the resolution you gave Louis Wright?

3. The Pittsburgh Courier is not to be considered in any wise different from the other weekly papers. Arthur Spingarn told me in Harris's presance that White had written him to the effect that Vann of the Courier would be in New York to discuss arrangements for the publication of N. A. A. C. P. news. Spingarn said to Harris and me that he did not consider Vann trustworthy. Wilkins was instructed to bring N. A. A. C. P. news to me. I have the privilige of accepting or rejecting it (I am going to place it at the end of Color Line).

4. Harris said that the Board was of the opinion that I should attend all future meetings. This of course, ought to forstall a lot of trouble.

5. Miss Ovington mentioned that she could not tell from my talk at Charlotte whether I was speaking for the N. A. A. C. P. or the Socialist Party. Her remark brought forth no comment. (The attack that is being made on me is that I am too radical.)

6. At the close of the meeting, Isadore Martin of Philadelphia brought up the question of your being an employee of the Board, and attacking the Board. This was squelched by adjournment. Louis T. Wright made the motion.

I am glad that Mrs. Alexander was not there. She would have been drawn into an attack on Harris who criticized the lack of program of the N. A. A. C. P. very severely. She is decidedly jealous of the Board's stand on economic questions. She is quite valuable to you only in the matter of defending you against personal attacks. I doubt that any serious attempt at reorganization would get her support. She simply does not see things that far ahead.

Harris feels that James Marshall and Sterling Brown will stand by you. Harris was given a job of drawing an economic program for the N. A. A. C. P. I think that you will have to get behind Abe. He is likely to let that matter drift. I paid his expenses to New York to get him up here.

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13-37-68

I withdrew the editorial on Crawford because of Harris's belief that it would make an enemy of Sterling Brown who admires Houston. I am glad that I did for another reason. Notice the story on the front page of the New York Age which is sent you under separate cover. Also notice the editorial on Du Bois and Segregation. The New York papers are pro-Du Bois at last.

You know of course, that Joel Spingarn was not present. He went to New Orleans.

I think that I should like to see you call a preliminary conference of the inner-group of the Youth Conference very soon. I believe that the fight would be won quickly by two or three deft strokes. The May issue of THE CRISIS is complete except for paging. I am determined that it will come out Thursday April 19th. I expect to go to Detroit and Cleveland at the end of the month.

Very sincerely yours,

Streator

GS/ED

Carbon

13-37-69

April 12, 1934.

Mem Stenator:

Please deposit this check for $75.08.

How about my April 1. check for $50 — N.A.A.C.P.?

W E B DuB.

(written by hand — Mr Bois)

(Regulend

13-37-70

April 14, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Streator:

Will you get me a copy of The Spectator, an insurance periodical published in New York with F. L. Hoffman's annual report on homicides? Joel Spingarn is here Sunday. Will have straight talk.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

W. E. B. DU BOIS
Editor-in-Chief

GEORGE W. STREATOR
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Managing Editors

THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

69 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK, N. Y.

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GEORGE W. STREATOR
ROY WILKINS

13-37-72

April 18, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am enclosing copy of memorandum which I received from Wilkins. I am not replying to it at all. I propose saying to him that it will be necessary to agree again on the thing that he wants to do for THE CRISIS. His total contribution to date has come in the form of suggestions after publication and lots of hot air.

At the present time, the N.A.A.C.P. owes THE CRISIS $169.00 in subscription money and $100.00 in subsidy for the month of April. I brought this to the attention of THE CRISIS Board with White, Spingarn, Wilkins, Wright and myself present. This money would be of immense good if I could get it.

I expect some move soon on the part of White and the Spingarns to define a plan for the assistant secretary in the running of THE CRISIS. I would prefer very much that he be eliminated officially all together, but I do not know if that can be obtained. This much is certain: Mrs. A., is playing both sides of the fence in the matter of Roy.

Miss Porter deposited the April 1st and April 15th salary checks together with those you sent up.

With regard to the June issue of THE CRISIS, I have a very good story (as I see it) by Carol Cotton, whose father is head of the school at Henderson, N. C. There is Margaret Sanger's article, Langston Hughes's article; an article submitted by Rachel Davis DuBois; The Jew and the Negro, which can be run in two installments, June and July.

Wilkins is eager to make the June and July issues complete apple-sauce for the N.A.A.C.P. I told the Board that THE CRISIS could enlarge its July issue to forty pages provided that the N.A.A.C.P. would pay THE CRISIS approximately $160. to cover increased cost of manufacture. I am of the opinion that the June issue should be restricted to one article on the annual meeting. The attempt on the part of White and Wilkins to make a great man out of George Schuyler constantly irks.

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They want THE CRISIS to carry some sort of rehash of Schuyler drivel about Branch participation. We could play to the Branches with the material but I do not want Schuyler's name over it.

13-37-73

The Amsterdam News and the New York Age are favorable in a sense. They don't know what it is all about, but they are making their guesses. Pickens is riding the fence like a scholar and gentleman. I truly feel sorry for him in his dilemma. The Chicago Defender is being unusually nasty with some articles written by Mollison, the President of the Illinois State Conference N.A.A.C.P. Mollison is one of Wilkins's old friends. I am certain that Wilkins is behind the attack he is making. I believe that he has sent to all the papers some of that stuff which appeared in the Defender. Not many have printed it.

Write me the outcome of the conference with Spingarn. I am going to Detroit, probably leaving next Thursday, to be gone for a week.

THE CRISIS will be out this week.

Very sincerely yours,

George Streator

GS/ED

April 17, 1934

Memorandum to Mr. Streator
From Mr. Wilkins

13-37-71

I have been reminded that perhaps I have been remiss in carrying my share of the work and responsibilities of one of the managing editors of The Crisis which was placed upon me by the Board at the January meeting. Of course, I have no desire to shirk any responsibility which is placed upon me.

In order that this criticism may not be made henceforth, I desire from now on to consult with you daily on plans for the coming issues, material to be solicited, illustrations, cartoons, the cover, make-up of the dummy, checking of proofs, and all other editorial duties.

You will remember that sometime ago I suggested that I could spend an hour or two each morning in The Crisis, but you stated that you usually devote the mornings to work uptown. I will be very glad if you will indicate the hours of the day when it will be convenient for us to take up the editorial matters in detail, so that we can begin at once on the June issue.

RW/ID

April 19, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Streator:

Please tell me if you have had entered in my bankbook the following deposits:

April 2.....	$1,273.33
April 1.....	50.00
April 15.....	50.00

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

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WHAT HAPPENED CONFERENCE WITH SPINGARN STOP WHAT ABOUT THIS DINNER SHALL I GO AHEAD PLANNING STOP AM LEAVING FOR CLEVELAND AND DETROIT FRIDAY STOP EXPECT TO GO TO COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI ALSO STOP WIRE TONIGHT CARE MRS DUBOIS WHETHER DINNER IDEA MEETS YOUR APPROVAL STOP YOUR SILENCE IS DISCONCERTING

GEORGE STREATOR.

13-37-39

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

x

Night Letter

13-44-25

Charge to Atlanta University

April 26, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois,
226 West 150 Street,
New York, N.Y.

Thought I had written you Stop I am rushing night and day finishing my book Stop Had very encouraging conference with Spingarn Think all is well and valuable cooperation established Stop Go ahead with dinner if you think best Stop Cannot yet fix date Stop Will write you at length next week

W.E.B. Du Bois

W. E. B. DU BOIS
Editor-in-Chief

GEORGE W. STREATOR
ROY WILKINS
Managing Editors

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GEORGE W. STREATOR
ROY WILKINS

13-37-75

April 26, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have just sent you a telegram, not having heard from you for a long time. What was the outcome of the conference with Spingarn?

What about the dinner? Are you favorable towards it? Lester Walton said that you were.

The enclosed royalty statement came today. The check for $5.93 will be deposited tomorrow. As stated before, all checks inquired about in your letter have been deposited.

In the June issue of THE CRISIS, I hope that you can find some way of dealing with the question of George Schuyler and THE CRISIS. Under separate cover, you are receiving the Pittsburgh Courier of this date. I am going to Detroit for April 29th and 30th; Cleveland Tuesday May 1st and Wednesday May 2nd. Perhaps Columbus and Cincinnati. Address me Cleveland, care of Miss Pearl Mitchell, 2250 East 95th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Very sincerely yours,

George Streator.

GS/ED

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13-37-74

Copy 21

Dear Dr DuBois –

All checks deposited

$1200+
50 – Apr 1
50 – Apr 15

Talked with Lester Walton about the testimonial dinner. He said he had heard from you. Go ahead?

→ What time between May 15 and June 1 is convenient to you? ←

What about Springarn talk! What happened?

I am leaving for middle West Thursday morning.

Let me hear from you.

Streator.

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9 WEST SEVENTY-THIRD STREET

New York, May 1, 1934

Dear Du Bois:

I enjoyed my brief visit to Atlanta very much, and was greatly impressed by the new University. What I wrote President Hope about it was not mere politeness, but the literal truth. I think you have an extraordinary opportunity to do something really important there.

I was also glad that we had our talk about the whole situation there. But what I said to you was based on the assumption, as I tried to make clear, that you would "play the game" loyally from the inside. The May Crisis hardly carries out that assumption. It raises a rather delicate question: Can the "organ" of an Association attack its policies and work and remain an "organ"? I should not be frank if I did not tell you that most members of the Board would answer that question with a very vigorous No.

13.51.54

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Spingarn

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

12-37-76

May 2, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Streator:

I have been terribly busy. I am trying to finish my book. That explains my neglect to write you. The fact is, I thought I had written you, but evidently did not.

Spingarn wrote me that he was going to New Orleans to meet his wife who was returning from Guatemala, and on their way up he wanted to stop and have a talk with me. His daughter an friends were in town at the time, but they did not know that he was coming through, until after he was already in town. Spingarn stayed at the Biltmore and came out to my room and was there from half-past two Sunday afternoon until six. Then his wife came and all went over to President Hope's and had dinner. Thence, we were all invited to the home of White's sister. I sent them on, but did not go myself.

He talked very frankly. I was prepared to say some unpleasant things, even if it led to a quarrel, but there was really no opportunity. He was in his most agreeable and yielding temper. He wanted me to understand that he agreed with me that the N. A. A. C. P. should be re-organized, and he wants us to co-operate in that re-organization. I suggested that Wilkins should be the first one to go and then White and Pickens. He agreed in general, although saw difficulty in letting either White or Pickens out unless they had jobs, and wanted especially to credit White for certain things he had done, although he acknowledged that he was not the man for the present job.

The question was as to how this was to be carried out and he believes that the easiest and surest way is to keep up the process of getting Liberals and young people upon the Board of Directors. I promised to write him fully as to my point of view. I have already written him one preliminary letter, copy of which I enclose. I shall write him again soon. Of course I realize his temperament, and I am not depending on him absolutely, but if we can have his power and co-operation on our side to a reasonable degree, it will facilitate anything we may want to do.

I shall write you again next week. Everybody is praising the May CRISIS very highly. I hope this will find you in good health and spirits.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

13-44-72

May 7, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Streator:

I'm working on the June CRISIS today. I shall have an article by the Reverend Dr. Grimke of Washington on Segregation, and another on the slum clearance in Atlanta, with a picture. Also, my editorials. I will get them off to you, I hope, tonight or early tomorrow morning.

I wrote you sometime ago asking if you would kindly get me a copy of The Spectator, the insurance organ published in New York, which has the annual figures by Hoffman on homicides. Please see if you can get this for me.

I have gotten thirteen chapters of my book finished and in the hands of the publisher. Four others go forward this week. I shall then be able to breathe and write a letter occasionally. I hope you had a good trip in the West. Let me hear about it.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Streator.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

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W. E. B. DU BOIS
Editor-in-Chief

GEORGE W. STREATOR
ROY WILKINS
Managing Editors

13-37-04

May 7, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The following checks have been deposited to your credit:

May 4	$50.00	- salary
May 7	273.33	
	3.04	

I received your letter on returning from the West. Will answer later.

Best wishes for the book.

Very sincerely yours,

George Streator

GS/ED

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69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
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WILLIAM PICKENS FIELD SECRETARY
DAISY E. LAMPKIN REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

May 7th
1934

13-3088

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am utterly amazed at some of the statements and especially at some of the imputations of the editorial on the Crawford case in the May issue of the Crisis. The Crawford trial was held last December. No one of us here knows of any request from you or anyone else connected with the Crisis for information on any point of the case. Had any such request been made of us, or had we the slightest idea that there were any questions in your mind we gladly would have supplied you with information which was right here in the files.

It is true that you made request of Mr. Houston for an article on the case. You will remember that it was I who, in your office, suggested that we ask him to do an article for an issue of the Crisis which was shortly to go to press. You will remember that Mr. Houston not only replied that he was busy working on the case but that it was improper and unethical for an attorney to write about a case while it was still pending.

We have heard rumors that a certain individual has been assiduously making wild statements which have no basis in truth whatever regarding this case. For certain reasons he has been trying desperately to cause some sort of scandal. If I personally can get proof of certain stories which have been attributed to this individual I intend to make an issue of it in the court and let this man prove his misstatements or take the consequences. We have not seen fit to answer the irresponsible statements of this particular individual and I fear that either he or someone of similar mind has led you astray.

I note in your editorial the statement that "it has been suggested that we publish the remarks which he made at that trial". Would you be willing to let me know who has made these suggestions? I would appreciate the courtesy of a reply from you on this point.

For the sake of accuracy and truth I would like to sug-

gest that you read not only the remarks of the defense attorney in the Crawford case but the full transcript of the four-day-trial and of the argument on the motions to quash the grand jury and petit jury panels. You can obtain these from Mr. Houston.

Entirely aside from my own personal high regard for Mr. Houston, Mr. Ransom, Mr. Lovett and Mr. Tyson I am sorry beyond expression that an editorial should have appeared in the official organ of the N.A.A.C.P. of this character without your having taken the trouble to get the facts which were easily available. Knowing as I do the many weeks of work, both night and day, in running down the qualifications of more than three hundred Negroes who had been barred from jury duty in Loudoun County, and of the arduous and frequently dangerous work which these four men rendered without compensation, we owed it at least in gratitude to them to have gotten a more unbiased statement of facts before printing such an editorial.

13-3089

Ever sincerely,

Walter White

Secretary.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta,
Georgia.

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The sender of this Message
authorizes us to say that a
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DR W E B DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

CAN YOU ATTEND BOARD MEETING MONDAY MISCHIEF AFOOT WIRE REPLY=

GEORGE STREATOR.

10-23-31

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS SOLVE THE PERPLEXING QUESTION OF WHAT TO GIVE

THE CRISIS

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Managing Editors

13-37-93

May 9, 1934

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am very much alarmed by Joel Spingarn's attitude. He is more than wrought up over your "Attacking the Board". Whether he was trying to impress me or whether he was disclosing his intent, I am sure that you ought to write the Board, or at least some of its members, in an effort to forestall your being dropped at the meeting Monday. I wish that you could be at this meeting. Is it possible?

Very sincerely yours,

George Streator.

GS/ED

They are trying to drive Wilkins down my throat this month. I expect to catch hell from the Board.

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ROY WILKINS
Managing Editors

13-37-02

May 11, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Rush picture for the
Atlanta Home Project.

Very sincerely yours,

S/Streator.

GS/ED

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GEORGE W. STREATOR
ROY WILKINS

13-37-05

May 11, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Mydear Dr. DuBois:

The Chicago Branch N.A.A.C.P. has demanded your resignation. Pickens told me yesterday.

The current issue of the Pittsburgh Courier carries Schuyler's column attacking the Spingarn award.

I wrote Harris asking if he planned to be up, but I did not hear from him. I shall telephone Rachel DuBois.

I am afraid that you over-estimated Spingarn's interest in reforming the Association . After all, reform means no Spingarn.

Mary White Ovington has written a silly little article for THE CRISIS this month. There was no way for me to stall without starting another fight.

Spingarn told me a lot of "confidential" gossip about your situation in Atlanta. Please keep an ear open for anything that seems to appear threatening. One of his "fears" is that you would not last much longer down there. I am sure more than ever that Joel is an old maid and needs, besides, a nursemaid.

I found out too, that an order had gone to the executive office enforcing to the letter the recent resolution on segregation. It would forbid the appearance of N.A.A.C.P. officials in segregated schools and churches. Spingarn meant that this should emphasize the absurdities of the Association's vote on segregation??

I am sorry that you cannot be present at this Board meeting. I am very tired.

Very sincerely yours,

Streator

GS/ED

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Streeter

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W. E. B. DU BOIS
Editor-in-Chief

GEORGE W. STREATOR
ROY WILKINS
Managing Editors

13-37-06

May 16.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I Think Joel has given you the ∓ (meaning "double cross!") He seems determined to put you out. Moreover, Arthur's attitude towards me lately has caused me to watch this matter very carefully. (I've kept The Crisis board talking "money").

Last month's receipts ~~were~~ were over $1400. I paid Mrs. Branch and caught up with salaries! But the damned board simply looked dumb and said nothing — all except Louis. Now this Louis Wright happens to be the only person who can

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.
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(over)

pane us. He is divided on the question of your & Walter. So I think you can arrange your strategy so as to keep him lined up on the ideas of the Springarns.

The Executive Committee or whatever it is called, apologized — the papers for your criticisms of the Crawford case. ~~It~~ I am sorry now that I did not cut that out at the last minute. I had so intended, but the rush of the page proof got me.

My Trip West was good, financially. You could do things — Cleveland, but not Columbus. Detroit might be growing, but those Branches are terribly plugged!

The next meeting must be anticipated! We'll have to get Abe Harris here again. Mrs. A. and Rachel Sm B. are absolutely bewildered! Moreover, Mrs. A. is weakening because of Houston! (S. I'm told).

Sincerely. Streator

P. S —

It seems that Florence Read and J. E. S., — somebody and J.E.S., indulged in some petty gossip about your "amours" in Atlanta.

Understand me; the thing matters not a god damn to me, but I want you to know that J.E.S. is petty as hell! —

Also, he declares that every mulatto (J. Hope included, is incensed over yours calling W.W. "white".) —

All this was "confidential" so don't mention it to him. It might be a trap to find out :/ I keep you closely advised on things here!

P. S.

13-37-07

Crisis ed Corr
(NAACP)

May 17, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Streator:

There are one or two articles which I sent you which I hope you will not forget. Especially the one on Lucy Laney. It would have wide appeal to her many friends in the South, and also the one recently s nt on Henry Bailey.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

49-22-1

May 17, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

13-44-24

My dear Mr. Streator:

I'm planning to be in New York for a few days in May, probably the 25th and 26th, and perhaps also the 24th. We can have some conference.

I have looked over the proof. I'm always leery on long reviews of comparatively unknown novels. I greatly doubt the wisdom of a half-page or more given "to too many boats." Unless you are committed to it, I should omit it.

I have heard nothing as yet about the Board meeting. My manuscript is finally in the hands of the publisher, seventeen chapters, 1,230 pages. I have not heard from him yet.

I can appreciate your being tired. I'm a bit woozy myself.

Very sincerely yours,

WEB/DW

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13-51-50

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548
Official Organ: The Crisis

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DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS EDITOR OF THE CRISIS
WILLIAM PICKENS FIELD SECRETARY
DAISY E. LAMPKIN REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

May 17, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am enclosing a self-explanatory copy of a letter I have received today from Mr. J. E. Spingarn, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the N.A.A.C.P.

Very sincerely yours,

Roy Wilkins

Assistant Secretary.

RW/ID

[N.A.A.C.P.]

9 West Seventy-Third Street

New York, May 16, 1934

Mr. Roy Wilkins
Asst. Secretary, N.A.A.C.P.
69 Fifth Avenue, New York

Dear Mr. Wilkins,-

I have received your letter of May 15th requesting an interpretation of the resolution, passed by the Board on May 14th, in which salaried officers were directed not to publish any criticism of the Association, its work, officers, or policies, in any part of the Crisis magazine. It is my understanding that this applies to the next issue of the Crisis, and that it hereafter becomes the duty of the editor and managing editors, individually and collectively, to see that no such criticism appears in any issue of the magazine and to insist on its deletion whenever any statement appears to be such a criticism. It seems to me also that where there is any doubt as to whether a statement is "criticism" or not, it should not be published until the Board of Directors of the Crisis Publishing Company or the Board of Directors of the National Association has officially given the statement its approval. The resolution applies only to matter written by salaried officers.

Will you kindly send a copy of this letter to the editor and managing editors of the Crisis and to the Directors of the Crisis Publishing Compnay?

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. E. Spingarn
Chairman of the Board, N.A.A.C.P.

13-33-24

[Enclosure]

9 West Seventy-Third Street

New York, May 16, 1934.

Mr. Roy Wilkins,
Asst. Secretary, N.A.A.C.P.,
69 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dear Mr. Wilkins,-

13-51-51

I have received your letter of May 15th requesting an interpretation of the resolution, passed by the Board on May 14th, in which salaried officers were directed not to publish any criticism of the Association, its work, officers, or policies, in any part of the Crisis magazine. It is my understanding that this applies to the next issue of the Crisis, and that it hereafter becomes the duty of the editor and managing editors, individually and collectively, to see that no such criticism appears in any issue of the magazine and to insist on its deletion whenever any statement appears to be such a criticism. It seems to me also that where there is any doubt as to whether a statement is "criticism" or not, it should not be published until the Board of Directors of the Crisis Publishing Company or the Board of Directors of the National Association has officially given the statement its approval. The resolution applies only to matter written by salaried officers.

Will you kindly send a copy of this letter to the editor and managing editors of the Crisis, and to the Directors of the Crisis Publishing Company?

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. E. Spingarn
Chairman of the Board, N.A.A.C.P.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CAMPAIGN

"A PENNY FOR EVERY NEGRO IN THE UNITED STATES"

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Telephone: ALgonquin 4-6548

Official Organ: THE CRISIS

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Mary White Ovington, Treasurer

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Roy Wilkins, Ass't Secretary
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William Pickens, Field Sec'y
Daisy E. Lampkin, Regional Field Sec'y

13-51-41

May 18, 1934

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am writing as Treasurer to all members of the Board who were not present at the May meeting to urge their attendance at the June meeting of the Board. I am doing this because at the June meeting the Budget for the coming six months will be adopted.

At the May meeting of the Board I made a motion that at the June meeting consideration be given to the matter of giving the capital stock of The Crisis to Dr. Du Bois, the Association thus discontinuing its publication. This motion was lost.

I, consequently, have nothing to propose, but knowing what a busy season this is, I am calling your attention to the fact that the Budget will be adopted at the June meeting and that we should have a full attendance for discussion of our financial situation.

Sincerely yours,

Mary W. Ovington

Treasurer

MWO/RR

THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

69 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Telephone: ALGONQUIN 4-3024

W. E. B. DU BOIS
Editor-in-Chief

GEORGE W. STREATOR
ROY WILKINS
Managing Editors

13-33-23

May 18 -

Dear Br DuBois

I am sitting tight on this June issue - spite of this. Am thinking of coming to Atlanta next week.

Streator.

Crisis - 1934

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.

15 cents the copy *$1.50 the year* *$2.50 two years*

Foreign postage 25 cents extra per year

May 19, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Streator:

I promised to use the picture of the McHarry Medical School. Please don't forget it. I think your income for this month was splendid. It has been a long time since we have received $1,400. After all, there lies our main battlefront, and that's where the time and pressure must be put. I shall hope to see you next week.

I have not answered the enclosed letter. Why not approach these people for an advertisement. We must publish in the next number of THE CRISIS a recent photograph of W. T. B. Williams, and an account of his life as Spingarn Medalist. We do this every year. I am writing him.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DN

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W. E. B. DuBois, Editor of the Crisis
William Pickens, Field Sec'y
Daisy E. Lampkin, Regional Field Sec'y

13-50-15

May 21, 1934.

Guthrie, Okla.

My dear Dr. DuBois:—

Of course, I knew nothing about the "apology" which the Association or one of its Committees is said to have given out for your editorial on the "Crawford case,"—until I saw it in the newspapers.

Personally, I have never been moved to apologize to anybody for anything you have written or said [illegible] Yours, Pickens.

(NAACP)

May 21, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Streator:

I have just written the enclosed letter to Spingarn with my resignation. I shall probably be in New York the latter part of the week for a day or so.

Very sincerely yours,

49-22-3

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

May 22, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Streator:

This is a slightly revised version of my resignation which I have sent to Spingarn. I am expecting to arrive in New York Friday afternoon.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

49-22-4

[June 4, 1934]

Monday -

13-87-08

Dear Dr Du Bois -

Have been "investigated" again. This time by Leon Ransom who was trying to "get a line" on me = Columbus, Ohio.

I wrote Joel today that I should in all probability resign July 9. I'll be damned if I will try to work here under these pikers across the hall. I've been made several vague offers. Joel wants me to take him as a confidential friend, but I simply can not reconcile all the things I hear from Mrs A & R. D. Du B. Either they are wrong, or Joel is. Who?!

Arthur, Wright, + Delany are on committee to deal with your resignation. Did you communicate with them?

13-37-09

Arthur said he had not heard from you today.

Books difficult to get. Some are sent today.

Stratton

New York, June 11, 1934

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE:

At the May meeting of the Board, the following action was taken:

37-8-66

> On motion of Dr. Wright, duly seconded, it was VOTED, That The Crisis is the organ of the Association and no salaried officer of the Association shall criticize the policy, work, or officers of the Association in the pages of The Crisis; that any such criticism should be brought directly to the Board of Directors and its publication approved or disapproved.

I did not know of this action until a week after the June editorials had been written.

I regret to say that I am unable to comply with this vote. I do not for a moment question the right of the Board to take this action or its duty to do so whenever differences of opinion among its officers become so wide as to threaten the organization. Naturally, I seriously question the wisdom or right of any distinction between the opinions of salaried and unsalaried officials.

On the other hand, in thirty-five years of public service, my contribution to the settlement of the Negro problems has been mainly candid criticism based on a careful effort to know the facts. I have not always been right, but I have been sincere, and I am unwilling at this late day to be limited in the expression of my honest opinions in the way in which the Board proposes. In fact, THE CRISIS never was and never was intended to be an organ of the Association in the sense of simply reflecting its official opinion. I could point to a dozen actions of the Board confirming this. My ideal for THE CRISIS has always been that anyone's opinion, no matter how antagonistic to mine, or to that of the Association, could to a reasonable extent, find there free and uncensored expression. I will not edit THE CRISIS unless this policy can be continued.

I am therefore, resigning from my position as Director of Publication and Research, Editor of THE CRISIS, Member of the Board of Directors of The Crisis Publishing Company, Incorporated, Member of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Member of the Spingarn Medal Committee. This resignation is to take effect June 11, 1934.

37-8-67

I am deeply grateful for the opportunity of service which this organization has given me for twenty-four years, and for many and repeated marks of its confidence.

Very respectfully yours,

W. E. B. DuBois.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE 1201-S

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WESTERN UNION

(35)

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1934 JUN 12 PM 1 37

NE88 34 DL=NEWYORK NY 12 215P

DR W E B DUBOIS=,

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLANTA GA=

SEND AT ONCE ENOUGH COPY FOR ONE PAGE POSTSCRIPT STOP THE SPINGARNS HAVE ASKED THAT YOUR RESIGNATION NOT TO BE PRINTED PENDING NEGOTIATIONS WITH YOU STOP NO ACTION TAKEN ON YOUR RESIGNATION LETTER FOLLOWS=

GEORGE STREATOR.

MINUTES IN TRANSIT

FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

31-39-18

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS SOLVE THE PERPLEXING QUESTION OF WHAT TO GIVE

x

Mgt'l Letter

Charge to Atlanta University

June 12, 1934.

13-37-13

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Omit from the July CRISIS both the Crow and the Postscript Stop

Publish among articles manuscript by Moton mailed today

W.E.B. Du Bois

June 12, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Streator:

I have received your telegram and one from The Amsterdam News, saying that the Board had taken no action. I have not heard officially from the Board or from Spingarn.

I have, therefore, decided upon this method for the July CRISIS. Leave my name as Editor as usual, but omit the Postscript, and omit Crow, without comment or explanation. Among the articles, publish Ferdinand Q. Morton's manuscript, which will reach you in this mail. I shall wait further action until I hear officially from the Board. Your letter has not yet arrived.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

W. E. B. DU BOIS
Editor-in-Chief

GEORGE W. STREATOR
ROY WILKINS
Managing Editors

THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

69 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Telephone: ALGONQUIN 4-3024

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ARTHUR SPINGARN
GEORGE W. STREATOR
ROY WILKINS

13-37-12

June 12, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

This letter explains my telegram. The Spingarns especially urge that I not print your resignation pending the conference to be had with you by the committee of the Board. Yesterday I sent you a note along with Louis Wright's letter which Mrs. DuBois handed to me. I think there is a definite basis for feeling that the tide has turned. The opposition mustered its full strength yesterday without any attempt on the part of your friends to stack the meeting in your favor. The fact that the opposition was to all intent and purposes frustrated, seems to me a note-worthy accomplishment. I feel more and more lately that however much you have been annoyed by the situation, the colored people of the United States can not afford to have you rest in quiet in Atlanta.

The enclosed letter from Pickens refers a great deal to sentiment in Oklahoma. I am certain that the reaction against the opposition will in a very short time set in.

If it is possible for you to square your conscience with the proposals that the Board intends to make to you (of which I am not informed) I hope that you will be able to do so. What ever you might feel about judicious silence, Negroes in America today do not need judicious silence, they need preaching to and hammering at.

The enclosed clipping from the Times expresses the exact resolution that was made public. I was amazed and pleased that nobody except the chairman of the Board was empowered to make an announcement. That must have harried a certain blond young man considerably - not to be able to tell the world what happened.

Mrs. Alexander came into the office yesterday, wondering why you had not conferred with "your friends" while you were in the city. I told her that the only impression I got was that you were very weary of this childish controversy. I do not know how the Board voted, but I saw Louis Gannett and Charles Edward Russell there. I feel certain that the issue of free speech must have appealed to the two of them. Let me hear from you at once.

Very sincerely yours,

George Streator.

GS/ED

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.
15 cents the copy *$1.50 the year* *$2.50 two years*
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XU
The sender of this Message
authorizes us to say that a
TELEGRAPHIC reply is desired

...NY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE 1201-S

WESTERN UNION

(147) 75

...B. WHITE
...RESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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1934 JUN 13 AM 7 49

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

NE26 9 XU=NEWYORK NY 13 836A

DR W E B DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

WIRE YOUR ATTITUDE TOWARD DINNER WALTON WANTS TO KNOW=

GEORGE STREATOR.

13-39-19

WESTERN UNION MESSENGERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF NOTES AND PACKAGES

13-39-22

TROUTBECK
AMENIA
NEW YORK

June 14, 1934

Dear Du Bois:

Many thanks for your letter. I have no idea how the news leaked out. Streator thinks that one of the mimeographed copies of your resignation was stolen from his office.

The Board last Monday passed a resolution that no one but the Chairmn should give out news of what the Board had done and that this should be limited to the statement that no action had been taken on your resignation. The New York Herald Tribune very stupidly interpreted this as meaning that the Board had ordered you to say nothing, whereas it was the Chairman (and not you) whose utterance was restricted.

I may tell you in strict confidence, however, what Dr. Wright has already written you, that the Board took no action on your resignation beyond appointing a committee to see whether you would reconsider your action if a committee like the old Crisis Committee were to have supervision and control over editorial utterances. I hope you will give this your earnest consideration, but even if you do not feel you can accept this suggestion, I hope that will consider the following suggestion. You once told me that you would be glad to act as contributing editor if a man you trusted like Streator were editor of the paper. I propose (only in the event that you will not remain editor under a Crisis Committee) that you contribute a page to the Crisis regularly, a page in which you would have full liberty of utterance subject only to the courtesy which you would owe to the organization of which it is the organ. This page would be your page, not the Association's, and it would be fully recognized exclusively as yours. I should be really grateful if you could see your way to doing at least this much for the organization of which you were "magna pars" so long and for your friends who still remain in it.

Very sincerely yours,

J. E. Spingarn

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE 1201-S

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

(531)

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS

DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
[illegible] = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at Atlanta, Georgia ALWAYS OPEN

NA367 5=NEWYORK NY 14 1044A 1934 JUN 14 AM 9 54

MINUTES IN TRANSIT

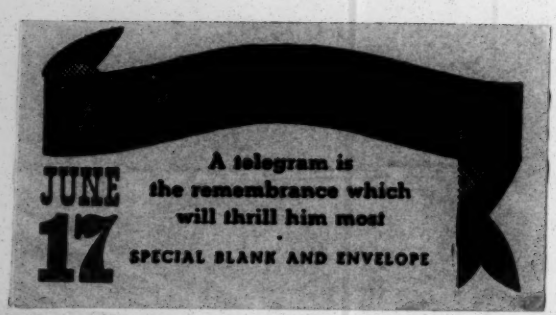
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

DR W E B DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

MORTON ARTICLE HAS NOT ARRIVED=

GEORGE STREATOR.



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1201-S

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WESTERN UNION (58)

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NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
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Received at Atlanta, Georgia ALWAYS OPEN

1934 JUN 15 AM 10 59

MINUTES IN TRANSIT

FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

13-37-16

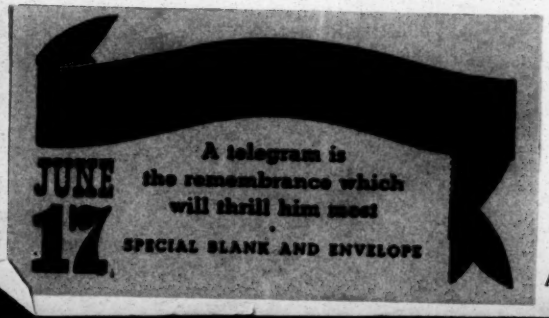
NB186 35 NL=NEWYORK NY 15

DR W E B DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

PLEASE SEND ME AT ONCE THE FORM OF QUESTIONAIRE USED IN GATHERING INFORMATION FOR THE EDUCATIONAL NUMBER STOP SOME MATERIAL HAS ALREADY COME IN BUT I AM NOT SURE THAT IT CAN BE EASILY CLASSIFIED=

GEORGE STREATOR.



AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

June 15, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Streator:

Please buy me the following books:

Stein, Labor and the New Deal. F. S. Crofts & Company, New York. 1934.

A Primer of the New Deal. E. E. Lewis. American Education Press, 580 Fifth Avenue, 1933.

Copies of Opportunity: March, 1934. September, 1933, January, 1934 and April, 1934.

Goodhart, A. L. Poland and the Minority Races. Brentano, 1922.

Fouques-DuParc, Jacques. La Protection des Minorities, de race, de langue, et de religion; étude de droit des gens. Préface de M. H. deLapradelle. Paris, Dalloz, 1922.

Ladas, S. P. Exchange of Minorities: Bulgaria, Greece, and Turkey. Macmillan, 1932.

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, The European Situation. Yale University, 1927.

Moon, P. T. Nationalism and the Problems of Minorities; Syllabus on International Relations. Macmillan, 1925.

Powell, E. A. Thunder Over Europe. Iges Washburn, 1931.

Sullivan, J. F. National Industrial Recovery Act. (Issues of the day,1) Socialist Party of America, 1933.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

W.E.B. Du Bois
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
47-8-50
ATLANTA, GA
JUN 16
8:30 PM
1934
STA. B,
RETOUR
MOSCOU-rebuts
Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
Troutbeck, Amenia.
Adresse insuffisante
ATLANTA, GA
JUN 19
1230PM
Returned for
cents more
ATLANTA, GA
JUN 19
1230PM
STA B
1934

МОСКОВСКИЙ ПОЧТАМТ
25 ЭКСПЕДИЦИЯ
-4734
ATLANTA, GA.
JUN 16
19PM
STA. B
1934

This letter miss-carried & was never delivered

MEMORANDUM TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
FROM DR. DU BOIS

June 16, 1934.

I am willing to withdraw my resignation of June 11 on the following terms:

37-8-68

1. That the following vote of the Board be rescinded:

> "On motion of Dr. Wright, duly seconded, it was VOTED, That The Crisis is the organ of the Association and no salaried officer of the Association shall criticise the policy, work, or officers of the Association in the pages of The Crisis; that any such criticism should be brought directly to the Board of Directors and its publication approved or disapproved."

2. THE CRISIS shall be edited by a Board of five members, of which the Editor and the Business Manager shall be members.

3. The three members of the Board, other than the Editor and Business Manager, shall be nominated by the Editor and appointed by the Board. The Board shall have the right to reject any or all nominations, in which case the Editor will make further nominations.

4. It shall be recognized that THE CRISIS is a popular magazine of news and opinion. The widest freedom of opinion consistent with the objects and best interests of the N. A. A. C. P. shall be permitted in its pages on condition that such opinions shall be signed by the Editor ~~and~~ or contributors, and it shall be plainly indicated that they express the personal opinions of the writers, and not necessarily the policy of the N. A. A. C. P.

5. Any statement as to the policy of the Board of Directors shall be printed only by their express authorization and it shall be properly indicated that this is an official opinion.

6. The duty of the Editorial Board will be to direct the general ~~proceedings~~ policy of THE CRISIS and to set such limits to freedom of expression and variety of articles and opinion as seem, in their judgment, to be

(MEMORANDUM TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD.)

wisest and in accord with the objects of the N. A. A. C. P.

W. E. B. Du Bois

37-8-69

[NAACP]

June 16, 1924.

Mr. J. E. Spingarn,
Troutbeck, Amenia.

My dear Spingarn:

28-13-02

I have never objected to a CRISIS Editorial Committee, and have always worked to the best of my ability with the committees that have been appointed. The difficulty, however, has always been that the committee has either had but casual interest and met at long intervals or a committee has been appointed which has not been harmonious but often with elements distinctly inimical to me, and willing if not to wreck, at least to hinder the magazine.

My answer, therefore, to your proposal is this: I am willing to continue to edit THE CRISIS with the co-operation of a CRISIS Committee, provided that I shall have the right to nominate the members of THE CRISIS Committee for final confirmation by the Board of Directors. It is to be understood that the Board of Directors have the right without prejudice to object any or all of my nominations, in which case I shall have the right to submit other nominations. Also, it is understood that the Board will not appoint to THE CRISIS Editorial Board, any person to whom I have not nominated.

This is the only way in which a harmonious and well-balanced Board can be appointed and to work well. It is understood that this CRISIS Committee, including the Editor as member, should decide upon the contents of the magazine, but that the general policy, in the future, as in the past, should be to allow the fullest freedom of speech to contributors compatible with the general interests of the N.A.A.C.P. And that this freedom of speech shall be allowed the Editor for the Postscript or for articles written over his own signature. That the Postscript shall not be regarded as an editorial in the sense of expressing the doctrines of the Board of Directors. On the other hand, at any time the Board of Directors wish their declarations published, such matter shall have full and prominent publication.

As to the second proposal, of my acting as Contributoring Editor, I beg to say that if I no longer serve as Editor-in-Chief of the magazine, I shall resign from all connection with the Association, but in case the Editor who replaces me wishes to negotiate with me for regular contributions, I shall be glad to consider his proposition, but I make no promise, expressed or implied, as to whether or not I will accept it. Everything will depend on who the Editor is and what the general status of THE CRISIS and the N.A.A.C.P. is at the time.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/W

13-37-17

June 16, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Streator:

The collection of data for the Education Number ought to have begun in May. The only way to do it now is to send out a series of letters with post cards enclosed. Get the latest directory from the Bureau of Education, Washington, D.C., with the institutions of higher learning, white and colored. Pick out the leading institutions. To white institutions, send a letter asking:

1. How many students of Negro descent did you enroll during the year 1933-1934.

2. How many of these were graduates and with what degrees?

3. Has any Negro student during the last year gained any scholastic or academic distinction?

To the Negro universities, send a questionnaire asking:

1. What was your enrollment of students of full college grade or graduates during the year 1933-1934. (Please give returns for the Summer School separately.)

2. Of these, how many were graduated, and with what degrees?

3. Please send us an original photograph of your ranking college student. Do not send a cut or newspaper print. We cannot use group pictures.

If this is pushed out, and a post card enclosed, with printed spaces for the answer, you will get returns in time for the Education Number.

Remember to write on the enclosed card the name of the institution to which it is sent, so that when it comes back you will know whence it comes. Otherwise, often the questions are answered

(To Mr. Streator.)

and there's no way of telling what institution made the

I have received the enclosed letter from Spingar
morning, and sending the enclosed answer.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosures 2

13-37-18

W. E. B. DU BOIS
Editor-in-Chief

GEORGE W. STREATOR
ROY WILKINS
Managing Editors

THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

69 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Telephone: ALGONQUIN 4-3024

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
DR. L. T. WRIGHT, *President*
W. E. B. DU BOIS, *Vice President*
WALTER WHITE, *Secretary*
MRS. E. R. ALEXANDER, *Treasurer*
ARTHUR SPINGARN
GEORGE W. STREATOR
ROY WILKINS

13-37-19

June 22, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I received your letters and telegram. The article by Morton reached New York too late to be included in this issue without further delay. This month's issue is late enough as matters stand. I have tried to speed it up, but you must realize that I have been working under a peculiar strain. Hardly a day passes that something bewildering doesn't take place. Now it is Mrs. Branch again. I had to give an explanation to Spingarn as to why she resigned - as if I should know. However, I am certain that the woman proved to be the epitome of duplicity; events have proved it.

Spingarn also came over to give me a lecture about my attitude towards the Association. He says that he is about the only friend that I have on the Board. I told him that I would in the future do all of my dealings with the Board directly through him. Then I would have no opportunity to discuss affairs with other members of the Board.

I am doubtful that the Board will accept your terms. This is simply a hunch.

Very sincerely yours,

George Streator.

GS/ED

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.
15 cents the copy *$1.50 the year* *$2.50 two years*
Foreign postage 25 cents extra per year

June 25, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Please rush book order recently sent

W.E.B. Du Bois.

Make Copy for
mss

13-37-2d

[c. June 23, 1930]
Shenton

13-37-65

BOOKS

Jessie Fauset's Comedy

The American Year Book for 1933

The Black Eagle. M. Coryn. (Funk and Wagnalls)

Matthew Josephson, The Robber Barons (Harcourt, Brace.)

Pearl Buck, The Good Earth. Modern Library.

Glen Burns, Murder to Music. (Dodd Mead)

Oswald Spengler, The Hour of Decision. (Knopf.)

[NAACP]

(For release July 1, 1934)

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
June 26, 1934

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

21-3-132

In deference to your desire to postpone action on my resignation of June 11, I have allowed my nominal connection with THE CRISIS to extend to July 1, and have meantime entered into communication with the Chairman of the Board, and with your Committee of Reconciliation.

I appreciate the good will and genuine desire to bridge an awkward break which your action indicated, and yet it is clear to me, and I think to the majority of the Board that under the circumstances my resignation must stand. I owe it, however, to the Board and to the public to make clear at this time the deeper reasons for my action, lest the apparent causes of my resignation seem inadequate.

Many friends have truthfully asserted that the segregation argument was not the main reason for my wishing to leave this organization. It was an occasion and an important occasion, but it could have been adjusted. In fact, no matter what the Board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People says, its action toward segregation has got to approximate, in the future as in the past, the pattern which it followed in the case of the separate camp for Negro officers during the World War and in the case of the Tuskegee Veterans' Hospital. In both instances, we protested vigorously and to the limit of our ability the segregation policy. Then, when we had failed and knew we had failed, we bent every effort toward making the colored camp at Des Moines the best officers' camp possible, and the Tuskegee Hospital, with its Negro personnel, one of the most efficient in the land. This is shown by the 8th and 14th Annual Reports of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The only thing, therefore, that remains for us is to decide whether we are openly to recognize this proceedure as inevitable, or be silent about it and still pursue it. Under these circumstances, the argument must be more or less academic, but there is no essential reason that those who see different sides of this same shield should not be able to agree to live together in the same house.

The whole matter assumed, however, a serious aspect when the Board peremptorily forbade all criticism of the officers and policies in THE CRISIS. I had planned to continue constructive criticism of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in THE CRISIS because I firmly believe that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People faces the most gruelling of tests which come to an old organization: founded in a day when a negative program of protest was imperative and effective; it succeeded so well that the program seemed perfect and unlimited. Suddenly, by World War and chaos, we are called to formulate a positive program of construction and inspiration. We have been thus far unable to comply.

Today this organization, which has been great and effective for nearly a quarter of a century, finds itself in a time of crisis and change, without a program, without effective organization, without executive officers, who have either the ability of disposition to guide the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the right direction.

21-3-133

These are harsh and arresting charges. I make them deliberately, and after long thought, earnest effort, and with infinite writhing of spirit. To the very best of my ability, and every ounce of my strength, I have since the beginning of the Great Depression, tried to work inside the organization for its realignment and readjustment to new duties. I have been almost absolutely unsuccessful. My program for economic readjustment has been totally ignored. My demand for a change in personnel has been considered as mere petty jealousy, and my protest against our mistakes and blunders has been looked upon as disloyalty to the organization.

So long as I sit by silently consenting, I share responsibility. If I criticize within, my words fall on deaf ears. If I criticize openly, I seem to be washing dirty linen in public. There is but one recourse, complete and final withdrawal, not because all is hopeless nor because there are no signs of realization of the possibilities of reform and of the imperative demand for men and vision, but because evidently I personally can do nothing more.

I leave behind me in the organization many who have long thought with me, and yet hesitated at action; many persons of large ideals who see no agents at hand to realize them, and who fear that the dearth of ability and will to sacrifice within this organization, indicates a similar lack within the whole race. I know that both sets of friends are wrong, and while I desert them with deep reluctance, it is distinctly in the hope that the fact of my going may arouse to action and bring a great and gifted race to the rescue, with a rebirth of that fine idealism and devotion that founded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Under those circumstances, there is but one thing for me to do, and that is to make the supreme sacrifice of taking myself absolutely and unequivocably out of the picture, so that hereafter the leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, without the distraction of personalities and accumulated animosities, can give their whole thought and attention to the rescuing of the greatest organization for the emancipation of Negroes that America has ever had.

I am, therefore, insisting upon my resignation, and on July 1st, whether the Board of Directors acts or does not act, I automatically cease to have any connection whatsoever in any shape or form with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. I do not, however, cease to wish it well, to follow it with personal and palpitating interest, and to applaud it when it is able to rescue itself from its present impossible position and reorganize itself according to the demands of the present crisis.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) W.E.B. Du Bois.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

JUNE 26, 1934

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

32-8-22

In deference to your desire to postpone action on my resignation of June 11, I have allowed my nominal connection with THE CRISIS to extend to July 1, and have meantime entered into communication with the Chairman of the Board, and with your Committee of Reconciliation.

I appreciate the good will and genuine desire to bridge an awkward break which your action indicated, and yet it is clear to me, and I think to the majority of the Board that under the circumstances my resignation must stand. I owe it, however, to the Board and to the public to make clear at this time the deeper reasons for my action, lest the apparent causes of my resignation seem inadequate.

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(TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.)

37-8-73

These are harsh and arresting charges. I make them deliberately, and after long thought, earnest effort, and with infinite writhing of spirit. To the very best of my ability, and every ounce of my strength, I have since the beginning of the Great Depression, tried to work inside the organization for its realignment and readjustment to new duties. I have been almost absolutely unsuccessful. My program for economic readjustment has been totally ignored. My demand for a change in personnel has been considered as mere petty jealousy, and my protest against our mistakes and blunders has been looked upon as disloyalty to the organization.

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Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) W. E. B. Du Bois.

[June 26, 1934]

(2)

13-87-21

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Streator:

I have heard from Louis Wright, and meantime have thought carefully over the situation. I am afraid that my arches are falling. It isn't, of course, any stubborn adherence to principle so far as segregation is concerned. That is and always was a minor matter. But I'm afraid there's simply nothing to be done so long as Walter White and Roy Wilkins are running the Association, and so long as the Spingarns and others are willing to allow them to run it. I think that the Spingarns are perfectly sincere in their friendship toward me, but I think that even with present developments, they have not got to the place where they see that the N.A.A.C.P. is impossible under its present executive officers. I am, therefore, sending out the enclosed letter to the press. After the July issue of THE CRISIS, I want my name taken off and my whole connection eliminated.

With regard to my papers and table. Will you kindly have the table carefully packed and sent to me in Atlanta by freight; not by express, by freight. Then will you see if you can make arrangements with the landlord at 69 Fifth Avenue for the storage of my papers until I get there this summer in the cellar or elsewhere. Possibly in one of the vacant offices upstairs. In any case, have them carefully packed so that they can be stored or shipped.

The cost for this can be defrayed from the $25.00 which THE CRISIS owes me for savings advanced to Miss Burton, the last month of her helping me. Please let me know if this arrangement is all right.

I want to again express my appreciation of your loyalty and co-operation. I'm sorry that we were not able to keep and work together permanently, but the cards were stacked against us from the beginning, and as I have said several times before, it's a wise man who knows when he is beaten.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Streator.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enc.

13-37-22

June 26, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Streator:

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There remains two questions: the indebtedness of THE CRISIS to me to the sum of $1,420.24, and my papers and other property in THE CRISIS office. If it can be arranged, I should like to have Miss Wilson work on those papers in the office during September, but I do not know whether that will be feasible. I should like your judgment upon it.

I want to again express my appreciation of your loyalty and co-operation. I'm sorry that we were not able to keep and work together permanently, but the cards were stacked against us from the beginning, and as I have said several times before, it's a wise man who knows when he is beatened.

Before the books are finally closed for July, I should be glad if you could pay me the $25.00 which I advanced to Miss Burton while she was working for THE CRISIS. Otherwise, of course, I shall lose this forever.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Streator.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

Make memo for Mrs. Shipp
Night Messenger

CHARGE TO ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

June 26, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

Rush me names and addresses of Board of Directors

W.E.B. Du Bois.

13-37-23

June 27, 1934.

13-33-30

Mrs. Grace Powell,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Grace:

I am very sad indeed at leaving you and the office, and I want in these few words to thank you very deeply for your loyalty and hard work, and my sorrow at being unable to see further that you are properly employed.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

June 27, 1934.

Miss Ruth Porter,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

13-33

My dear Ruth:

Will you please deposit these two checks; one for $100.00 and the other for $7.00 to my account. Please get my vouchers for July 1 and send them and my check book to me. I shall be deeply obliged.

I appreciate your efforts and good will, and I am sorry that we are no longer to be associated.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/D
Enclosures 2

W. E. B. DU BOIS
Editor-in-Chief

GEORGE W. STREATOR
ROY WILKINS
Managing Editors

THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

69 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Telephone: ALGONQUIN 4-3024

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
DR. L. T. WRIGHT, *President*
W. E. B. DU BOIS, *Vice President*
WALTER WHITE, *Secretary*
MRS. E. R. ALEXANDER, *Treasurer*
ARTHUR SPINGARN
GEORGE W. STREATOR
ROY WILKINS

13-37-24

June 28, 1934

Dear Dr DuBois:

Mrs DuBois told me that you were in the mind to resign, and so to inform the Board. As matters stand, I do not know what to say. I can not understand the Spingarns. I mean, rather, that Joel and his temper tantrums puzzle me a great deal. I believe I see in him an effort to make me a part of this organization . . . but HOW? As another office boy for Walter White?

Arthur said to me the other day that the committee had not heard from you. I told them that Iwas certain his brother had, for I had received a copy of a letter sent him, which were your terms. He hardly impressed me as being surprised.

Mrs Alexander called, quite disturbed and wondering what the next move should be. She accuses Joel as wanting to force you out. Joel comes over to give me hell for saying that he was the center of the move to force you out. So what? The thing is a puzzle. Rachel Davis DuBois asked me to come up to talk things over with her. But what does she know? This gang is to subtle for her.

I wrote Joel that I was very much in the mind to resign if the Board accepted your resignation. With what I have found out on Walter lately, that seems the only thing to do.

I learned that Walter wrote to Detroit to find out what I said out there. Later, that Ransom had been to Columbus inquiring after my spoken words on the Crawford case. I wr& wired Ransom that I objected to his spying on me, and asked him at whose expense he was doing it. I also wrote Walter that I objected to his "checking up" on me. I have the evidence on both parties. I received a lecture on the Crawford case from Walter, and a snobbish piece of tripe from Ransom. I told Arthur that I considered Walter a fool, and the Board a fool (collectively) to countenance an NAACP "OGPU". Walter is trying to prove that I have claimed that he and Houston divided a large piece of money in the Crawford case. I am certain that Crawford had no defense!

It looks like a long term of unemployment for me. Walter has been making much of my failure to hold a school job. And he is right. Do you think Hope would hire a mathematics teacher who was an avowed Socialist? I mean, one who did not have the Urban League, or some other stamp on him. I wish you would inquire. It looks as if after all, I must eat. It is also probable that Olive will have to have an operation.

I wish that some one would rip Houston's closing paragraphs to pieces. I enclose <u>The Nation</u> and a page proof of Houston's reply.

Sincerely,

Streator,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.
15 cents the copy *$1.50 the year* *$2.50 two years*
Foreign postage 25 cents extra per year

(Enc. in Mr. Shenton's letter.)

[N.A.A.C.P. - Crisis]

July 1, 1934

RECEIVED OF W.E.B. Du BOIS.....$35.00

Payment in full for clerical services

and work on THE CRISIS.

(Lula Burton)

13-416

July 3, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Streator:

Will you kindly let me know:

1. What checks have been deposited to my account?

2. I sent recently to Miss Porter one check for $100 and one for $7.00. Were my N.A.A.C.P. checks deposited June 15 and July 1? I want to get my banking straight in New York and have the vouchers and bankbook sent me.

3. Have you been able to make arrangements with the landlord for storing my papers? If you have, send me the address so that I may communicate with him directly. I know that I shall have trouble about these unless we arrange this matter before all is over. I'm just as much in the dark as you are about the motives and actions of the Spingarns and many others. I am sure they wish us both well, but I am also must as sure that they have their own distinct ideas as to what is the best thing for us, and that our own decision on the matter is not going to influence them beyond a certain point.

4. I am distressed about your situation and future. I had rather hoped that Spingarn's real liking for you would lead to some sort of definite offer that you could afford to accept, but Spingarn has always had the belief that there must be one and only one responsible head for the N.A.A.C.P., and that everybody employed must be under him. This is a very excellent situation when you have the right Secretary, but with the wrong Secretary, it is absolutely impossible. And if that's the only offer to be made you, you will have to be careful about accepting it.

5. Be careful about all of your bookkeeping and bills. Go over them with Arthur Spingarn and leave no chance for the Executive Office to stab you in the back or be surprised that there are CRISIS bills. Let me have promptly any bills for the books which I have ordered, and I will pay them.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

ncda-d 13-37.

July 3, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Streator:

Will you kindly let me know:

13-87-25

1. What checks have been deposited to my account? I sent recently to Miss Porter one check for $100 and one for $7.00. Were any N.A.A.C.P. checks deposited June 15 and July 1? I want to get my banking straight in New York and have the vouchers and bankbook sent me.

2. Have you been able to make arrangements with the landlord for storing my papers? If you have, send me the address so that I may communicate with him directly. I know that I shall have trouble about these unless we arrange this matter before all is over.

3. I'm just as much in the dark as you are about the motives and actions of the Spingarns and many others. I am sure they wish us both well, but I am also just as sure that they have their own distinct ideas as to what is the best thing for us, and that our own opinion on the matter is not going to influence them beyond a certain point.

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5. Be careful about all of your bookkeeping and bills. Go over them with Arthur Spingarn and leave no chance for the Executive Office to stab you in the back or be surprised that there are CRISIS bills. Let me have promptly any bills for the books which I have ordered, and I will pay them.

6. I shall see here and elsewhere if there is any opening for you. A.U. has not begun to develop mathematics yet.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

13-37-27

July 5, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Streator:

I am writing a letter, copy of which I enclose, to three college Presidents. I do not know that anything may come of these, but I thought I would make the effort. I trust that you will approve.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

W. E. B. DU BOIS
Editor-in-Chief

GEORGE W. STREATOR
ROY WILKINS
Managing Editors

THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

69 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Telephone: ALGONQUIN 4-3024

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GEORGE W. STREATOR
ROY WILKINS

July 5, 1934

13-37-26

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing you briefly about business matters. I am too confused this morning after a holiday to think clearly on anything else. Don't worry about the storage. I will look after it in good fashion.

Miss Porter deposited the two checks, $100, $7, and in addition, the salary check from the N.A.A.C.P.

Will write you again today or tomorrow.

Very sincerely yours,

Streator.

GS/ED

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.
15 cents the copy *$1.50 the year* *$2.50 two years*
Foreign postage 25 cents extra per year

Night Letter

Charge to Atlanta University

July 13, 1934.

Mr. George Streator,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Just wrote Walton Stop Think it would be better to postpone dinner until fall Stop Leave out last paragraph appended to Morton article Stop Will await developments

W. E. B. Du Bois

13-37-20

W. E. B. DU BOIS
Editor-in-Chief

GEORGE W. STREATOR
ROY WILKINS
Managing Editors

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ARTHUR SPINGARN
GEORGE W. STREATOR
ROY WILKINS

July 13, 1934

13-37-29

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I sent you a copy of my resignation. Last night the Board of The Crisis Publishing Company met and accepted my resignation from the Board. It also accepted yours.

The only arrangement I have been able to make is to store your boxes in the basement of Mrs. Alexander's house. There was no available space here.

When you come to New York I will tell you the whole story of developments at the end of the struggle. There seemed to be nothing else to do. Conditions laid down to me would have sterilized every effort I might have made to do an effective piece of work. Moreover, there was an undercurrent of insincerity in the whole business. I am closing out my work today. The August issue is not complete and although Wilkins shows no disposition to take it up - they seem to think that I am going to get the thing out - I am simply leaving them tomorrow. Turner and Wilkins are going to make a cursory check on the books. You will receive your book bill next week from Miss Porter.

The Board of the N.A.A.C.P. meets next Friday to act on my resignation and to decide what is going to be done with THE CRISIS. In all probability, it will be suspended with this issue. I made an attempt to have them consider selling THE CRISIS to an interested group but Joel evidently ignored the matter. You will hear from me more at length later.

Very sincerely yours,

George Streator

GS/ED

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[Enclosure]

W. E. B. DU BOIS
Editor-in-Chief

GEORGE W. STREATOR
ROY WILKINS
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GEORGE W. STREATOR
ROY WILKINS

July 11, 1934

13-37-28

To the Members of the Board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People:

I have been informed by the Chairman that the Board of the N.A.A.C.P. has appointed Mr. Roy Wilkins and me as co-managing editors of THE CRISIS. I appreciate this gesture of friendship on the part of the Board, especially since it acted against strong advices to the contrary. However, there are elements in this situation which discourage me from any attempt to remain with THE CRISIS.

For the past ten months I have given my energies to this task often in the face of tremendous discouragement created by what I interpreted as a fight led by some officials of the Association against the Editor, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. My own actions in this situation were defensive in character, and proceeded logically from the hypothesis that if THE CRISIS was to be maintained, it could not be maintained by a position of neutrality on the part of the active Managing Editor. There was no choice. The Secretary has interpreted my opposition to the fight against Dr. DuBois as disloyalty to the Association. Many charges and countercharges revolving about my attitude towards the Crawford Case, and Segregation, have been made. The charges were heard by the Board in my absence, and tacitly assumed to be correct.

The peculiar character of the dual managership of THE CRISIS created by the Board places me in the position of "proving my loyalty" to the Association, while at the same time bearing the major responsibility of the work on THE CRISIS. There is no more impossible task than this especially when the suspicion of disloyalty has already been established.

I deeply regret that I must offer my resignation. My belief in the great need of an independent publication of the type of THE CRISIS has given me the courage to stay in the fight to keep it going. I can only wish for it the best.

I am asking that the Board of The Crisis Publishing Company immediately check the books. My resignation will be effective July 15, 1934.

Very sincerely yours,

George Streator.

GS/ED

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[July, 1934?]

The Board voted:

No action. This leaves status quo for another month. I shall withdraw resignation. as I believe that there is a chance to work the thing out without losing anything.

13-39-01

The Board also voted:

A committee to confer with you relative to your remaining. I hope you can see your way to remain. This will constitute a victory if you see it this way I

do.

The way seems clear for you to remain without sacrifice of principal.

Meanwhile - the Postscript!. I'm at sea about that, but I can patch up - suitable excuse.

Please don't move hastily - this. There is no reason for standing so heavily on "principle" that one breaks his anchor!

Cheers

Trenton.

13-39-02

[redacted]
[redacted]
ROY WILKINS
Managing Editors

THE CRISIS

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69 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Telephone: ALGONQUIN 4-3024

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ARTHUR SPINGARN
~~CHARLES W. STREATOR~~
ROY WILKINS

August 22, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
210 West 150th Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

13-51-48

We have had a number of inquiries for manuscripts which I do not find in the files here. I am wondering if you have any which could be returned to us so that we in turn might either send them to the owners, or use them in forthcoming issues of The Crisis.

I would appreciate, also, having word from you on the official transactions involving money owed to Miss Burton by The Crisis and paid by you; in turn credited in part against a steel file bought by The Crisis, and taken by Mr. Streator with your consent, as credit against some transaction between the two of you. This may not be the correct outline of the situation, but it has never been put on paper, and I would like to have it stated clearly so that we can understand our obligation in the matter. I understand also, that the expense of trucking your books and packing them was to be credited against your payment of Miss Burton.

There is also an item of some books ordered by you from some company, to be delivered to The Crisis, but I think Miss Porter informed me before she left on her vacation that the company had refused to deliver the books until we had paid up our old account. I will appreciate greatly having information from you on these matters because I wish to get them cleared up without too great a delay.

Very sincerely yours,

Roy Wilkins

RW/ED

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE CRISIS PUBLISHING CO., INC.
15 cents the copy *$1.50 the year* *$2.50 two years*
Foreign postage 25 cents extra per year

(Until September 15: 226 West 150 Street, New York.)
Apartment 5 Jay.

Du Bois
[NAACP]

August 31, 1934.

MEMORANDUM TO THE
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD:

May I ask that at its next meeting, the Board of Directors of the N.A.A.C.P. take some action concerning my unpaid back salary.

The following facts should be brought to the attention of the Board: The amount of salary to be received by the editor of THE CRISIS has always been fixed by the Board, and not, as in the case of other CRISIS salaries, by the editor. The salaries were paid out of CRISIS funds, and if at any particular time there was not income enough to pay the salary of the editor, or any of the employees, the debt was debited on the books as "Executive salaries unpaid," or "Clerical salaries unpaid." Clerical salaries seldom got behind more than one month or part of the month. Executive salaries, that is, the salary of the editor and business manager, sometimes got further behind; but that of the business manager was always eventually paid. At the closing of the books for THE CRISIS, there was still due on executive salaries the sum of $1,420.24; and this was due me as the only unpaid executive.

47-8-16

When the N.A.A.C.P. took over THE CRISIS debts, it took over this debt with the others, and appropriated $100 a month toward the payment of these debts. Fifty Dollars of this was allocated to the printer, and the rest to other debts. Out of this other $50, I might have paid myself, but this would have made difficulty with other creditors, and I never did so.

I ask, therefore, that some arrangement be made now by the Board to pay this debt.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) W.E.B. Du Bois

P.S. All of this debt ante-dates the assumption of CRISIS debts by the N.A.A.C.P.

THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

69 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Telephone: ALGONQUIN 4-3024

[redacted]
Editor-in-Chief

[redacted]
ROY WILKINS
Managing Editors

October 11, 1934

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

13-51-49

We will be grateful if you would endorse the enclosed money order which one of our agents made payable to you and return to us in the enclosed stamped envelope. I am sure you realize how badly The Crisis can use $12 at any time.

I am told that sometimes authors are asked for suggestions on reviewers of their books. If you have any preferences on reviewers for your forthcoming book, I would be only too pleased to observe your wishes in extending the invitation to the reviewer for The Crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

Roy Wilkins

Managing Editor

RW/ED

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13-50-28

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-6548
Official Organ: The Crisis

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ROY WILKINS ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WILLIAM PICKENS FIELD SECRETARY
DAISY E. LAMPKIN REGIONAL FIELD SECRETARY

Dec. 26, 1934 -

Dear Dr. Du Bois: -

Perhaps you may appreciate reading the books of what I wrote for Jan. Crisis (the published only a few words of the 600 words, or so).

I'm off to Haiti to-morrow, - at my own expense!

Best wishes for 1935!

Walter White

How do your Senators and Congressmen stand on the Costigan-Wagner Anti-Lynching Bill?

ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 215 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

[Enc.]

NATIONAL LAW AGAINST LYNCHING

By William Pickens

Yesterday in conversation with a southern white man in Atlanta, I found that we agreed on these two general propositions:

THAT A COMMUNITY THAT PERMITS A LYNCHING, WILL NOT PUNISH THE LYNCHERS. In the act of permitting the lynching the community has committed itself, has become compromised, and must exonerate the individuals in self-defense.

The second proposition is: THAT THERE IS NO ADEQUATE SUBSTITUTE FOR LOCAL CIVILIZATION. In a country whose government is organized like ours, local units of government will have far more to do with the life and happiness of its citizens than will the national administration.

13-50

But this southerner found it necessary also to agree that a national law against lynching is our next most logical step,-- as a corollary to the fundamental truth of that first proposition. Altho the truth of that second proposition makes the enforcement of national law difficult in cases where local sentiment is opposed to the enforcement, still the record of our unpunished lynchings and the plain impotence of small local minorities which are opposed to the crime call logically and loudly for action on the part of our sovereign unit of government, the government that is least responsive to local and isolated prejudices.

At the very least a national law could be counted upon to strengthen and encourage local sentiment and to give prestige and more power to the present hapless minorities that are actively opposed to lynching. Those who say "Leave it to the south!" are not logical, for they give voice to a pleasant theory of government which is not supported by the history and the facts of fifty years. The south, as well as South Africa and the south-sea islands, can be helped by outside influence,-- and this south is not foreign to the rest of the United States. Lynching is as much a national crime as is kidnaping, and has a much worse record.--- On the

other hand, those who favor national anti-lynching legislation are also illogical if they expect national law to be omnipotent locally and one hundred per cent effective. They cite the effectiveness of the pursuit, prosecution and punishment of kidnapers; but local sentiment is entirely agreeable to, and even co-operative with, the federal attack on kidnapers. The kidnaper, as a lone wolf or as a member of a small gang, antagonizes the local community; while the lyncher, as a member of a great mob, which had nearly everybody's relatives or friends in it, compromises the local community and paralyzes local law. Even a national law, which must be administered largely through local agencies, would be handicapped, though in lesser degree.

13-50

For example, the kidnap-lynching of Claude Neal in Alabama and Florida undoubtedly makes the lynchers subject to the awful penalties of the Lindbergh law; and although many of us believe that the federal investigators and prosecutors should proceed against the malefactors, even if for no better reason than the defense of the law, still those of us who are in our right minds know that the national government would find almost insuperable difficulty in convicting any accused person before local judges and jurors. Even district federal courts are subject to local influence. Without dictatorship there is no appeal from the decision of the local jury, and the federal government seems to have no authority to try the accused outside of his state or district, or otherwise than by a jury "of his peers", which in a lynching case means a jury of his friends, sympathizers and fellow-lynchers. But a thorough testing out of such a law would achieve some good: if impassable constitutional barriers are found, constitutions can be amended. By exhausting every source under present laws, we would perhaps find the need for a more definite law. In

cases where the mob does not act across a state line, procedure under present law seems utterly hopeless, and the need of a special federal law against lynching is clear.

Perhaps even in the interstate cases the Lindbergh law is too terrible to be effective,--not more drastic than lynchers deserve, but too drastic to win the support of local sentiment. We have agreed that there is no effective substitute for local civilization in the enforcement of law, especially under the American system. There must be a law that will divide the local people and win over at least a part of them. All law is compromise anyway. The Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill has many of the elements which would give southern sentiment a chance to work in its behalf. That is indicated also by the demands from the south for such legislation.

I am writing on the road and without having a copy of the bill before me, but one problem which the proposed bill seems to ignore is the problem of INVESTIGATION in lynching cases. Who is going to investigate lynchings and present the evidence to the district federal grand juries in order to secure indictments? Juries do not investigate for themselves. They sit and wait. The internal revenue and the treasury departments and even the postal service have their own investigators who bring cases to the grand juries. In the case of kidnaping, the department of justice has special investigators. We cannot trust the department of justice without specific law to investigate lynching cases,-- and it seems to me that we cannot trust the department of the present administration to take vigorous action under any circumstances. No private agency can do it; private agencies can only expose and protest. It is a task that demands government investigators, with government authority. That should be provided for in this bill, or by further legislation.

Since there is no substitute for local civilization, the most effective parts of such a law will be those which tend to encourage, persuade and coerce local authorities: namely, reasonable penalties to be assessed against local officials responsible for the peace of the community, and the officers accountable for the safety of prisoners and accused persons. All presumptions of guilt should lie against them when a lynching occurs. Some penalties should be automatic,--such as removal from office of the officers who were in immediate charge of the prisoner and immediately responsible for order. If these removals are subject to review by courts, the burden of proof should be on those making the appeal: they should be required to show that neither by commission nor ommission were they guilty of encouraging, aiding or abetting the action of the mob. Such measures would put local authorities out of sympathy with mobs.

Penalties against mob members should be carefully graded: least severe against those who participate only by their presence, more severe against those who aid and abet, and most severe against those who actually do the murder. It is well known that every bystander is a psychological participant in mob action. It would be easier to convict the leaders and active murderers.-- The great majority of lynchings could have been prevented by the local officers, if they had more of a stake in preventing than in permitting the crime. A national law against lynching should aim to make it worth their while.

W. Pickens 12-24-34
EEL

[1934?]

12-37-10

Certain problems of detail in handling THE CRISIS and what has been done towards correcting these problems follows:

1. Falling off in income from large cities:

a) Philadelphia. Agency completely stopped functioning for two months. Branch President, Attorney Herbert Millen, pledged his interest and help. Visited Philadelphia to find copies of THE CRISIS, 200, unwrapped in the office of Branch President for two months. At present handling Philadelphia situation direct from New York, through agent who distributes THE CRISIS in Greater New York. This will continue until we find suitable Philadelphia agent, and until the regular appearance of the magazine on news stands wins back old purchasers.

b) Almost same situation in Washington. Succeeded in finding a news agency to take over business. THE CRISIS had disappeared from Washington news stands. Present agency showing improvement in business.

c) Cleveland and Indianapolis present some problem. These situations will be ironed out before end of year. Former Branch President, Mr. G.N.T. Gray of Indianapolis piled up debt of $385.35 and wrecked the agency.

2. Falling off of income from Branches.

a) The ratio of subscriptions to THE CRISIS from Brooklyn, N.Y., is about 1 to 4. This is the greatest ratio of any branches.

It is urged that great stress be placed on $2.50 membership as a mimimum effort.

That the first week of an extended drive be advertised as "Bargain Week", in which the usual $2.50 membership may be secured for $2.15; the National Association yielding 25 cents of its 40 cents commission, and THE CRISIS yielding 10 cents. At the close of the stipulated period, the usual $2.50 fee would operate.

In some places, there is not a single subscriber to THE CRISIS. The Monterey, Penisula, California Branch, for example.

Mrs. Daisy Lampkin suggests a flat $2.00 rate supplementing the $1.00 membership. The $2.00 rate would include THE CRISIS for one year.

There is need of a closer tie-up between THE CRISIS and the Branches. Such cooperation would be helpful to both. As matters stand, the average branch, unless there is a drive or a legal case contested in their immediate vicinity, grows cold and frequently passes out altogether. If there could be a section of THE CRISIS devoted to brief notes from Branches all over the country every month, it seems that a great deal of local interest would be kept up. I have suggested this sort of thing to Mr. Wilkins on various occasions. The columns of THE CRISIS are open to this matter.

3. Dropping away of agents.

For a time the number of agents was constantly decreasing, - a result of the depression. At present the number of agents is on the increase. In the last six weeks we have gained 35 new agents and increased the November output by

896 copies. This means a possible increase of $60.00 in income from agents (a conservative estimate) has been added in the last six weeks.

13-37-11

4. The decrease in advertising has been a keen loss. The depression has affected our advertisers, a matter of common knowledge. The reduction in size of the magazine is largely due to the elimination of some advertising pages.

With conservative building of good accounts, there is a strong possibility of increasing the advertising income by $50.00 per month, for the year 1934. It is always possible to get more ads, but the books of THE CRISIS do not warrant a "pressure" campaign.

The December issue of THE CRISIS will be 32 pages, with heavy cover. This change seems highly advisable, inasmuch as many people are speaking against the thinness of the magazine.

In order to take care of the increase in expense of getting out the magazine, which will approximate $100, we are able to report, in addition to the expected increase from agents added during the last six weeks, for December, two additional pages of advertising: Book Publishers and the North Carolina Insurance interest. These two sources will fully take care of the additional outlay for December. We hope to keep the interest of the North Carolina Mutual people, who have never before advertised in the columns of THE CRISIS.

THE CRISIS may well count on retaining all of the present advertisers during the year. On a trip South last month, the Southern Aid Society office was contacted. These people have been our best advertisers for a period of several years. They promised to continue to advertise in THE CRISIS for next year.

THE CRISIS is at present, paying current expenses. Although the three fall months are usually better months than at any other time of the year, there is no reason why the present income cannot be maintained and improved upon throughout the dull months. In some sections of the country, agents of THE CRISIS report a sell-out, due to local issues carried in THE CRISIS. A continuation of the policy of allowing the columns of THE CRISIS to carry feature stories on National Association activities, seems to be justified both in the interest aroused in the National Association in such places, and in the increased sales of THE CRISIS.

George S. Streator

[N.A.A.C.P. / Form Letter, 1934?]

THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

We thank you heartily for letting us see the accompanying contribution. We are returning it with regret. Our inability to use it does not mean that it is without merit, but the CRISIS is a small magazine and we can publish only a small part of the many excellent things sent us.

We trust you will not be discouraged. We are always glad to examine contributions and to use them if possible.

30-2-12

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor.

[CRISIS-9]

June 27, 1934.

Mr. Howard Ottley,
C/O THE CRISIS Publishing Company,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Ottley:

I appreciate your service with me and THE CRISIS, and on the occasion of my leaving, I want to thank you very much for it.

Very sincerely yours,

47-6-318

WEBD/DW

April 20, 1934.

Miss Ardella Parks,
1955-15th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

13-45-66

My dear Trudel:

Won't you do something for me? I want a list of the most prominent persons, past and present, who have been members, or regularly attended, Dr. Grimke's church. Make up such a list for me and send it to me sometime next week. I should be greatly obliged.

My best regards to your mother, sister and brother, and of course to yourself.

Very sincerely yours,

EBD/DW

Gustav Reich
77. Hay good ave. S.E

Atlanta. Ga. July 4. 34.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
editor „The Crisis"

69. Fifth ave.
New-York (city)

Dear Sir:

Enclosed I send You clipping from the Epworth-Highroad, giving me Your address « that of Your organ, the Crisis; when You find my answer correct, I suggest that You print it in the „Crisis" for the advancement of colored people « the benefit of all to the glory « honor of our LORD JESUS.

In that article Color caste in the U.S. the writer adds up all the rights of the white man, which the negro lacks, but he offers no practical solution how to cure the dilemma with benefit to both « harm to none

The white man in U.S. especially the Southern planter suffered loss indeed, when they gave up slave-labor « the South feels its hardships yet to some degrees; however that was a blessing from the LORD which HE gave to Abraham Lincoln « helped him put it through, for without it, our declaration of Independence would have been a lie indeed « of no lasting power, but for the colored race, this blessing from the LORD brought upon them a new duty which means thankfulness « service; have they found HIM today?

It is a fact that today the white man all over the world is in far greater distress than the negroes were at the time when the civil war started « nobody has offered a solution yet, faithful « true; when my following statements are found correct, I beg to remember, that the truth comes from the LORD, thank HIM « use it in HIS name.

Todays depression which spreads over all countries, is not caused by nature; there is enough to eat « commodities for sale; scarce is only the money in peoples hands « the work with which

they aquire it, - yet these people who lack this money today, are really the only ones who actually produce such value, with the work of their hands + the LORDs blessing, while the other fellow, who keeps it today, has to get it from them first, to get hold of it, has to take eager care of it, that he might not loose it again + has to carefully tend to it, that they may not slowly work it off again + deprive him of it.

That is the character of our money-foundation, our banking-credit, our interest-system, it is all selfish, devilish - the only cure? make it faithfully, true, brotherly - loving.

13-33-32

It is altogether ridiculous, to expect such a change however from men, who are accustomed to + have prospered under the old system; the LORD wouldn't give truth to them, it has to come from men who know their LORD better, who are willing to serve HIM + use Faith + Truth in all their work + give HIM the glory, + when I propose to the colored race today, to announce to the World repentance + reform, faithful + true, it is an opportunity given to them by the LORD to prove to their white brethren their equality + earn their thanks.

It is impossible to make our finances true, if we are not willing to be true Christians ourselves first, our various denominations, do not honor our Saviour but mostly other men; even Martin Luther, though he pronounced his faith in „one Holy Christian Church" was done more harm than honor when they made that church „Lutheran." To give glory to our Saviour, we must re-establish that „Holy Christian Church" again, which the first Christians had + where they brought all they made + the church cared for them.

That is annother item our church lacks today + decent exercise control over our banks, to make them work straight - true, but that does not prevent, that we have to suffer today from the consequences of our neglect + that is the cause of our depression.

the real cure, the only one, is to create a perfectly christian banking-system, abandon all of the old one, it is devilish from A to Z. + if the president + Senate refuses, make it privately, it will be even more profitable + it is exceedingly

simple, just use bank-cheques instead of gold & silver, accounts for currency; it will give every body all the money he needs, make abnormal riches a burden instead of a privilege & will make crime & wars unnecessary & undesirable. being given to me by the Lord, it will receive His blessings also & if put into action by the colored race, will certainly win them the admiration of their white brethren. President Roosevelt has asked allready for criticism & suggestions, practically admitting his failure; only the Truth will last eternally & putting it into finances will change our whole life.

13-33-33

Settling the war-debt question, we should give up our demands for them; wouldn't need them any more, but demand from our allies, that they in turn give up their colonies & make the World free. we gave up slaves, they must do the same, it is either Christ or the devil!

Further details & information gladly furnished when wanted

Yours truly
Ellis Reich

July 19, 1934.

Mr. Gustus Reich,
F.F. Haygood Avenue, S.E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter of July 4. I regret to say that I am no longer editor of THE CRISIS and therefore cannot publish your views. If I did, however, I would point out the process of curing ills by printed money has been tried many times but never worked.

Very sincerely yours,

13-33-34

WEBD/DW

1314 West 7th St.
Chester, Pa.
Jan. 12, 1934.

Hon. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor The Crisis,
69 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

13-33-7

Dear Sir;

I would like to have some information with respect to publication of articles in your magazine. The conditions under which articles are accepted and published, etc.

At present I have one article in verse (poetry) entitled, "The Mask." And another article in prose, entitled, "A Tribute to Negro Soldiers."

I have traveled extensively in United States as a missionary lecturer, Have been encouraged to publish my lecture subjects that they may reach more of our group. That can be done through your widely circulated journal, The Crisis.

I shall be pleased to forward the articles for your inspection at soon as I receive the desired information. Prefer sending them written in ink, rather than typed, if agreeable. Thanking you in advance for an early reply and favorable consideration.

I Am, yours for Racial Advancement

(Mrs) Louise F. Smith.

(Find stamp enclosed)

February 2, 1934.

Mrs. Louise F. Smith,
1314 West 7th Street,
Chester, Pennsylvania.

My dear Madam:

THE CRISIS is always glad to examine manuscripts but can give no judgment concerning them until they have seen them. Return postage should always be enclosed.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

13-39-86

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL STUDIES
RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION
130 EAST 22D STREET
NEW YORK CITY

MARY VAN KLEECK, DIRECTOR

January 3, 1934

Original by air mail,
duplicate by train

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am at last sending you the article which you requested. I am sorry to have delayed so long, but the pressure these days is very great and I had some prior commitments which could not be denied.

With cordial greetings, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mary Van Kleeck

MvK:T

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RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION
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Mary Van Kleeck

MVK:T

13-39

[Enclosure]

January 3, 1934

(Article for The Crisis)

RACIAL CONFLICT AND ECONOMIC COMPETITION

Some Observations on Hitlerism

By Mary van Kleeck

13-39-37

"Decisive Years" (Jahre der Entscheidung) is the title under which Oswald Spengler is publishing a widely read "rationalization" of Germany's historical role. The subtitle is "Germany and World Historical Development" (Deutschland und die weltgeschichtliche Entwicklung), and under this heading the first section was published in Munich in July, 1933. By September it was in its fortieth thousand, and discussion of it in Germany justifies the opinion that it is to a large number of persons there, including the Hitler régime, a satisfactory interpretation.

The main thesis is that we are on the eve of a great world revolution which is in reality a racial conflict, but that the white race has been weakened in preparation for this conflict by the class conflict, which in Germany has led to "luxury wages" and in all countries has weakened the national strength through the dominance of labor parties and socialist and communist teachings. Even the Catholic Church is held responsible for teachings regarding property which give strength to Bolshevism.

Germany is called upon, in Spengler's thesis, to lead white western civilization in the approaching "color revolution," which will be a struggle of the races for dominance. Germany is geographically located between East and West, and the German people must accept world leadership and prepare themselves for racial conflict by resolutely suppressing the class conflict. The Soviet Union is

identified with the colored races, and opposition to Bolshevism is a part, therefore, of the race struggle.

13-39-88

The significance of such an interpretation is its inverted demonstration that the anti-Semitic program of Hitlerism is not racial but economic; but the success of the competitive, capitalistic system, which uses Hitlerism and so-called "National Socialism" as its cloak in these desperate days, must lie in diverting attention from the economic struggle to an issue which will unite the German people as a nation and perchance ultimately win to their support other nations ready to enlist in an international crusade for white racial supremacy.

Such an appraisal of Spengler's position and of its implications in throwing an inverted light upon Hitlerism, cannot be adequately defended in a brief article. Rather it is put forward as a thesis to be tested by readers. The main test would be to follow the line of the economic history of German capitalism and imperialism from its beginnings before the World War and then through its aftermath. For the moment it is only the aftermath which can be sketched.

Germany, defeated, faced an economic struggle for survival which carried its people through all the sufferings of unemployment, lowered standards of living, economic insecurity, and national humiliation. Surrounding nations in which imperialism was also bearing fruit in stronger and stronger nationalism were incapable of any plan of world economic co-operation, and desperate German leaders whose success in international relations depended upon some measure of international economic agreement were naturally ousted from political leadership by the disappointed and humiliated German people.

The economic problem was in the forefront in the minds of the German people, and National Socialism in its beginnings preached the overthrow of capitalism, but it won its support from the equally desperate forces of capitalism and from a middle class which sought to compensate for its defeat through a new sense of national power. Into such a program the disillusioned and discouraged German youth were drawn in large numbers.

Added to the reaction against international submission, was the disappointment at the failure of the Social Democrats and the trade unions to give economic security through the program of the 1918 revolution. Meanwhile the Communists were gaining in strength, particularly in certain urban centers, and the Soviet Union was attaining a new position among the nations, with a new economic system which challenged by comparison the capitalism of Germany.

Why the German people chose at this moment to maintain capitalism through a dictatorship dressed in the guise of a new "National Socialism," with all its inherent contradictions in terms, is a question to which no adequate reply can be given until the unfolding of the historical process gives better perspective. But the posing of the question is perhaps sufficient to indicate that Germany is engaged in an economic conflict which has to establish disguises in order to promote unity as a nation; and its principal disguise, which Spengler has ably and fallaciously interpreted, is racial conflict not only within the nation but approaching on a world scale.

A minor point was the desperate need of the followers of the Nazis for jobs; and a race, in this instance the Jewish race, was a target whose members could be ousted from their positions, thus making place for some of those who had been long unemployed and who

would perhaps believe that National Socialism in itself was giving economic security. Not only was a race a target; a sex could also be displaced, and women are losing their economic independence. Their loss is rationalized on biological and racial grounds.

13-39-90

The thesis here offered, that the central delusion of Hitlerism is to suppress the class struggle by diverting attention to the race struggle, is confirmed in the experience of Germany's near neighbor, the Soviet Union. There the new economic system repudiates all theories of racial inequality, insisting that racial supremacy has been merely a triumph of imperialism and another phase of the exploitation of man by man in the class struggle which characterizes the capitalist system. It is certainly clear that even the skeptics or the enemies of the Soviet Union have not attempted to charge against this new nation the survival of racial inequalities. In its provision for political representation of minorities and in its planned economy, a new concept of co-operation between races is growing up. Diversity in culture is not discouraged, but rather given freer scope on a foundation of economic equality.

The negative experience of Germany and the positive experience of the Soviet Union together lead to the clear conclusion that racial conflicts arise out of economic competition in a state divided against itself through private ownership and the unequal distribution not only of wealth but of power which arises out of ownership.

For the United States, clear thinking on these issues is of momentous importance. It is to be expected that with the deepening economic crisis involved in the lowering of standards of living the economic struggle will take the form of racial conflicts.

Unemployment as a characteristic of the economic system can be defined as the maintenance of a pool of reserve labor. The strength of the workers and therefore the strength of human rights is inversely proportionate to the size of that reserve pool of unemployed labor. A minority race is forced in larger proportions into that pool and suffers therefore greater weakness in the economic struggle.

13-39-91

The task of America is to solve its racial problem by solving its economic problem. The colored race, with its special problems, can develop a program of struggle for political and cultural freedom only on an economic base. The white race can solve its economic problems only by a program adequate to eliminate economic expdoitation of a minority race.

[1934]

January 5, 1933.

Miss Mary Van Kleeck,
Russell Sage Foundation,
130 East 22 Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Miss Van Kleeck:

Thank you very much indeed for the article sent me. We shall be very glad to publish it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

13-27-27

10817 Euclid Ave, Cleveland, O.

Sept. 23, 1934.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

About the time of the N. A. A. C. P.'s celebration of its Quarter Century I sent you some lines entitled "Twenty-Five Years." As stated in my letter accompanying them, they were intended for

the Crisis.

The title "Twenty-five Years," being unusual, perhaps you remember receiving them. If so, will you kindly tell me why they were not used. A word of criticism from you will be very helpful.

Permit me also to express my appreciation of the service you have rendered the race. May you live long to continue that service in such form as may appeal to you.

Sincerely yours, Josephine T. Harlington

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

November 19, 1934

Mrs. Josephine T. Washington
10817 Earle Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

13-27-28

My dear Mrs. Washington:

I am very much ashamed to have delayed the answer to your letter of September 23 so long. I am pretty sure that I have your poetry, "Twenty-Give Years" somewhere here in the office, and I certainly remember having received them. It may be that I sent them to THE CRISIS office but I think I kept them here. However, in the rush of trying to finish my book on "Black Reconstruction", I have not had time to search my files. I shall do so one of these days, and if I find the matter, return it to you. I am sorry for the delay.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

10817 Carlton Ave., Cleveland, O.

Dec. 2, 1934.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,

Atlanta University,

Atlanta, Ga.

13-38-43

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

This is to acknowledge your letter and to make a slight correction. It is not that I wish now to have my manuscript "Twenty-Five Years" I had wished to have it published in The Crisis. Since it is now too late for that (the occasion has passed, and, besides the poem may not have been deemed worthy of acceptance) I asked if you

would kindly make a brief criticism of the production.

I do not wish to be insistent, but I should still be gratified & have such a word from you.

With the rest of the reading public, I am glad & look forward & the publication of another book of yours.

Very respectfully yours,

Josephine T. Washington.

AGRICULTURAL, MECHANICAL & NORMAL COLLEGE

PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS

July 5, 1934.

J. B. WATSON
PRESIDENT

13-36-31

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I regret that you have burnt the bridge behind you because I think it would, and I believe now it will, come to the place where you could work agreeably in the N. A. A. C. P. Organization. I fear the Association and the Crisis are now making bad history.

Inclosed is a copy of an article I sent the Crisis for publication. I suppose it went in too late for the July issue.

Yours truly,

J. B. Watson.

JBW:S

Crisis
August, 1934
pp. 243-244

I Rowe sent this to The Crisis and hope they will republish it

13-39-33

DUBOIS AND SEGREGATION

By L. B. Watson

In his youth Dr. DuBois had a dream. Through Fisk, in Harvard graduate school and abroad he dreamed that his people should have stripped from them the numerous fetters that bound them tight. By the time he was employed to teach at Wilberforce and at Atlanta University the dream had become an obsession.

In middle life DuBois abandoned himself and all he possessed to the realization of his dream. With the press, on the platform, from "the housetops" he cried aloud, "let them go; take your feet off their necks." His passion has been a consuming fire. He has fought under difficulties. Rebuttals and ostricisms have met him on every hand. Poverty stalked his path and his little singlehanded efforts, one after the other, went down. I can hear now the hilarious gibes that went up from some quarters when his little papers, "The Horizon" and "The Moon," failed. "The moon has gone down," they jeered. But through all, he has asked no quarter and given none. He has fought the Jim Crow, segregation, peonage, lynching, poor schools disfranchisement, and all. Not an incident--not a wrong against his people has escaped his vigil.

And, with it all, and in spite of his faults and mistakes, his sincerity was never doubted, and his fortitude has been the marvel of friend and foe. He has been constant.

In his latter sixties DuBois has taken stock. In viewing his accomplishments and those of the N. A. A. C. P. in a quarter century he is seeing the following stubborn facts:

1. Segregation has grown space all over the country. Separate high schools are a fact in several large northern cities. Separate grade schools have spread all over New Jersey, parts of Pennsylvania, the mid-west, and New York (including segregated Harlem.) The Negro students in the universities of Kansas,

13-39-34

Indiana and Ohio are not allowed to swim in the swimming pools. In most of the country, East and West, Negroes cannot participate freely in extra-curricula activities of the college. This is especially true as th Negro women.

Theatres all over the country are closed tighter than ever. Twenty years ago I bought tickets to the theatres in Washington; I cannot do so now. Hotels in the north are now more emphatic than ever in saying no. Separation in public carriers and public places is more fixed than ever.

2. While lynchings have decreased some; the lynching mob is much bolder than ever. The decrease in lynchings clearly is not from any fear of the low, but from a change in public sentiment due to other causes than the courts.

3. The Negroes franchise status is improved very little.

4. The Negro's common schools are no better supported in the country districts where the masses live.

5. The Negro is materially poorer than in twenty-five years; and, in the rural south, his plight is right now more acute than at any time in forty years.

6. The large bulk of Negro business of which we once boasted is on the scrap heap.

That is, after beating his raw and bleeding pinions against the bars of his cage for high unto forty years, DuBois sees these bars but little ajar in many respects and in some respects still impregnable. Many of the forces against which he has contended are more subtle in their determination than ever before.

One notable mistake Dr. DuBois has made has been to forget that great battles and lasting victories are won with strategy as well as with bullets and more so. He has scorned strategy and compromise. The N. A. A. C. P. has scorned to be clever, shrewd or even resourceful. Everytime they go into battle they send trumpeters ahead to announce the road they are coming in on, size of their bullets

13-39-35

and the length of their sabers. Too good a sport to stalk their game they go into every chase a beating the bushes and blowing horns.

So, when DuBois decides to mix a little cunning in his generalship, his verbose and loquacious critics cry, "No." I should not be surprised if his white associates should come to see eye to eye with him. We Negroes are not strategist; our heads have not been bruised enough, not even yet.

DuBois has tried to free his people with a defensive fight. It seems he has discovered that games are not won on the defense but on the offense. But when he seeks to get his team behind closed gates for a little secret practice they call him a ~~coward~~ guitar---a ~~coward~~ gutter because he decides on a maneuver by which to reach his end more surely and quickly.

DuBois now seems to see that he must concentrate for a while on his own crowd to get them organized for THEIR OWN DEFENSE; and, to do this, he must have them to themselves as much as possible; he sees that some of the strongest chains he has been trying to strip from his people are of their own weave and perpetuation.

He is right. Economically the Negro is better off to himself. He cannot compete with these people who have a thousand years the jump on him, all other things being equal. Also the Negro business man sells only to Negroes, as a rule, while his competitor sells to everyone in the mixed community. A hundred Negro farmers concentrated can have their own gin and country stores and can have a chance, IN PEACE, to gain experiences and grow.

Much of the precious time spent abusing the white people could be well spent on us vacillating Negroes. If the American white people have exploited the Negro they have only run true to form. Since we have shown this carnal world the strong have always made a little extra change by exploiting the fellow who CAN NOT HELP HIMSELF whether he was white or black. It is not so much a matter of hate as it is of greed, that disease which attacks all mankind. The strong Negro often

13-39-36

lords it over his little brother and takes unearned toll out of him.

Finally the hope for any restrained or disadvantaged people is to be trained into a position of intelligent self defense and self promotion. "None can forever foil the thrusts aimed at his friend." Any group of people so completely a separate unit as we are must unify verily.

May I say in passing, if we are going to insist on this constant, bitter verbal assault on the white south it is all the more apparent to me that the Negro should be carried away to himself as far as possible; for it is he who innocently pays the fiddler first or last.

The Jews fought a thousand years against their ghetto but finally accepted it with the vow that they would take into it their courage, self respect and every ounce of Europe's little remaining gold they could get their hands on. When William Elector of the House of Hessa asked Mayer Rothchild to be court Jew, he accepted with the understanding that he would not move out of the ghetto and leave his people there. Such fidelity we do not yet know. We have not got far enough into our ghetto to learn how to "love one another" so much. But it was not the love of race alone that welded this attachment to the walled in portion of Frankfort. He had accumulated a million dollars of gold in there and was making money. England stole a march on the other countries when she invited Rothchild to come to London and build a bank. The scourge and plunder of Napoleon had reduced all Europe to poverty. England needed money. She suppressed the "Merchant of Venice" and invited Rothchild out of his ghetto.

Mayor Rothchild and all of his sons lived to see all the countries of Europe, one after the other, on bended knees, with suppliant hands, before their bank. We differ from the Jews in two main essentials. We lack, as all the rest of mankind, their deep, spiritual insight and their mental foresight. Hitler has not the intelligence to get a simple lesson from history. I wonder if we have?

13-39-37

DuBois would not quit the defense but he would also build a strong offense. He still shows himself the master of us all. He is the first to read the weather vain and to shift his sails for another tack, always making for the same goal. May God bless him!

WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE

FORMERLY THE WEST VIRGINIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

INSTITUTE, W. VA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

8 June 1934

JOHN W. DAVIS PRESIDENT

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Find herein a photograph of the 1934 graduating classes of West Virginia State College. I trust that you may be able to use same in an issue of the Crisis soon to be published.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. DAVIS
President

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

13-33.

HAMMERMILL BOND MADE IN U.S.A.

13-33-43

~~512~~ Loyola Ave.
October 9, 1934
New Orleans., La.

Cross added below

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
My dear Mr. Du Buis;

I am only a beginner in the poetical field I have been writing scarcely two years now. I do not praise my poetry as being so wonder ful, or so good that it can appear in the CRISIS; but my verse is on trial and only the editors of such magazines can determine the good of my effortto be a poet.

Your consideration of these poems will be gladly appreciated.

Candorly yours

Elton Williams

Postscript
I droffed my typewriter while moveing recently.
My Idress is now 2024 St Louis Street instead of the above adress.

209 E. 5th St.,
Duluth, Minn.,
March 5, 1934.

Dr W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor, The Crisis,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

13-50-4

The enclosed poems came to me today and I am wondering whether you would care to use them in the magazine.

If not, will you be good enough to write me your opinion of them, They struck me very forcibly and seem to read well.

I was very much disappointed at finding you out of town when I visited last summer. I spent a whole month and did look for the possibility of your coming to town but ---

Of course there is only winter here to write about, but with March here, and April next, our hearts grow stronger with memories of warmer days avec Andre.

I shall appreciate a line regarding the poems. Esther has been a protege of mine for many years.

MAR 8 1934

Sincerely,

Ethel Ray Williams

CHECK M. O. CASH STAMPS $ +
ADV. AGTS. AC. SUBS.
ROUTED TO 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
OPENED BY RSP

March 27, 1934.

Mrs. Ethel Ray Williams,
209 East 5th Street,
Duluth, Minnesota.

My dear Ethelmayray:

It was nice to hear from you, even if poems were the cause. I'm going to use one of the poems; although I confess it makes rather gruesome reading, even for THE CRISIS. The other one, I'm returning to you.

How are you and how are the two young gentlemen connected with your family, and what are your plans for the world's conquest? I am sorry, too, that I missed you last summer. But here's hoping for better luck next time.

Give my regards to your mother and father, and my love to yourself.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

13-50-5

May 19, 1934.

Mr. W. T. B. Williams,
Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

13-28-42

My dear Mr. Williams:

THE CRISIS would like to have a good recent photograph and an article of your life for use in its number in speaking of the next Spingarn Medalist. Will you kindly send us a photograph at your earliest convenience? The following citation will go into the official record of the Medal:

> The Spingarn Medal for 1933 is presented to William Taylor Burwell Williams, Dean of Tuskegee College, for his long service as field agent of the Slater and Jeanes Funds and the General Education Board, his comprehensive knowledge of the field of Negro education and educational equipment, and his sincere efforts for their betterment.

Dr. Dillard questions whether you were Field Agent of the General Education Board. Will you correct this accordingly.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/DW

ROBERT R. MOTON, PRESIDENT

WILLIAM H. CARTER, TREASURER

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN, CHAIRMAN
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W. T. B. WILLIAMS
DEAN OF THE COLLEGE

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

FOUNDED BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

FOR THE TRAINING OF COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

May 26, 1934

13-28-43

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have arranged to send you a photograph for the Crisis early nest week. As for the article on my life, it is not clear to me whether you meant that you wanted me to prepare this article or that you or someone else would prepare it. If I am to do this, please let me know at once.

The statement that I was Field Agent of the General Education Board is correct. I am not now Field Agent of the General Education Board, however, but I served as Field Agent of this board and of the Slater Fund before there was a Jeanes Fund, or before Dr. Dillard came into this Negro work at all. Accordingly, I see no need to make any alteration in the citation of the Spingarn Medal in my case.

Yours sincerely,

W. T. B. Williams

W. T. B. Williams,
Dean of the College

W/rlw

May 29, 1934.

Mr. W. T. B. Williams,
Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

13-28-44

My dear Sir:

As Dr. Du Bois is out of the city until the 10th of June, I am answering your letter to him. Your photograph has been received, for which we thank you. I think that if you will send us all the facts of your life, Dr. Du Bois will write or have someone write the article. We would be glad to receive this material at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois.

March 15, 1934.

Dear Hallie:

I have searched THE CRISIS for 1931-1932-1933, and I find no reference to the Willie Peterson case. Detailed information on this case can be obtained through the office of the N. A. A. C. P., 69 Fifth Avenue, N.Y. No doubt, you might be able to obtain some printed literature on the subject, and other interesting information.

The following information appeared in the 23rd Annual Report, (1932) of the N. A. A. C. P.:

13-27-25

WILLIE PETERSON CASE: Peterson was charged with the murder of a white society girl in Birmingham, Alabama, on August 4, 1931. He was said to have forced two girls at the point of a pistol to drive to a lonely spot outside of Birmingham, where he is said to have lectured them on communism and race equality for three hours and finally to have killed one of them and wounded the other. When finally he was arrested after three weeks' search, the brother of the dead girl shot and critically wounded him while he was being questioned in the sheriff's office at the jail. His first trial resulted in jury disagreement. At the second trial the additional charge of rape, which was never mentioned at the first trial, was lodged against him. He was found guilty and sentenced to death. Motion for a new trial was denied, and notice of appeal to the Alabama Supreme Court was filed. The case was to be argued before the Supreme Court in December, but by common agreement of all the attorneys they decided to withhold the presentation of the Bill of Exceptions before the Supreme Court until the spring term of the court, which convenes in April. Many white people and most colored people in Birmingham believe Peterson to be innocent, and the colored people organized a defense committee to raise funds for the defense. The National Office contributed $500 toward expenses of the case.

[1931?]

Negro - Theatre

RELEASE

The Harlem Experimental Theatre held their last meeting for the year at the home of Miss Louise Logan. This completes the 3rd and most successful season of their work as a Little Theatre organization. Interest was so stimulated by the past winters' programs, that a city-wide drive is to be made in the fall, which will include persons not only interested in dramatics but in sponsoring other Little Theatre activities.

Officers elected for the new season are:

Executive Sec'y	Mrs. Regina Andrews
Corr. Sec'y	Miss Dorothy Williams
Treasurer	Mr. Robert Eleazy
Business Manager	Mr. Benjamin Locke
Ch. of Membership Committee	Mrs. Philitus Joyce
Ch. of Publicity Committee	Miss Irene Malvan
Ch. of Play Reading Committee	Mrs. Jessie Fauset Harris
Ch. of Costume Committee	Mrs. Inez R. Wilson

Date of last meeting, June 22nd.

47-8-106

The Washington Tribune, December 8, 1934, quotes the following statements made by Forrester Washington In Louisville:

1. Organizations have been formed to displace Negro labor, particularly the Blue Shirts of Jacksonville, Fla., and the Black Shirts of Alabama. There have crept up in the South new organizations which have kept up the spirit of the Blue Shirts and Black Shirts.

2. The monopoly given to organized labor, barring Negroes from public works, has helped to put them on the relief rolls.

3. The inequitable operation of the Recovery Program has helped to put the Negroes on relief rolls. Only 12 per cent of the cotton growers are Negroes. Negro farm laborers and share croppers are affected more than whit farm laborers and white share croppers.

4. Some NRA codes have resulted in the discharge of many Negroes. More Negroes have been forced out of jobs than have benefitted.

5. A large number of Negro domestics have been displaced by white domestics. Negro professional men in the South and Negro schools are suffering.

6. A large number of Negroes have passed from the Protestant Church to the Catholic Church within the past two years. The ruthlessness of the South with regard to Communism blocks the Negro from going over to Communism. The Negro. in many instances, has found it necessary to "pass" for white in order to improve the economic status.

7. The FERA has meant very little to the white-collar Negro, to the skilled Negro, the professional man and woman within the Negro group. It has only helped the Negro in the lowest social industrial status. The Negro has not gained as much as the white man by the Federal Relief program.

13-27 53

Forrester washington, one of the latest appointees, resigned and criticized conditions.

13-27a2

13-37

~~txm~~

1 M letterheads 7 1/4 x 10 1/2

plateless engraved on 20lb russet certificate bond . . $ 8.50

1 1/2 M same as above 7 1/4 x 7 8.00

1 M Monarch size envelopes (same stock) 12.00

1 M white bond envelopes no. 10 size 5.50

.....

1 M envelopes white bond unprinted . . . 2.50

5 M sheets 8 1/2 x 11 20lb bond at $1.20 per M

10 M ditto at $1.00 per M

5 M manilla second sheets at . 40 per M

onion skin seconds at .75 per M

New Orleans

LA TRIBUNE

Publiée tous les Jours, le Lundi excepté

N. O., Samedi, 29 Avril 1865

LA TRIBUNE

PRIX DE L'ARONNEMENT:

(Payable Invariablement d'Avance.)

Pour 1 an.....	$12	00
Pour 6 mois.....	6	00
Pour 3 mois.....	3	00
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Un seul numéro.....		5 sous

On trouvera de grands avantages à traiter de gré à gré avec les propriétaires pour les avis

Feb.	460		
Mar.	460		
Apr.	460		
May	460		
June	400		
		2240	
Less (60 x 5)		300	1940.00
Oct	380		
Nov.	273.33		
Dec	273.33	926.66	
Add: Board		240.00	1166.66
			3106.66

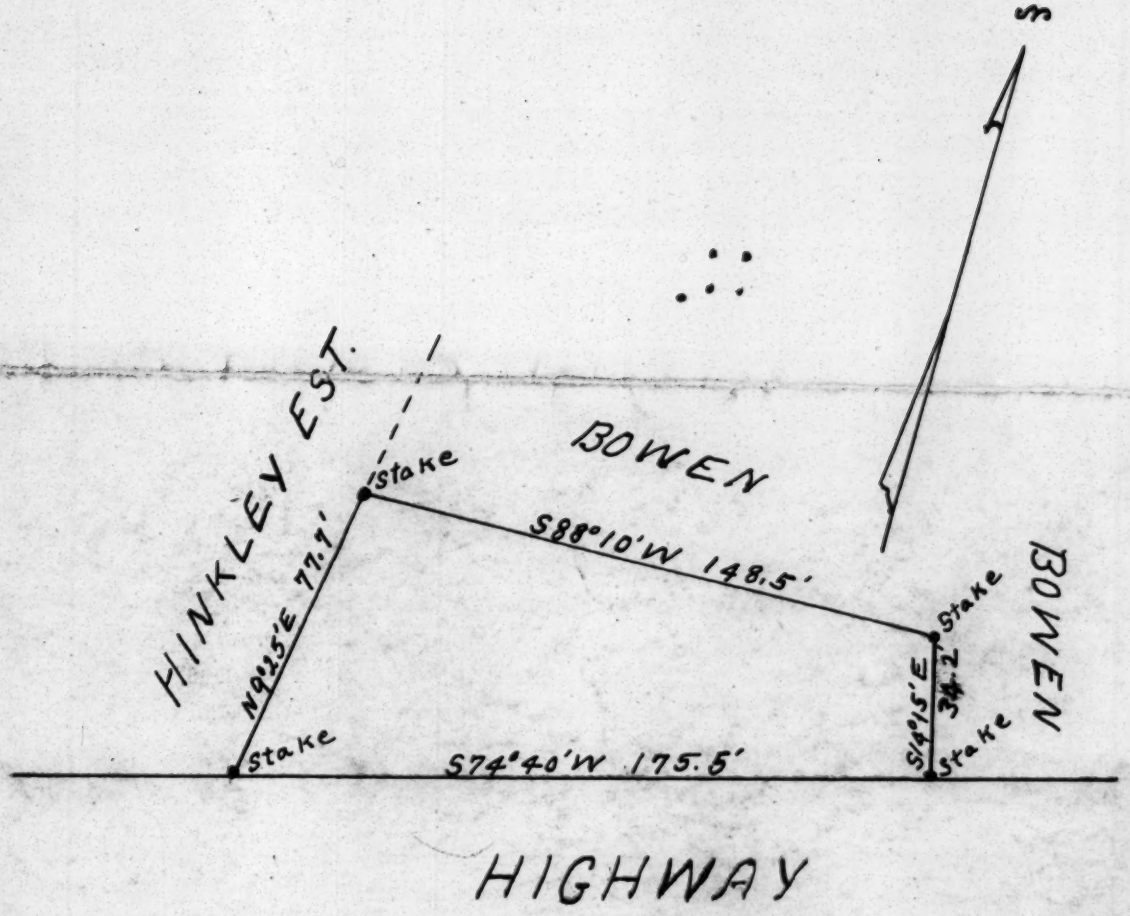
13-29

2/15/34

TELEPHONE: 384 R

F. MORTIMER LANE
CIVIL ENGINEER
25 GROVE STREET
GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.

13-32-21



Warren Davis to W. E. Du Bois	Book	244	Page	210
Lena Wooster to Warren Davis	"	244	"	209
Martha Piper et al to Lena Wooster	"	189		346
William Burghardt to William Piper	"	145	"	301
Albert Burghardt to William Piper	"	145	"	547
Mary Kellogg et al to A. Burghardt et al.	Book	113	Page	251
James Freeman to Mary Kellogg et al.	"	106	"	259
Horace Church to James Freeman	"	56	"	327

[Talladega Conference]

1. Not a single college under a Negro coach

2. 2 under "fully trained" coaches on "Race Relations"

3 Spelman alumnae in Negro Housing Commission
of Washington
7 vote

13-22-22

Talladega

Answered

COLLEGES

West Virginia State College
Talladega College
Knoxville College
Shaw University
Howard University
Livingstone College
Morgan College
Virginia State College for Negroes
Wiley College
Lincoln University, Pa
Johnson C. Smith University
Straight College
Virginia Union University
Morehouse College
Tuskegee
Spelman
Fisk
~~Wiley~~
Bishop
~~Bluefield Inst.~~

13-27-19

20 colleges
18 answers

not answers - 2 negroes

Hampton
Wilberforce

Harry Pace and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois organized on Beale Street in 1905 the first weekly magazine of its kind in the country, with DuBois as its editor-in-chief, Pace, its managing editor, a d Ed. L. Simon in charge of the mechanical side. In content the magazine was much like the present Crisis and Opportunity. It endeavored to give the news, enliven by pictures and cartoons of the entire Negro world, both in this coutnry and abroad. But the undertaking was a little ahead of its time. Negroes had not then been trained to read newspapers and magazines as they now do now. Thus the magazine's growth was very slow, and in a short while the available funds of the partenrship were exhausted. With no money to pay the salary of an editorial staff, most of the work of getting out the paper fell upon the shoulders of Harry Pace, who had not only solcited and edited material, but set its type, made up the paper, put it on the press and ran it off. Pace worked twenty-four hours a day in trying to make the venture successful. Most of the yime he was half-hungry and insufficiently clad. At four o'clock Saturday morning the milkman would see him dragging a United States mail sack down the streets to the post office. Despite his valiant efforts the magazine went on the rocks in a year's time. Pace then moved to Jefferson City, Missouri, where he became instructor in Latin and Greek at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri. Dr. DuBois, his associate, became a member of the faculty at Atlanta University.

A year later Pace returned to Beale Street and became cashier of the Solvent Savings Bank.

George Washington Lee. Beale Street: Where the Blues Began. New York: Robert O. Ballou, 1934, pp. 289-291.

41/149/D

41/14C/18

Harry Pace and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois organized on Beale Street in 1905 the first weekly magazine of its kind in the country with DuBois as its editor-in-chief, Pace, its managing editor and Ed. L. Simon in charge of its mechancial side. In content the magazine was much like the present Crisis and Opportunity. It endeavored to give the news, enliven by pictures and cartoons of the entire Negro world, both in this country and abroad. But the undertaking was a little ahead of its time. Negroes had not then been trained to read newspapers and magazines as they do now. Thus the magazine's growth was very slow, and in a short while the available funds of the partnership were exhausted. With no money to pay the salary of an editorial staff, most of the work of getting out the paper fell on the shoulders of Harry Pace, who had not only solicited and edited material, but set its type, made up the paper, put it to press and ran it off. Pace worked twenty-four hours a day in trying to make his venture successful. Most of the time he was half-hungry and insufficiently clad. At four o'clock Saturday morning the milkman would see him dragging the United States mail sack down the streets to the post office. Despite his valiant efforts the magazine went on the rocks in a year's time. Pace then moved to Jefferson City, Missouri. . . .

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George W. Lee. Beale Street: Where the Blues Began. New York; Robert O. Ballous, 1934, pp. 289-291.

41/140/93

41/12

Encyclopedia
Negro -
United

— of the

d States,

1934–38

«Je suis soldat, je ne crains pas les hommes, je ne crains que Dieu. S'il faut mourir, je mourrai comme un Soldat d'honneur qui n'a rien à se reprocher. Toujours au chemin de l'Honneur, je vous montrerai la route que vous devez suivre».

(20 Décembre 1801 à son armée).

Carte Commémorative
Édition Officielle 7 Avril 1934 — Cliché No. 1782.

13-26-14

FRANCOIS DOMINIQUE TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE

Le petit fils de Gaou-Guinou, roi des Aradas (Afrique), est né sur l'habitation Bréda, près du Cap-Haïtien, le 20 Mai 1746.

Il a été successivement garçon d'écurie, pâtre et cocher. Il demeura plus de 40 ans dans l'esclavage, mais il avait reçu de la nature, disait-il, l'âme d'un homme libre....

Toussaint-Louverture débuta dans les bandes de Jean François et de Biassou, avec le titre de médecin. Après s'être mêlé à beaucoup d'événements importants, il parvint, en 1795, au grade de général de brigade, et en 1796, à celui de général de division.

Laveaux le proclama: «Le sauveur des autorités constituées, un Spartacus noir, le nègre prédit par Raynal pour venger les outrages faits à sa race.»

En 1797, la Commission civile le nomma commandant en Chef de l'armée coloniale, et, en 1801, l'Assemblée Centrale l'institua gouverneur à vie de Saint Domingue. A ce poste important, Toussaint-Louverture fut au comble de la puissance et de la gloire.... Son autorité bienfaisante s'étendait sur l'Ile entière. Notre illustre ancêtre fut à la fois, un excellent père de famille, un grand éducateur, un homme énergique, un puissant organisateur, un brillant diplomate, un habile administrateur, en un mot, un homme de génie.

Lamartine a dit de lui: «Cet homme fut une nation.» Beauchamp l'appelle: «L'un des hommes les plus extraordinaires d'un temps où tant d'hommes extraordinaires ont paru.»

Wendell Philips place le martyr Toussaint-Louverture au dessus de Phocion, de Brutus, de Hampden, de Lafayette, de Napoléon, de Washington.... Fait prisonnier à Saint Domingue, en Juin 1802, par Leclerc, Toussaint-Louverture fut expédié en France où il mourut, au Fort de Joux, après dix mois de captivité et de cruelles souffrances, le 7 Avril 1803.

Une auréole de grandeur entoure sa noble figure historique....

CARTE
POSTALE

Adresse .....

.....

.....

.....

Harriet Glover
5958 South Parkway
Chicago, Ill.

13-25

Mr. A. H. Brown
Room 409 Atlanta National Building
50 Whitehall St.,
Atlanta

Housing Project

13-26

1934

come Occupation - Income Relation to household

Willie Peterson Case

Report - 1932

Content - Feb - 1933

NAACP

13-27

A LITTLE PLAY.

TIME: Now.

Place: Here.

Enter the Pale One and the Brown One, dressed alike, speaking English, but coming from opposite entrances.

The Pale One: "Colored people are dirty, ignorant, lazy, poor and rude. Until they become clean, intelligent, thrifty, well to do and polite they must expect to be treated badly."

The Brown One: "Are all colored people dirty, ignorant, lazy and rude? If so, I am colored and therefore I must be——"

The Pale One: "Oh, no! I mean most colored people; or at any rate some colored people."

The Brown One: "And therefore should all colored people be treated badly, or only the dirty and ignorant and lazy and poor and rude?"

The Pale One: "Only the dirty and ignorant and——"

The Brown One: "And is it only dirty, ignorant, lazy, poor and rude *colored* folk who are to be badly treated?"

The Pale One: "Certainly not. All people who are dirty, ignorant, lazy, poor and rude must expect bad treatment."

The Brown One: "And has history proven that 'bad treatment' is the best cure for dirt, ignorance, poverty and rudeness, or is bad treatment their cause?"

The Pale One: "I can't go into that. At present they are treated badly."

The Brown One: "They surely are. And now, finally, how shall I be treated?"

The Pale One: "You shan't marry my sister."

The Brown One: "I don't want to; but to return to the subject——"

The Pale One: "You are seeking social equality!"

The Brown One: "If that means I'm seeking decent treatment——"

The Pale One: "You belong to an inferior race!"

The Brown One: "For Heaven's sake——"

The Pale One: "Oh, bother!"

Exit the Pale One in anger.

Exit the Brown One in thought.

1 Align Wheels	100
2. Body bolts + Steering gear	150
3. Clean Exhaust	
4. Carburetor, Plugs + points	400
5. Starter Plate	150
6. Shock absorbers	
7. Wash	100
1 Set Points	125
1 Starter Switch	500
1 ~~Set Bars + Bushings~~	700
Labor Bushing front end	200
	1675
Spark Plug Wiring	150
Over Haul Shock absorber	900
	1725
Tax	55
	2780

8 – 8" brake Drums	800
9½ ft brake lining	770
welding bumper	75
labor ———	400
	$2045
tax ——	41
	$2086

13-48

13-31-69a

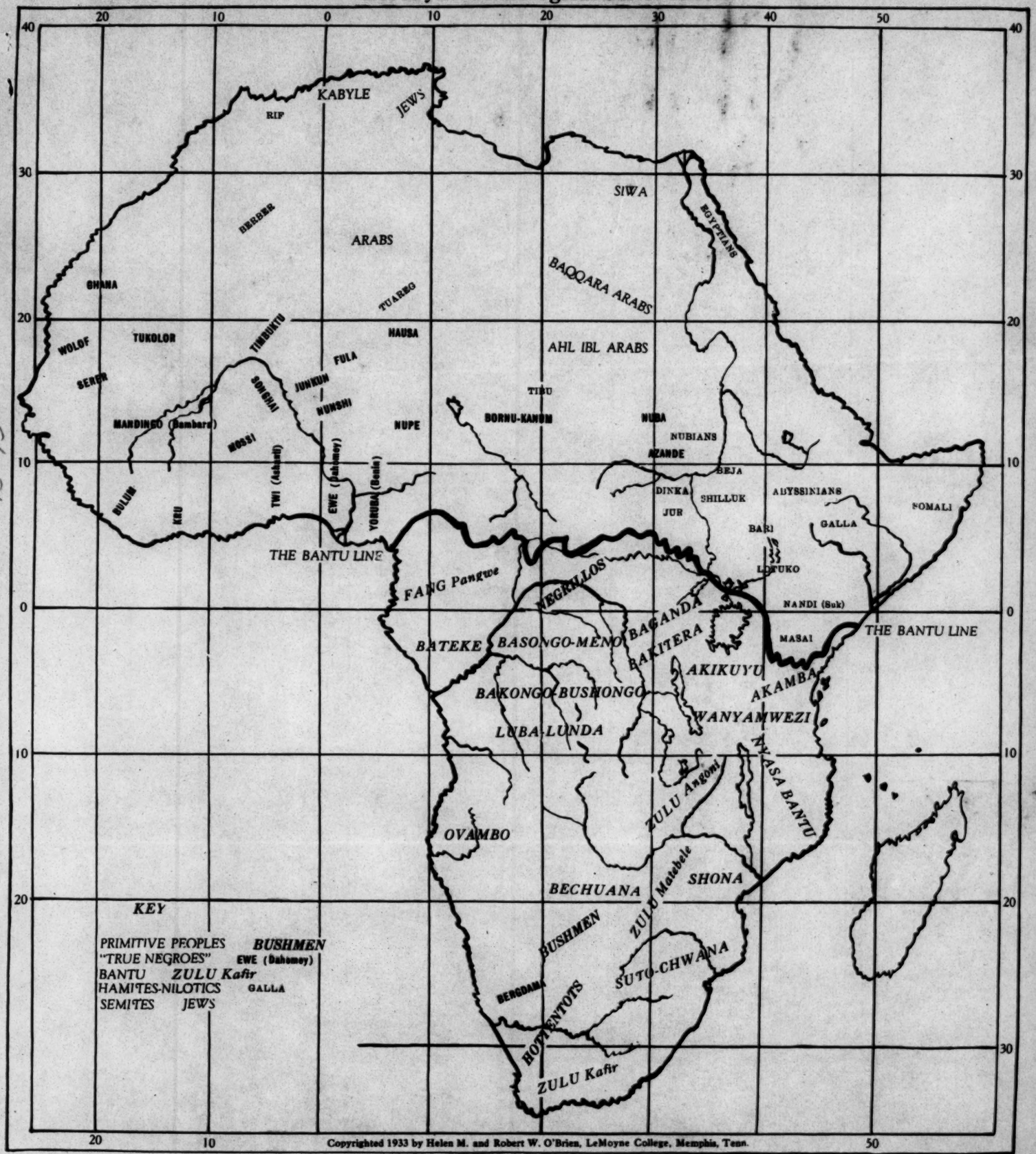
Johnson v Westerfield

Inter-Social YC

Johnson

Shadows on Plantation

LeMoyne Ethnological Series-Africa



Copyrighted 1933 by Helen M. and Robert W. O'Brien, LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn.

13-43

[From Norfolk Journal and Guide, 1934?]

er who wants varied and up-to-date material.

Osgood, Helen — "New Mono- ... Thirty-seven monologues ... work con- ... sub- ...

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My Suggestion Is - - -

By GEORGE STREATOR

This business of leading the Negro is getting to be a big headache. First, we have the New Deal under the sweet smile of our President appointing or acquiescing in the appointment of Clark Howell's nephew as an adviser on the economic status of the Negro. Then we have the terrible revelations of little John Davis who pumped himself up something awful as a combination slick sleuth and hero of the race.

The former boy prophet of the Young Republicans, and later co-lobbyist of the ex A. and A. Ph. D., subsided and now the New Deal appoints a white man, another fact-finder who is going to spend $5,000 in an effort to prove that the Negro is ousted under the codes.

When all the official reports are in, as in the Hoover regime, we are going to find some big fat books published. Charlie S. Johnson, scion of the mighty, will do some arranging (to remove the sting), and a few of the North Carolina liberals at Chapel Hill together with a couple of Vanderbilt professors will write introductions. The counting of the figures will form the basis of two or three master's degrees from Fisk, and the man about whom the commotion was raised, little John Blackman, will be just as jobless as before, and just as powerless before the great powers that be.

New Deal; Old Deck

A few more jobs, but the power is just where it was. The sight of several serious-minded young Negroes skipping hither and yon in this land winning paper victories for the Negro masses, while nothing is being done to organize black labor, is the greatest calamity of the present decade. I shall never forget the sad moments spent in Raleigh late on Sunday night trying to get a group of young men to include in the recommendations to be read before a mass meeting of Negroes, a plank advocating the organization of Negro labor.

It was argued then and there that what we needed was a first-rate man on the job in Washington to tell the world that the Negroes were asking a square deal. More talking, as it were. After that, the labor organization business would take care of itself.

Out of that group grew one attempt at organization: L. A. Wise, working on his own time, completed the organization of a federation of the express and railway helpers on the Southern railroad. That was weeks and weeks ago.

No banquets will be held for Wise, but I hope that he can hold his job when the Southern railway crowd finds out who worked with the men in the days of getting together.

Gradually there is coming about a new set-up for labor, and the United States government is ruling the roost. It is ruling it without asking Negroes what they need or what they feel. At present, there is not a single intelligent, well directed movement among Negroes in the United States which has at the same time the breadth of vision and elasticity necessary to comprehend the needs of Negro labor with respect to organization.

Count The Radicals Out

The Communists cannot do the job. As long as their tactics are to "capture," rather than to build, the Negro outside New York can expect no aid there. The Socialists may as well be forgot, unless the "militants" are able to shake off the dead hand of German Social Democracy. The N. A. A. C. P. with its liberal background must change its entire approach to the labor problem if any help is to come from that quarter.

While this is still the most serviceable group among Negroes, unless there can come into the branches a new spirit that will transform them from safe and sane discussion groups into vigorous and active proponents of organized effort among the masses, rigor mortis is likely to set in, and a distinct and tragic loss to the race will be the result. We cannot get what we need furthermore, from the New Negro Alliance as now organized, nor from Father Costoni and his boycotters. These things are but the trailing fringe on a drooping kite.

The conservatives, ever trying to save the race by pronouncing the name of Booker T. Washington, and the Old Men in Their Dotage, under the leadership of the tottering and doddering Kelly Miller, have nothing to offer. The Negro will not be saved by platitudes, not by that lone organizer that the A. F. of L. has set about aligning Negroes. From what quarter will it come?

But The Papers Say:

An Abyssinian prince is said to be about to take a Japanese bride. The smart guys at Harvard will now prove that the Abyssinian is not Negroid, but Asiatic. Whatever he is, the white world may well watch out!

13-37

Newlyweds

(Vogue Art Photo)

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kelly, of 548 Twenty Seventh Street, Newport News, Va., are shown seated above. The bride is the former Miss Maude Griffin. The marriage ceremony was performed Sunday, January 28, at the home of the bride. Standing in the photo are Mrs. Josephine Rumble and James Bailey, the best man. The Rev. A. A. Galvin, pastor of First Baptist Church, Newport News, officiated.

STAR GUIDE NEWSIES TO BE MOVIE GUESTS

Open Lyric Doors To Best Salesmen

Peninsula Bureau

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Thru an arrangement wth the management of the Lyric Theatre, each week "star" Journal and Guide newsboys and newsgirls will be the guests of the theatre during the month of February.

According to Algernon Matthews, manager of the playhouse, the Guide's star salesmen will be treated to some of the best entertainments during the coming season. Some of the pictures scheduled for this month at the theatre are right now running on New York City's Broadway.

A. Cohen owner of the theatre, also operates the Langley and the Lee Theatres in Hampton and Phoebus, respectively. Mr. Matthews, manager of the Lyric theatre, is a graduate of West Virginia State College.

The seating capacity of the theatre is around 800 and the management regularly employs six staff members, all colored. The playhouse which is one of the finest of its kind in the state, is willing to cooperate with church and other organizations in providing the highest type of entertainment available.

Pastored By Same Man For 30

DANVILLE NEWS

(Send All Danville News to the Journal and Guide Special Correspondent in that city—Mrs. P. M. B. Hodges, 511 Franklin Street.)

DANVILLE, Va.—Mr. and Mrs. Allen Floyd, Miss Pattie Easley and Mrs. Janetta Womack spent last Sunday in Farmville visiting Mrs. Womack's relatives. Mrs. G. W. Goode attended the executive board meeting of the Tents last week in Norfolk, after which she spent the remainder of the week with Mrs. A. M. Ward, the president of the Grand Tent. Mrs. Florine Wilson of West Paxton Street is confined to her home on account of illness.

News has reached here of the death of Mrs. Hattie Johnson Dixon of Morgantown, W. Va., formerly of this city. The funeral was conducted in Morgantown last Sunday. She was the sister of Mesdames Lelia Johnson Greene and Bertha Johnson Gill, who was at her bedside when the end came.

Union-Hartshorn Alumni Organize

At the request of Miss Fletcher Howell, a group of former students and alumni met in the home of Mrs. Hazel Slaughter on Sunday afternoon, January 21. Miss Howell, who is field agent for these schools, explained the purpose of the meeting. In an informal way she stressed three things: first, the need of keeping alive the spirit of both schools, as inspired by its founders; to foster this perpetuation she sugegsted that young people be encouraged, through baring the ideals of the institution held before them, to attend Union University; second, the financial needs of the university which can be materially aided through the work of efficiently organized alumni groups; third, that, since the merger of Hartshorn and Union, there be reorganization of working groups comprising graduates of both schools. Following Miss Howell's talk, the group went into a very enthusiastic discussion, after which reorganization including members of both sexes present was unanimously agreed upon. Accordingly, the following officers were elected: president, Mrs. Hazel Slaughter; vice president, Dr. James L. Cornitcher; secretary, Miss Loretta P. Duke; assistant secretary, Louise S. Cobbs; treasurer, S. W. Whitlock; pianist, Mrs. Lucy I. Doswell; chaplain, Miss Naomi K. Clarke; reporter, Miss Ela Ivy. A committee was also appointed to work out a definite program for the organization whereby it can be made influential in the life of the community. After votes of thanks for both Miss Howell and Mrs. Slaughter, the body adjourned to meet with the president on February 4.

CHARLOTTESVILLE NEWS

JOHN A. JACKSON, JR., Agent; ELLARD N. JACKSON, Reporter
125 N. Fourth Street, N. W., Phone 779

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Mrs. Geraldine Brooks Crippen, of Atlantic City, N. J., spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Brooks, of Dice Street. Mrs. Crippen was accompanied by the youngest son of her sister. Both returned home last Tuesday. Mr. and [illegible] Actie, Miss Sarah Actie [illegible] Arnette and Ivan [illegible] and day. She was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Marshall, John Johnson, Mrs. Virginia Bass and Luther Cosby of Richmond, all of whom are members of the cast. Mrs. Marie Givens was hostess to a tea given at her residence on last Sunday afternoon.

LAWRENCEVILLE, VA.

25 YEARS

of the

N. A. A. C. P.

Issued by the

ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE

WILLIAM PICKENS, Chairman
MARY WHITE OVINGTON, Treasurer

69 Fifth Ave. New York, N. Y.

THE YEAR OF JUBILEE

By MARY WHITE OVINGTON

ON Lincoln's birthday, February 12, 1934, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be twenty-five years old. There had been committee meetings before this date, but on February 12, 1909, the committee started its first publicity in a Call, written by Oswald Garrison Villard, grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, and signed by many prominent writers, educators, clergymen, publicists. Among them were six members of our present Board. This Call told of the injustice and cruelty practiced against the Negro, of disfranchisement, segregation and lynching. It ended by calling a conference to be held in May of that year "for the discussion of present evils, the voicing of protests, and the renewal of the struggle for civil and political liberty."

That was twenty-five years ago. Twenty-five years of work lies between that date and our date of celebration. We started without money, unpopular (those were the days when you must talk not of "rights" but of "duties"), in a tiny office on Vesey Street. The only thing pretentious about us was our newly adopted name.

THE CRISIS

IN November, 1910, THE CRISIS, the official organ of the National Association, was first published. It has appeared regularly every month since then. Its editor, W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, came to the Association in 1910 as Director of Publications and Research. The Niagara Movement, of which Dr. Du Bois was the secretary, had been formed three years previously, adopting a platform on much the same lines as that of the N.A.A.C.P. With the securing of Dr. Du Bois's services many of the most active members of the Niagara Movement became active N.A.A.C.P. members.

ANTI-LYNCHING

IN 1911, the Association published its first pamphlet against lynching and held its first large meeting of protest. In 1919, it published "Thirty Years of Lynching," still the authoritative book on this subject in the United States. Its secretary, James Weldon Johnson, backed by all the Association's branches and by a powerful Women's Anti-Lynching Committee of which the late Mary B. Talbert was president, secured wide publicity concerning the atrocities of lynching, and had whole-page advertisements in eight large dailies throughout the country. He nearly secured federal action. The Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill passed the House and would have passed the Senate but for the failure of the Republican leaders to push it. The conscience of the country, however, was aroused, sentiment against lynching was made articulate, and lynchings have greatly diminished. In 1909, the year when we started, there were eighty-nine lynchings. In 1932, our most recent figures, there were ten. The terrible lynchings in 1933, and the praise of mob violence by Governor Rolph of California, show how much is yet to be done.

N. A. A. C. P. MARCHING SONG

(TUNE, *Marching Through Georgia*)

Twenty-five full years ago we started on our way,
Bound to give the colored man his place before the day—
Everybody knows that we are here and here to stay
As we go marching together.
Hurrah! Hurrah! We'll shout the Jubilee!
Hurrah! Hurrah! For the N.A.A.C.P.!
East and West and North and South unite for victory
As we go marching together.

WHERE CAN WE LIVE?

THE City of Louisville, Kentucky, in 1914, passed an ordinance segregating the races. Baltimore had already passed such an ordinance and they were put through in one city after another. We took up the Louisville case. But for the Supreme Court's decision in this case that such ordinances were unconstitutional, the United States would have been a mass of black ghettoes today, ghettoes into which people were forced by law and from which they could not escape.

THE COURTS AND THE MOB SPIRIT

IN 1925, Scipio A. Jones, on behalf of the N.A.A.C.P., carried the case of the Arkansas peons to the Supreme Court of the United States. There it was argued by Moorfield Storey. In a memorable decision, the Supreme Court held that when a court is dominated by the mob spirit there has not been a proper trial, and that the person so tried is entitled to a new trial. This decision is the means by which the Scottsboro boys were able to secure a new trial. All of submerged America may thank the N.A.A.C.P. for this decision.

JUDGE PARKER STAYS AT HOME

THE nomination of Judge John J. Parker for the Supreme Court of the United States was sent by President Hoover to the Senate for confirmation. In looking up Judge Parker's record it was found that he had spoken in favor of denying the Negro the vote. This contradicted the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution which he would be sworn to interpret. *His name was not confirmed by the Senate.* Never has a secretary worked harder than Walter White worked on this case.

THE BRANCHES

IN twenty-five years the N.A.A.C.P. has built up an organization that for effectiveness and unselfish devotion can hardly be duplicated in the United States. Our members have little leisure, they are hard-working men and women; but our branches hold together, they enter into local cases, they respond to all appeals from the National Office to take part in demonstrations; they raise funds for their own use and send half of all their memberships to the National Headquarters. The officers are not paid for their services. From zero in 1909, the branches number 378. In the North and West you cannot go to a city of any size without finding a branch of the N.A.A.C.P. The larger centers of the South have their branch units and the smaller cities are starting new branches every month.

These are a few of our accomplishments. The most sanguine among us who, in 1909, met in response to that first Call never expected to see so active, so aggressive, so far-flung an Association as we have today. We were just a voice of protest at first. We did not know that we should have great cases before the Supreme Court and succeed in all but one—and that was thrown out on a technicality. We did not visualize our young colored lawyers, Charles H. Houston, William H. Hastie, and others who are now so splendidly and unselfishly defending our cases in court. We did not know that our literature would be all over the world, that our news stories would have millions of readers. We formed our little group almost in desperation, doubting, but feeling that some one must voice opinion against the lynchings and riots and the constant taking away of privilege that was happening to the Negro all over the United States.

But if we have accomplished much there is infinitely more to do. Never was so much done for the people by the Federal Government. We need to see that the Negro is not forgotten. Discriminaion, discrimination and again discrimination must be fought over and over again. We have just begun.

THE SECOND YEAR

By WILLIAM PICKENS

OUR attention is called to the fact that we have now passed through one generation in the first systematic effort to make American Negroes economically, politically and socially a free people. That is but the first mile. We propose to celebrate the passage of that mile post and to start our journey on the "second mile" by a most democratic campaign: A penny *for every Negro in the United States*. Twelve million pennies,—$120,000. That is an achievement within our capacity. And notice that we do not say a penny *from* every Negro, but *for* every Negro. Some of us are babies and some of us are not accessible. Those who are old enough and able should give for themselves and for the others who may not be reached. Even five cents pays for oneself and for four others; a dollar pays for oneself and ninety-nine others. That means that we need not fail, for a minority of us can really do the job.

We propose that every Branch of the Association and every other organization that is willing to join with us shall celebrate Lincoln's birthday and the birthday of the Association on February 12, 1934, by holding mass meetings, or dinners, or other forms of association, and review the history of the last twenty-five years, and make contributions toward the local quota of the Quarter-Century Fund, which quota shall be equal in cents to the number of colored people in each community. Those who did not hold meetings before February 12th should plan for some later date. We shall help by making suggestions for speakers for these occasions, when it is desired. We ask every Branch and every other organization to send us the names of their committeemen who will co-operate with us in carrying out these plans.

We summon the aid of

Churches
Political Clubs
Schools
Y. W. C. A.'s
Y. M. C A.'s
Social Groups
Lodges
Religious Organizations
Hospitals
Colleges
Theatrical Companies
Clubs
Businesses
Fraternities

and any other organization or group that is willing to help us.

THE first group to send in their penny-a-head was the colored men of a soldiers' home in the state of Kansas,—and the very first school to claim that honor was Piney Woods School, headed by Laurence Jones, who sent a beautiful letter and the money for the 432 souls in that institution, including the blind students and the babies. Hampton Institute came next, the President sending 2000 pennies ($20.00) for the entire school family—the teachers and students of Hampton Institute and the Phoenix School.

Of course, many parts of the rural south cannot be reached, so that the urban south, and the north, east and west will have to over-pay their small local population quotas to make up the grand total of 12,000,000 pennies. We have listed and figured out what each state and its principal cities would have to pay to go over the top with their own local quotas,—based on the 1930 census records. There are interesting revelations when we discover what some of these states and cities gave in 1932, in relation to their population: Springfield, Mass., seems to hold the banner place among cities, for with a Negro population of a little more than 3,000, they sent in $300, about 10 pennies per capita. Wyoming holds the same position among states, having sent $127, which is about 15 pennies each for its 859 Negroes. It is evident that larger states with great Negro populations, mostly or largely rural, present a more difficult problem: one great state, with more than a million Negroes, sent in $29 to help fight for their rights,—which divided up per capita can only be represented by six decimal places (in ten thousandths), and when multiplied by 1000 (of those colored people) will not quite make three cents! Certainly this state has wide room for improvement: one cent a head would be almost a 400-fold improvement.

And this grand objective of 12 million pennies will include also whatever is given by white people and the people of any other race, during the entire stretch of 1934, toward the national work of the N.A.A.C.P. It will include all the income of the National Office, of every sort. It is an aim within our reach.

Because it is difficult to reach the rural population in many Southern states, we are giving the urban population.

State	*Total*	*Urban*	*State*	*Total*	*Urban*	*State*	*Total*	*Urban*
Alabama	944,834	268,450	Maryland	276,379	.....	Oklahoma	172,198	.....
Arizona	10,749	.....	Massachusetts	52,365	.....	Oregon	2,234	.....
Arkansas	478,463	89,162	Michigan	169,453	.....	Pennsylvania	431,257	.....
California	81,048	.....	Minnesota	9,445	.....	Rhode Island	9,913	.....
Colorado	11,828	.....	Mississippi	1,009,718	133,987	So. Carolina	793,681	138,354
Connecticut	29,354	.....	Missouri	223,840	.....	So. Dakota	646	.....
Dist. of Col.	132,068	.....	Montana	1,256	.....	Tennessee	477,646	240,168
Florida	431,828	210,292	Nebraska	13,752	.....	Texas	854,964	329,829
Georgia	1,071,125	316,637	Nevada	516	.....	Utah	1,108	.....
Illinois	328,972	.....	New Hampshire	790	.....	Vermont	568	.....
Indiana	111,982	.....	New Jersey	208,828	.....	Virginia	650,165	213,401
Iowa	17,380	.....	New Mexico	2,850	.....	Washington	6,840	.....
Kansas	66,344	.....	New York	412,814	.....	West Virginia	114,893	.....
Kentucky	226,040	116,561	No. Carolina	918,647	246,237	Wisconsin	10,739	.....
Louisiana	776,326	257,463	No. Dakota	377	.....	Wyoming	1,250	.....
Maine	1,096	.....	Ohio	309,304	.....			

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THE PRESENT STATUS OF NEGRO DOCTORATES

ADDITIONAL data collected by the writer on Negro holders of the Ph.D. and equivalent degrees show that remarkable progress is being made with respect to this educational effort. The last report on this subject (see SCHOOL AND SOCIETY, September 16, 1933) indicated that at least 85 colored men and women had received the degree from 33 American and European universities since 1876. During the scholastic year 1932–33, 15 of those doctorates were conferred.

A careful check-up on the present status, which has been confirmed by official transcripts and statements by the several institutions, indicates that 16 Ph.D.'s have been awarded to Negroes during 1933–34. This means, then, that in 58 years 107 Negroes have received this award. The degrees have been conferred by 38 American and European universities. The University of Chicago (16), Columbia University (10), the University of Pennsylvania (9), Harvard University (8), Yale University (6), and Boston University (5) have contributed one half of the total number. It is significant that 61 or about 57 per cent. of all these doctorates were produced during the past four years and at the time of the nation's most acute economic disturbance. Eighty-seven have been granted since 1920. The fields of practical arts, such as home economics, agriculture, mechanical arts, business administration, health and physical education record no Negro doctorates, in so far as the data of the study establishing this report show.

Of eight fields in which these degrees were granted the leading ones are social and political science (24), physical sciences (18) and biological sciences (17). When physical and biological sciences are combined under the heading, "Natural Sciences," science then can be said to lead all other fields of knowledge in this respect.

It is noteworthy that all these doctorates have been won in over 90 per cent. of the cases from the very best American graduate schools. This statement has support when an examination of recent studies of institutions "distinguished" for graduate work in certain fields is made. Such studies would reveal something of the high quality of the doctoral degrees of this report.

It is worthy of note also that 83 of the 107 Negro holders of this degree received their basic college education from 45 Negro and 40 white colleges. The leading schools in this respect are Howard (15), Fisk (8), Lincoln, Pennsylvania (5), and Virginia Union (5). These facts seem important when it is noted that only since 1921 has a Negro college fully equipped itself from the point of approved academic standards to send its graduates to accredited graduate schools.

Almost all Negro doctorates are employed. Four have deceased. Over 95 per cent. of them are connected with the 47 regionally accredited institutions for Negroes. The greatest single number may be found at Howard University and the city of Washington, D. C. A few are in government service and research work. One has attained the rank of associate professor at the University of Chicago while two are "associates" at two other leading "white" institutions.

Although it is notably true without question that the Negro's stride in winning doctoral degrees has been most rapid and remarkable, there is much yet to be done in this respect if the Ph.D. is to be accepted continuously as the passport to fame in American higher education, and when it is remembered also that there are only now 15 colleges for Negroes which have met in full the standards of regional accreditment, including in most cases the requirement of the Ph.D. for the headship of major departments.

HARRY W. GREENE
WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE

Prize Contests

13-27

The N.A.A.C.P. announces an essay contest for high schools and colleges as a part of the celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary during 1934. For each group, prizes of $25, $15, and $10 will be given for essays on many subjects per-

13-27

taining to the work of the Association. The closing date for the submission of essays in May 15, 1934. Full particulars may be obtained by writing the National Office.

An oratorical contest is scheduled for April 20, 1934. Entries are limited to persons under twenty-two years of age residing in the metropolitan area of New York City, exclusive of New Jersey. New Jersey branches are sponsoring their usual State contest.

Is the N.A.A.C.P. Retreating?

The Nation

Vol. CXXXVIII, No. 3599 Founded 1865 Wednesday, June 27, 1934

America on the Work Dole

by James Rorty

The emergency is permanent; the States cannot care for their destitute; the federal government must take the responsibility.

The President and the Dying Congress

by Oswald Garrison Villard

Russia and the League

by Louis Fischer

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Contents

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS 715
EDITORIALS:
Germany Decides Not to Pay 718
Let 'em Drink Pop 719
The Steel Strike Stalls 719
Good English 720
CARTOON: A GOOD WEEK. By LOW 721
ISSUES AND MEN. THE PRESIDENT AND THE DYING CONGRESS. By Oswald Garrison Villard 722
AMERICA ON THE WORK DOLE. By James Rorty 723
A BRITISH BULWARK AGAINST FASCISM. By Sydney R. Elliott 726
RUSSIA AND THE LEAGUE. By Louis Fischer 728
IS THE N. A. A. C. P. RETREATING? By Helen Boardman and Martha Gruening 730
IN THE DRIFTWAY. By the Drifter 733
CORRESPONDENCE 733
CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE 734
BOOKS:
Ghosts. By Lizette Woodworth Reese 735
Hissing the Villain. By Joseph Wood Krutch 735
Return to Tragedy. By William Troy 735
Fair but Cloudy. By Carl Van Doren 736
Aesthetics and Agitation. By Anita Brenner 737
The Problem of Coal. By Powers Hapgood 738
Faint Hope in Darkness. By Ludwig Lewisohn 738
The Greek Past. By Edith Hamilton 739
Shorter Notices 740

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CONGRESS HAS ADJOURNED, only two days behind schedule, after depositing a huge frog-spawn of miscellaneous legislation on the President's desk. Without attempting detailed analysis, it may be said that in general Mr. Roosevelt got what he wanted—a little more in the case of the Frazier-Lemke-Long Farm Bankruptcy Act in behalf of which Huey Long staged a filibuster, and a good deal less in the Deficiency Bill which reduces the funds at the disposal of the President for relief purposes from an originally contemplated $6,000,000,000 to $3,716,000,000. The Copeland food-and-drug bill, the anti-lynching bill, and other more or less important bills were pigeon-holed; possibly the President wanted them, and possibly he is glad to have Congress take the onus of rejecting them. The Railway Brotherhoods crashed through at the last minute, and with Senator La Follette leading the assault, put through the Dill-Crosser amendment to the Railway Labor Act, written by Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Railroads. It spikes company unionism, sets up the principle of majority representation—in effect the closed shop—and establishes a National Mediation Board of three. A "new deal" for the Indians was passed in the form of the Wheeler-Howard bill, which sets up a $10,000,000 revolving fund for loans to Indian tribes, provides an annual $2,000,000 for the purchase of land and water rights, and permits Indians to enter the Indian service. In the face of blunt warnings by Senator La Follette that business is apparently sliding into another slump, the Senate limited to $500,000,000 the funds which the President is empowered to take from RFC balances and expend for relief purposes. Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, issued a statement estimating the total which might be required for all federal relief needs at "something over $1,000,000,000." The figures presented elsewhere in this issue convict Mr. Hopkins of optimism or worse.

REEMPLOYMENT, chiefly through the National Housing Act, is obviously what the Administration is counting on. As passed, the housing measure embodies practically everything that competent architects and city planners didn't want and little that they did want. It retains, uses, and aids with government subsidies the whole ramified complex of real estate, banking, and speculative building interests. It is designed to pour profits into the pockets of the beneficiaries of the lumber and other building-materials codes, under which prices have been raised in some cases as high as 250 per cent. Federal home-renovation loans are limited to $200,000,000. Mr. Hopkins is apparently in line for the post of National Housing Administrator, and he will doubtless make the best of a very bad business. The Frazier-Lemke Farm Bankruptcy Act, about which the President is reported to be dubious, establishes what is in effect a six-year partial moratorium on farm mortgages. Extension of time is granted to distressed farmers for payment of existing debts and mortgages; meanwhile they are permitted to retain possession of their property, under control of the courts, during the period of adjustment. Both House and Senate adjourned in a state of acute brain-fag and bewilderment. With minor revolts, on the whole, Congress executed another act of faith in the President and then went home, somewhat apprehensively, to ask, "How am I doing?"

THE REBUFF given Secretary Hull's suggestion of partial payment in kind on the war debts should make it evident, even to Congress, that the opportunity for collecting a substantial portion of these obligations has passed. Judging by the unanimity with which the proposal was rejected, Europe has at last lost patience with the United States for continually shutting its eyes to economic realities. For despite our belated recognition of the existence of a transfer problem, there is little indication either in the form of Secretary Hull's suggestion or in the official comments on it of a genuine desire to lighten the debtor's burden. No explanation has been given as to how such payments in kind might be made. If the United States merely meant that it was willing to accept a part of the $86,000,000 owed by Britain on the June instalment in the form of rubber, tin, or whisky instead of gold, it is obvious that the debtor would receive no benefit whatsoever. The British treasury would have to raise precisely as many pounds as before in order to discharge its debt, and the effect on the international exchange

would be unaltered. Private American business interests would purchase their supplies of these commodities from the government instead of directly from the British exporter, and England would have so many fewer dollars to expend on American products. Only in case the United States agreed to receive payment in goods that would not otherwise be purchased abroad would the transfer problem be surmounted. Under a system of private enterprise this could be most effectively done by lowering tariffs on goods from the debtor countries, but with Mr. Hearst standing guard this is unlikely to be achieved since even the most ingenious form of payment would conflict with the real or supposed interest of some American economic group.

THE ISSUE AT STAKE, however, is not confined to war debts alone. George N. Peek, special adviser to the President on foreign trade, has shown that the United States has lost approximately twenty-three billion dollars since 1914 by refusing to adjust its commercial policy so as to receive payments on our foreign investments, public and private. This loss, unlike that recently estimated for the depression, does not exist chiefly on paper. It represents real goods and services, the product of American labor shipped abroad, for which we have received no compensating return. Put in simplest terms, this means that for the past twenty years the citizens of the United States have suffered an average per capita reduction of $10 annually in their standard of living in order that we might pursue an anachronistic tariff policy. If this amount were required as tribute to a foreign potentate, our patriotic societies would rend the air with demands for relief from such an intolerable burden. But as a sacrifice to the golden calves of protectionism, it has been accepted without a murmur.

THERE IS MATERIAL for a distinguished symposium to be entitled, possibly, "On Our Way Out," in the letters of resignation written by departing New Dealers. That of W. O. Thompson resigning from the National Recovery Review Board is the latest and one of the most interesting. It reveals that Mr. Thompson rather than Mr. Darrow was the highly articulate militant who wrote the sensational supplement to the first report, recommending government ownership of basic industries. Under fire from General Johnson, Donald Richberg, the Labor Advisory Board, and other Administration defenders, the Review Board backed water in its second report, and approved the new NRA price-fixing policy. Mr. Thompson says that this second report was issued "without my knowledge and without my signature." In his letter of resignation Mr. Thompson points out that despite the exposure of the NRA's monopoly-fostering policies, General Johnson has no idea of changing these policies as they are written into existing codes, although they entail the progressive extinction of small business and the oppression of the consumer through price rises. Reiterating his conviction that the development of the NRA reveals "day by day a marked trend toward fascism in the United States," Mr. Thompson concludes, "The only solution involves a change in class relationships. Only a government by the workers and farmers can plan production, produce goods for use and not for profit, eliminate poverty, and raise the standards of living of the entire population." General Johnson's comeback was even more violent than usual. At NRA's birthday celebration at Charlestown, West Virginia, which was attended by 25,000 out-of-town miners, the General characterized the Review Board's report as "an openly avowed assault on our whole system in favor of the semi-barbaric atrocities of half-civilized Russia." Apparently the General was not alone in his choler. The New York *Times* report of the celebration says that the occasion was marred by several heat prostrations.

THE NATION cannot support the opinion of its old friend and one-time contributor, Heywood Broun, that the government of the United States should have refused admission to Ernst Franz Sedgwick Hanfstängl. Mr. Broun argues that the authorities have kept out for political reasons such comparatively innocuous persons as Emma Goldman, and that consistency demands that Hanfstängl, as an active member of a bloody dictatorship, should be no more gently treated. This position is logical but nothing more. Mr. Broun knows the answer. The government should never have shut out Emma Goldman or Michael Karolyi or the uncounted other dissenters of the left. By the same token it should not have shut out Ernst Hanfstängl and, having admitted him, it is bound to protect him from the chance of physical attack. But after asserting this, *The Nation* hastens to the support of Heywood Broun and all others, Harvard men or not, who are utilizing the occasion of Mr. Hanfstängl's visit to assure him of the depth of their dislike for him personally and their abhorrence of his government. There is no liberal principle which protects a man from being told that he is a scoundrel, or that he consorts with murderers and thieves, or that he is a disgrace to the university which shared in his education. These are simple facts and should be expounded to Harvard's Nazi guest. If this representative of tyranny and oppression is to have the run of the country and the Harvard Yard, the rest of us should at least assume the right to tell him what we think of him.

UNDERGROUND REPORTS from Germany indicate that all is not quite so well with the Nazi regime as Herr Hitler would like the world to believe. Advices from Strasbourg give the figures on the recent factory elections which were, it is alleged, so unfavorable to the National Socialists that they did not dare publish the results. By the well-known rules of the dictatorship game, only one set of candidates was put up to be voted on. The voters were as closely watched as usual. Yet, according to the International Relief Association, in the armament factory of Fritz Werner, Berlin-Marienfelde, which has 1,500 workers, 150 voted "no," 250 crossed out the list, 400 altered the list on the ballot, and only 700 actually voted for the candidates. The Trans-Atlantic Information Service reports that in the publishing house of Ullstein, Berlin, only 2,070 valid votes out of a total of 4,000 were cast, and that of 500 votes at the *Volkswohlversicherung* only 174 were in favor of the Nazi candidates. From the same source comes the news that at the Plinius factories near Berlin the workers refused to vote. In other plants in Berlin, the approximate percentage of Nazi votes was one-third of the total. At Glauerburg, near the German-Dutch frontier, 1,351 out of 2,300 workers at the textile works of Povel and Company took part in the elections, and only 700 Nazi votes were cast. The International Relief Association has received also one of the miniature

newspapers which is being so widely circulated in Germany, the first to be published by an underground trade union. It is a four-page paper, 3¼ by 2½ inches, in the form of a photostatic glossy print so small it must be read under a magnifying glass. This, with such election returns as manage to seep out of the country, are gallant signs that the German people are still alive and struggling.

HITLER AND MUSSOLINI, meeting at Venice to the accompaniment of dazzling festivities and political rites, have agreed on a "virile peace" for Europe. This seems to involve Germany's return to Geneva—as soon as the principle of German equality in arms is accepted by the Powers—and Hitler's promise to give up Anschluss, this also to be contingent, however, on an agreement to hold early general elections in Austria. These terms are not yet explicit but they are assumed in the dispatches. Obviously, when the tumult and the shouting dies, it will appear that nothing has happened which is likely to relax the present desperate tensions in Europe. Elections in Austria, under present conditions, would probably establish Nazi control and thus make Austria a tail to Hitler's kite without any of the inconveniences of formal union. Nor is there any new reason to believe that France and its allies are more likely than they were before the recent meeting to accept a serious application of the principle of German equality. In fact France has already expressed its feeling about the reunion in Venice by voting an additional appropriation of three billion francs for defense and by sending M. Barthou to Bucharest to talk business with the foreign ministers of the countries of the Little Entente. In short, there seems to be no particular reason to hope for fair weather when dictators get together; instead the chance of even a virile peace grows daily smaller.

IT SEEMS LIKELY that the section of Illinois across the Mississippi from St. Louis will be the next "hot spot" on the industrial map. A month ago Norman Thomas was manhandled and imprisoned by Christian County deputy-sheriffs, and about the same time a dozen workers were jailed on charges of conspiracy to incite to riot and overthrow the government. Last week A. J. Muste, chairman of the Provisional Organizing Committee of the American Workers Party, was picked up on the same charge plus "vagrancy." At the hearing, the vagrancy charge was dismissed, but Muste and two others were bound over on $5,000 bonds for the September Grand Jury. The charge is based on the Illinois treason statute adopted in 1919. George A. Hill, Illinois Attorney General, told a reporter for the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* that Muste and the others were imprisoned to show "the radical element in this county we have such a thing as law and order and to show the rank and file they have been misled." Under questioning by Muste's counsel, the officer who made the arrest said he had never heard of the Bill of Rights, didn't know who John Hancock was, and believed that the Constitution ought to be suspended in time of trouble. Incidentally, the immediate trouble is a strike in the plant of the Knapp-Monarch Company of Belleville. But there has been other trouble—the revolt of the Progressive miners against the rule of John Lewis, in which civil liberties were similarly abrogated. And there will be more, and more serious trouble unless Governor Horner, of the State of Lincoln and John P. Altgeld, decides to take seriously the Illinois constitution, which is particularly explicit in its guaranties of free speech, security against unreasonable seizure, and the right of assembly.

ONE OF NRA's shabbiest deals to labor was revealed recently with the publication of the canners' code, which went into effect on June 11. Ignoring the fact that practically all the industry's work is seasonal, the code exempts seasonal workers handling "perishable agricultural commodities" from its basic thirty-six-hour week; instead, the code has no hour limit for such workers at all, providing merely that women must be paid overtime. Ignoring the fact that no large canning factory is located in our largest cities, NRA has established wage differentials that will enable the industry to pay men 25 and 27½ cents per hour and women 20 and 22½ cents per hour for as many hours as it pleases. Breaking its own precedents, the code permits piece-time work at 7½ cents an hour less than the minimum, for half the workers. Overtime need be paid for work only beyond the tenth hour daily, and the industry is permitted to work seven days a week. The code provides merely that a canner shall file notice of his need for any work-week beyond sixty hours; he will not have to wait for approval. The industry estimates that the code will increase the canner's price 4 cents per dozen cans of peas, 3 cents per dozen cans of corn and tomatoes, still more on other canned goods, and 1 cent per dozen cans generally speaking, because women will be paid overtime.

WONDERS, AS USUAL, scientific and therapeutic, studded reports of the annual session of the American Medical Association, just concluded in Cleveland. The awed layman read how a number of "anti-hormones" had been discovered, and that it was thought probable that each of those human accelerators, the hormones, had an anti-hormone brake to match. Dr. Oscar Riddle reported that the heart influenced the sympathetic nervous system only through "chemical intermediaries." Other research triumphs were unveiled, startling enough to make even Mr. Ripley gasp. First place, however, among the Medical Marvels of 1934 was easily won by the long-awaited official A.M.A. report on the socialization of medicine. The facts of the medical situation are simple and well known. The majority of the American population is without proper medical care. The majority of American doctors are at present not earning a decent living, and face an even more precarious future. Clearly, this malady of the body politic requires expert diagnosis, broad social vision, and immediate, drastic, expert treatment. Instead, the medical leadership, in convention assembled, turned a blind eye not merely upon proposed cures, but on the whole malady. This is by no means a harsh characterization of the "verdict" of the "judicial council" to the "house of delegates," issued to the public by Dr. Morris Fishbein in the form of "Ten Commandments." Prefaced by a resolution rapping sharply on the knuckles the American College of Surgeons, which had the day before had the temerity to issue a report mildly enunciating "principles on which plans for voluntary health insurance may be formulated," these pronouncements are in effect a command to the American public to pull in its neck and leave medicine to its sole owners and monopolists, the medical profession.

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Germany Decides Not to Pay

WHEN the German revolution — and Hjalmar Schacht—were still young, the man who is now the President of the Reichsbank belonged to the left wing of the German Democratic Party, the only leftist bourgeois party in post-war Germany. "There can be no half-truths in politics," he was fond of quoting in those days. "One must be what one is, without compromise and reservation." Several years later he went over to the German Nationalists; the rising of Hitler's star soon found him in the National Socialist camp. But through all these political adjustments Herr Schacht has preserved an innate "radicalism." Certainly no other European Power in the last half century has dared to wipe out its obligations as summarily as has Germany under his guidance.

After four weeks of ineffectual negotiation and anxious waiting the Transfer Conference in Berlin abandoned its efforts with a gesture that might, they hoped, conceal the poverty of their accomplishments. Manifestly every proposition that could possibly be made by Germany's creditors hinged on her ability and willingness to pay. The delegates waited patiently for Mr. Schacht to submit a workable proposal. When it came at last on June 14, it was worse than even the most pessimistic among them had dared to envisage. What Herr Schacht offered was a six-months' moratorium on all foreign obligations including both the Young and the Dawes loans, a move that would save Germany in a single stroke 300,000,000 marks ($120,000,000) in that half year on its private debts alone, outside of the Dawes and Young obligations.

The reader will recall that the Dawes and Young loans were floated in 1924 and 1930 respectively to enable Germany to refund certain of its reparations obligations to the Allied Powers. The Dawes bonds guarantee the loan issued under a plan proposed by a committee of international financiers of which Charles G. Dawes was chairman; the Young bonds a loan under a plan proposed by a similar committee six years later under Owen D. Young. These loans were guaranteed in this country by J. P. Morgan and Company. In Germany's defiant insistence on a moratorium on these loans, its tight grasp on its currency and its threat of industrial autarchy have become its chief financial armaments.

Recent official statements of Germany's financial and economic position have been cheerless indeed. At first it was generally assumed that this pessimism was dictated by German financial authorities with an eye to the Transfer Conference. To a certain extent this suspicion was probably justified, but it cannot be denied that economic conditions in the Reich are rapidly going from bad to worse and that the Reichsbank's reserves will soon be depleted. At the opening of the Creditors' Conference the "Institut für Konjunkturforschung" declared that pressure on Germany's trade, which still showed a favorable balance of 668 million marks in 1933, has been so tremendous that its final report would show an unfavorable balance of 140 million marks for the current year. This prognosis was skeptically received. But the truth puts these prophecies to shame. For the first four months of 1934 the passive balance of Germany's foreign trade has grown to the staggering figure of 135.8 million marks, while her gold and exchange reserves have dropped to 3 per cent.

Should the months of May, June, and July bring the radical curtailment of imports the various emergency measures have decreed, the gravity of the economic crisis in the Reich will be sharply increased, even though its exports do not fall below the present figure of 300 million marks per month. In these three months Germany's industries will, however, have used up the largest part of their available reserves in foreign raw materials. To maintain production within the Reich under these circumstances and to continue the government's program of "job production" would become a hopeless undertaking. Yet both are essential if Germany's rearmament plans are to be carried out.

The Reich government will make an effort to place the nation on a basis of self-sufficiency. But it is clearly out of the question to satisfy even the most restricted demands of German industries for metals, textile fibers, oils, and other basic products. The substitution of other materials and the encouragement of a home production that would begin to satisfy national needs would involve enormous capital expenditures and would, under the most favorable conditions, merely supply the requirements of German industries for a few short months. As a measure of temporary relief such a step might conceivably have advantages. But meanwhile the country's finances, instead of permitting the continuation of a spurious semblance of returning prosperity—in effect an underwriting of armament expenditures by a further reduction in the standard of living of the masses—will necessarily experience further disintegration. How the present regime expects to meet this iron dilemma is hard to tell.

Apparently Great Britain and France have no intention of accepting the dictated moratorium. The former announces that it will impound German trade balances in England unless speedy satisfaction is given to British holders of Dawes and Young loans. France proposes a surtax on German goods to get funds to pay Germany's debts while Washington hopes to solve the problem by increased trade with the Reich. But that is precisely what Germany would like to accomplish. The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* reminds German creditors that it lies with them to increase Germany's ability to pay. Such tactics are worthy of the Nazi regime which may attribute its present difficulties to the use of just such methods in dealing with other nations in the recent past.

From all of this the casual reader might surmise, hopefully, that the Hitler regime has reached the end of its rope. This would be premature, to say the least. The Nazi regime has reserves that will permit it to continue for many months without a collapse of its national economy. Despite his protests, Herr Schacht will have to consent to inflation of the mark as the only way out. Germany holds Russian notes amounting to about 600 million marks, on which it may realize. It further possesses 200 millions which did not appear on its balance sheets, as was proven in the Creditors' Conference. In an emergency it can also confiscate foreign bonds amounting to 1,500 millions held by private persons

in the Reich; financial transactions during the World War proved how simple it is for a determined government to meet such emergencies.

The National Socialist state is much more elastic than a state based on individual capitalist initiative. With the help of terroristic methods it can crush the standard of living of the masses to still lower levels. Increased terror will go hand in hand with the lowering of subsistence levels. German fascism has not reached the breaking point. But German labor is slowly awakening from the mad dream of National Socialist restoration. The middle class and the peasantry are restive and deeply dissatisfied. The tone of the Nationalists is becoming more and more acrimonious from day to day. Papen's speech last Sunday was a portentous event. Even Hitler's hirelings are beginning to think.

Let 'em Drink Pop

NEW YORK'S attempts to regulate the milk industry have thus far led to just one conclusion: something is wrong somewhere, certainly with the industry and probably also with the regulating authorities. When Charles H. Baldwin, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, in whom the new power to fix the price of milk is vested, ordered the price raised from ten to eleven cents a quart for Grade B milk, Dr. John B. Rice, City Health Commissioner, and Miss Helen Hall, of the Henry Street Settlement, the only two consumer representatives on the advisory board of fifteen members, objected. There ensued a flurry of protests and injunctions against the raise, in which producers, big and small distributors, dealers, and consumers all vociferated mutually contradictory reasons against the increase. But the order went into effect, and metropolitan infants—and their families—are out of luck for the time being.

As to what is wrong with the industry and with the investigation on which Commissioner Baldwin based the increase, Miss Hall has pointed out that four recent AAA reports for Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, and Chicago revealed distributors' profits running as high as 38 per cent. At one time during the controversy a threat of a consumer strike coincided with a protest by the farmers, who stood to gain only five-eighths of a cent from the price raise, and who feared, with reason, that it would cause a decreased sale of fluid milk.

In the milk business, however, the strike is a dubious weapon for either the farmer or the consumer. If the New York farmer strikes, the distributor simply buys in another district. Even Wisconsin has offered to supply New York's milk. And as for the consumer striking, adults can do without milk but scarcely babies. Not that either adults or babies can afford milk at the eleven-cent price. Miss Hall's study showed that of 1,587 people in a ten-block region around the Henry Street Settlement, 40 per cent were unemployed and 54 per cent of those employed were earning less than $15 a week. Some of these people were spending as much as 18 per cent of their income for milk—and then not getting enough for their proper needs. Increasing the price of milk means decreasing the consumption, boosting the infant-mortality rate, and incidentally helping to bankrupt the farmer.

Mayor LaGuardia has attempted to cut the Gordian knot by negotiating an arrangement whereby some sixty city milk stations distribute milk to the needy at eight cents a quart. H. A. Cronk, president of the Borden Company, has stated that he is supplying eight-cent milk to the city at a loss, "through a desire to help welfare work." But in Chicago, after the earlier attempts to fix consumers' milk prices were abandoned, the price dropped from eleven cents to as low as six and one-half cents even though the price fixed by AAA continued to be paid the farmer. And New York consumers, even before the price increase, were paying more for their milk than Boston and Philadelphia consumers.

Miss Hall is right in suspecting that there is more financial water than milk in that difference of six and one-half to seven and one-half cents between the price the farmer gets and the price the city consumer pays. Congress has ordered an investigation of the milk industry by the Federal Trade Commission. If the exploited consumers can join with the farmers, who are victimized not merely by the distributors but also by some of the milk-marketing cooperatives who foist vicious contracts upon their members, it is not impossible that they may be able to drive through to a national solution of the milk problem. Mayor LaGuardia's experiment has suggested the form this solution ought to take: make milk distribution a public utility.

The Steel Strike Stalls

MR. GREEN, president of the American Federation of Labor, aided and abetted by the antique, docile Tighe leadership of the steel-workers' union, has had his way. For the time being, there will be no steel strike. No doubt this will distress those militant elements in the labor movement who are more concerned with strikes as an expression of revolutionary political temper than as strategic means toward the attainment of straight trade-union ends. Revolutionary implications aside, suspending the strike call was probably the sensible thing to do. The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers would undoubtedly have been beaten had matters progressed to a showdown. Surrounding circumstances were much less favorable to the success of a strike than they were in 1919. Another defeat like that of 1919, and the union might well have lost all the ground it had painfully regained during the course of the past year.

No doubt these were the considerations which weighed heavily with Messrs. Green and Tighe, and which the rank-and-file leaders of the union must also have taken into account. Briefly Mr. Green's proposal is as follows: The President is to appoint an impartial board of three with jurisdiction over labor disputes in the steel industry. This board is to call for and conduct elections of employee representatives for collective bargaining. Majority rule is to prevail. The employers are to be obliged to recognize the representatives elected by the majority in any plant and to confer with these representatives with a view toward consummating collective agreements.

If Mr. Green believes that the steel companies will accept this formula, he is incredibly innocent. For almost a year, the National Labor Board has been seeking to establish principles of industrial relations identical with those con-

tained in his mediation proposal. Not only has the board failed; it has failed because the anti-union employers again and again have refused to tolerate any procedure which would permit employees to choose between trade unions and company unions as their agents for collective bargaining. Moreover, the anti-union employers have been dead set against majority rule, ostensibly because it would shut out minorities and individuals from the benefits of Section 7-a, in fact, because they see in it the first steps toward union recognition and the closed shop.

In thorough accord with this attitude was the proposed draft of the iron-and-steel code submitted by the employing companies in July, 1933. Section 2, Article 4 stated: "The plants of this industry are open to capable workmen without regard to their membership or non-membership in any labor organization. The industry firmly believes that the unqualified maintenance of this principle is in the interests of their employees." From this affirmation in favor of the open shop, Section 2 went on to declare that employee representation (company unionism) was the device best suited to implement collective bargaining. And in Schedule C of the proposed code, there was outlined an elaborate plan for establishing company-union systems in every unit of the industry. Fortunately for organized labor, the NRA did not permit the inclusion of these provisions in the approved code.

Nevertheless, the iron-and-steel industry did not swerve from its objectives. Company unions modelled after the Bethlehem Steel plan (dating back to 1919) were established in virtually every steel mill in the country. Legalistically entrenched behind these company unions, the employers not only refused to recognize the Amalgamated, but declined to permit any elections other than elections of representatives under the company-union plan. The Weirton case became the symbol of this attitude, and the steel-strike threat was labor's reply.

The next move in the union's strategy will be to lay the mediation proposal before President Roosevelt and Secretary Perkins. It is doubtful that the union will be able to get much comfort out of the Administration. True, the President is now authorized to create an election board or boards. In the dying hours of Congress, a makeshift joint resolution giving him such power was rushed through both the Senate and the House. But the boards contemplated in this resolution will be sadly limited in their authority. They will be empowered to arrange for and carry out elections; that is all. The resolution says nothing about majority rule as against proportional representation (the underlying idea of the automobile labor settlement of March 25). It does not prescribe that the employer shall be in any way obligated to deal with the persons or organizations chosen at such elections. It is silent on the subject of agreement-making technique to follow upon the election of representatives. In sum, any election held under the auspices of such a board or boards would have a strictly symbolic value. Either the trade union or the employer would be free to say, "I told you so," and to gloat over the successful demonstration of prior claims. Beyond this, the elections will settle nothing. Instead they will prepare the path for exactly the same kinds of controversies which have harassed the National Labor Board since August, 1933. As with the automobile strike, the President, with the help of Mr. Green, has again deferred the issue. But sooner or later the steel strike is bound to come.

Good English

FOR no particular reason a good deal of publicity has been given to the announcement recently made by Princeton University that it will establish a clinic for undergraduate illiterates. Other universities are said to have something of the sort, and it is doubtless needed, but we should hate to have the job of establishing standards and we should like to know just how they will be arrived at. We have, of course, our own prejudices which we arbitrarily impose on defenseless contributors, but we know very well that they have no very solid backing. Certainly there are differences not to be reconciled between "authorities" like, for example, those accomplished Nice Nellies the late Brothers Fowler and the easy-going Professor Krapp. The only sensible way to use them is the way we always do: When attacking someone else's solecisms, refer to "The King's English" or "Modern English Usage" by the former; when defending oneself, reach confidently for the latter's "The Knowledge of English." The method is nearly infallible.

Of course the problem would receive a kind of solution if we could persuade ourselves to accept the ex-cathedra pronouncements of some properly elected pope. In the first place, however, we won't, and in the second place the result would probably be disaster if we did, for, as Professor Krapp points out, the British association which pleads eloquently for some authoritative body appointed to save from degradation "the language of Shakespeare" seems to forget that "the language of Shakespeare" was in a state of almost complete anarchy and would never have been as fine as it is if Shakespeare and his contemporaries had not exhibited a reckless disregard for such traditions as existed. Any solecism persisted in long enough by the proper persons becomes good English, and the most outlandish new formations are soon neutralized if they prove their usefulness. Swift was a good stylist who once drew up a list of recently introduced words which no decent writer would use. Among them were "attribute," "eccentric," "entity," and "idiosyncrasy." And of course many of the "Americanisms" which horrify the British are, like "sick" in the general sense of "ill," merely examples of our conservative tendency to use words in a way that has gone out of fashion in England. Fowler devotes a great many very difficult pages to the use of "shall," "will," "should," and "would," despite the fact that careful investigation has proved conclusively that the alleged distinctions have never been consistently maintained by good writers.

A few of the expressions which we all try to avoid are bad because they are not clear. On the whole, however, the conscious changes we make in our style of writing or speaking are motivated by one thing only: the desire to suggest that we belong to the group whose habit it is to speak or write in that certain way. Our purpose (perfectly legitimate) is to suggest that we have had a certain education, accept certain traditions, or frequent a certain society. And of course this is just as true when we consciously employ words or turns of speech which suggest the "masses" as it is when we try to be "Oxford," "Boston," or "upper class." The Princeton clinic may train its patients to write good Princeton English. It cannot, in any absolute sense, teach them to write good English, for no one knows what that is.

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A Cartoon by LOW

A GOOD WEEK.

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Issues and Men

The President and the Dying Congress

THE second round between President Roosevelt and the Congress is at an end and the honors are still with the Chief Executive. He has again shown extraordinary ability to lead and to direct. Without too obvious resort to politics or the use of undue pressure, he has played Congress with all the skill of the most expert fisherman with a trout on his hook. This has been the easier for him because of the enormous number of new offices created—some 80,000 more executive positions since the ending of the Hoover regime—and because of the incontestable fact that the bulk of the American people are still overwhelmingly behind the President; he remains for them their Rock of Faith. It would be idle to pretend that the President has achieved everything that he set out to accomplish. Congress has amended and altered his proposed legislation not a little and usually for the worse; and it scored heavily once in passing the Independent Offices Act over his veto. But when one looks at the session as a whole, one cannot withhold admiration of the President's tact, conciliatory power, and ability to lead. That Mr. Roosevelt was a good compromiser we all knew from his career as Governor of New York; his compromises during the last winter and spring have often grieved the onlooker; but at the same time it must be admitted that some of them, although their evil effects cannot yet be measured, have at least staved off wild inflation and a more dangerous remonetization of silver than we have actually witnessed.

It is hard to recall now the apprehension with which people watched the assembling of Congress. It was known to be largely inflationist and pro-silver, and its mood was reported to be distinctly dangerous. Could the President direct and lead it? Would this session show, like the last, that Congress had completely abdicated its constitutional power to originate, debate, and amend legislation and had become merely the slave of the White House? Or would it reassert its powers and refuse to be dictated to or to increase further the extraordinary authority already voted to the President? In other words, the country wished to know whether the parliamentary system was still intact or not; and if not, whether a complete dictatorship was at hand. Business men everywhere trembled, Wall Street shivered at the threat of a stiffened Securities Act, and the Stock Exchange was already preparing to ward off, if it could, the control bill which it well deserved. The investing public worried about whether it would not suffer further depreciation of such property as it still retained. Well, the session is at its end, the President has met the tremendous test of his leadership, and the parliamentary system remains intact.

It cannot, however, be said that the Congress itself has developed new strength and new leaders. The Republican opposition has been ridiculously feeble. When a party gets down to having such men as Senator Fess and Senator Robinson of Indiana as its chief spokesmen, it cannot expect to be considered either an intelligent or a forceful opposition. While it has rowed a great deal, and not without considerable justice, about our endangered liberties if the dictatorship should be permanent, it has been so wholly destitute of constructive alternatives as to be practically negligible. There are people in the East who really believe that there is a serious reaction against the President, not only in business circles but among the workers. Among the latter the feeling has some force in the Middle West because of the failure of the Administration to live up to the solemn pledge of Section 7-a of the National Industrial Recovery Act. But a flying trip to the South has convinced me anew that the President's prestige is not yet really shaken.

On the other hand, it cannot be alleged that the President has been much aided by the Democratic leadership. Joe Robinson remains anything but the ideal head of the party in the Senate. Much that is going on he does not understand; it is doubtful if he even realizes the orientation of the Roosevelt policies. Occasionally a man like Senator Costigan has come to the front and shown great intelligence and ability, but there are few such. The Progressives as a whole have done well, though the Johnson Act, which the President mistakenly signed, was a piece of petty pin-pricking of our Allied debtors unworthy of men who claim to be liberal and eager for a better world. Senator Costigan's handling of the sugar bill was a masterly performance and extraordinarily courageous, for he was vilified to an unbelievable degree by one of the worst exponents of gutter journalism that we have in the United States—the Denver *Post*. That some of the Democratic Congressmen will fall by the wayside in the coming election is plain. Quite a few were elected by very small majorities and still others as a result of exceptional circumstances, as in Minnesota, where the entire delegation was elected at large by the State as a whole and not in individual districts. Some of these men will be no loss; it is too early to tell whether new men in accord with the spirit and purposes of the New Deal will turn up in the next Congress.

One thing is certain: no man is more eager for the adjournment of Congress than the President. We may now look for a vigorous development of his more liberal, not to say radical, program. Of this his recent announcement that he will ask Congress next winter for a great scheme of social insurance against unemployment and to take care of the aged is a significant indication. There are those close to the President who declare that there will be no doubt this summer about whether he is turning to the left or becoming conservative. His action in suggesting such a new departure as federal civilian-pension legislation has in many quarters been written down as smart politics, intended not merely to prepare Congress for the next development of the New Deal but to influence the coming elections. Certainly it is good politics, but it is also something more; such a measure ought to be passed at once—was it not urged in the Bull Moose platform of Theodore Roosevelt in 1912?—in order to bring this country in its social legislation abreast of other great countries of the world. It will be wise leadership as well as

PAGE (s) MISSING

phrase in which he dramatized their and his own high aims. Practical application of the principle of "price without profit" came in 1844 when twenty-eight cotton weavers of Rochdale began, through storekeeping, to change the face of Britain. These twenty-eight weavers had no doubt about their objective. It was to control the means of production, distribution, and exchange, of education and of government. They were in the King-Owen tradition. Their essential contribution to agitation for the new social order was a method by which the idea of "price without profit" could be popularized and rendered understandable by every man.

The method was dividend on purchases. Interest on capital was fixed—an important break with British finance, which imposes upon industry a legal obligation to sustain the overlordship of capital and pay shareholders as high rates of interest as possible. Ordinary market prices were charged for goods, since the cooperative movement was not then in the position it now occupies of dictating prices in certain markets. At the end of each accountancy period the dividend, or surplus, arising from trade was divided among members according to their purchases; in ratio, that is, to their loyalty to this method of trading.

Rochdale cooperation did not catch on like wildfire; it had none of the catch phrases with which reformers feed the furnace of social revolution. The hard-headed, thoughtful type of worker, however, appreciated the value of a system from which he could realize immediate, tangible benefits. So Rochdale cooperation spread. Societies selling bread and tea in back streets extended their field. They joined forces to carry on wholesale trade. As they organized and measured their markets—and this scientific measurement of the market is the secret of cooperation's economic success—they produced to supply these markets. Expansion revealed new needs, fresh opportunities. Cooperation entered the banking and insurance business. Slowly, almost unwillingly, cooperators recognized that many economic battles are fought on political fields. In 1917 they created, under the auspices of the Cooperative Union—the movement's legal and educational authority—a Cooperative Party now boasting a membership exceeding 4,000,000 and allied with, although not affiliated to, the Labor Party.

Note the results. There are today more than 7,000,000 cooperators in Great Britain; with their families they represent possibly one in three of the entire population. They do a wholesale and retail trade of nearly £350,000,000, financing it with a capital—not one penny of which is quoted on the Stock Exchange—of £220,000,000. Their Insurance Society has an annual premium income exceeding £5,000,000, and their bank a yearly turnover of £600,000,000.

The "Co-ops" are the biggest British millers. The flour produced in "Co-op" mills bakes one in four loaves of British bread. They are the biggest tea growers and distributors in the world, bringing much of their supply from their own tea gardens in India and Ceylon. They are the biggest soap manufacturers outside the gigantic Lever combine. They are steadily capturing, in their 10,000 retail shops, an increasing proportion of Britain's coal, meat, and milk trade. A score of governmental reports testify to their efficiency in distribution and production. Sixty per cent of the dividends—these "divis" are averaging £24,000,000—are retained to finance new enterprise; cooperation taps a source of capital free from money-market manipulation.

In matters pertaining to social welfare this movement of consumers has large achievements to its credit. It fostered the free library in Great Britain and was a pioneer in adult education. It has built convalescent homes, created cultural agencies, and developed contacts with the life of democracy at many points. Powerful propaganda agencies, like its own Women's Cooperative Guild, are assured of its support in promoting sex equality and an expansion of state and civic services. Ninety in every hundred of its 260,000 employees find membership in a trade union a condition of their employment. All enjoy conditions of labor far beyond the standards obtaining in private trade. In 1906, for example, the Cooperative Wholesale Society guaranteed its adult women workers a minimum wage of 17*s.* per week. This concession was a useful lever in the nation-wide campaign which won for women, in 1909, a minimum wage of 11*s.* 3*d.* per week by state regulation. The movement, too, has set the pace in raising food standards. It has shamed its more reputable competitors into describing accurately the nature and quality of packeted goods. Its example ended the custom of including the weight of the packet with the weight of tea.

The most vital fact of all, however, is this: The cooperative movement, in its control as in its ownership, is democratic. Every consumer-member, be his shareholding large or small, has one vote. Policy is directed by popularly elected boards of management. It is applied by officials who, if they are not so highly paid as similar executives in the capitalistic world, exercise more real leadership by virtue of an integrity and efficiency which mark them out as the potential civil service of a new economic democracy.

It was not an accident that the Nazis in Germany made the free functioning cooperative a first target for attack. It is not an accident that the invisible empire of big business which dominates Whitehall, having crippled British trade unionism and crushed the political Labor Party, has imposed penal taxation on cooperative societies. Millions of consumers, themselves mastering the intricacies of business, protecting their savings against stock-exchange jugglery, expanding the area of well-paid employment, and meeting and beating monopoly on the battlefield of trade, are a more serious menace to the dictatorship of finance than any number of bomb-throwing agitators. It is difficult to see fascism striking root in Britain if any considerable section of the population persists, as cooperative consumers have persisted, in changing the economic face of the country by wisely conceived, well-disciplined action.

To make the British cooperative movement more quickly responsive to a national mind and leadership is the immediate task of the movement's thinkers. Within the last twelve months they have established a National Cooperative Authority. It organized, in opposition to the Chamberlain cooperative tax, a protest petition signed by nearly 3,000,000 electors —the biggest petition presented to the Mother of Parliaments since Chartist days. It converted the press peers' campaign of abuse into a striking advertisement which sent cooperative trade and membership soaring. Now it is pressing forward boldly with proposals to unify cooperation, to make it a more aggressive price factor in the market, to strengthen its political voice, and to equip it with a virile national press.

Ten years hence Consumers' Cooperation in Britain may celebrate with its centenary the achievement of economic democracy at the center of a world empire.

Russia and the League

By LOUIS FISCHER

Moscow, June 4

I DISLIKE the idea of the Soviet Union in the League of Nations. The Bolsheviks are now ready to join a body which they always branded as a weapon of imperialism and as a capitalist instrument designed to strengthen capitalist domination. Its mandates they regarded as a fiction to mask colonial expansion. Its efforts at disarmament they derided as ineffective and as calculated to mislead real pacifists into believing that Geneva's debates would produce results. Yet today, when disarmament is dead and the subject under discussion is the doubtful possibility of regulating rearmament, Moscow smiles on this organization of Powers which obviously will not do collectively what they refuse to do individually. The League has either sanctioned violations of territorial sovereignty—Vilna, Upper Silesia—or collapsed helplessly in the face of them—Manchuria, Shanghai, Morocco, Turkey in 1921-22, Nicaragua. It has not solved one major political problem, and has mishandled even such relatively simple questions as opium, the white-slave traffic, and Liberia. It has served the national interests now of England, now of America, now of France, now of Italy; Litvinov often used it for purposes of disarmament propaganda; up to the present, however, it has not developed into an international corporation capable of removing the debris of one war or preventing another. Nevertheless, Moscow displays a new-born sympathy for it.

What has changed? Is the change wholly one of Bolshevik policy and mentality or is the international situation different?

Even in times as rich in historic events as the post-war period, Japan's occupation of Manchuria, beginning in September, 1931, and the emergence of a militantly nationalistic fascist Germany frankly bent on arming and expanding must be recorded as outstanding milestones in world affairs. If the Powers needed any encouragement to discard some small vestigial inhibitions against rearmament they found it in these two "might is right" developments. Both Japan and Germany had defied treaties and world public opinion, yet none could say them nay. Pro-armament interests welcomed this circumstance as an unanswerable argument, while a number of nations felt a justifiable fear lest Germany and Japan, fortified by a well-cultivated popular conviction that internal conditions required foreign expansion, would attack their neighbors. Politicians everywhere began to demand increases in national arms strength. The "Second World War" became a topic of daily discussion.

Historical analogies, however, are rarely perfect. Before 1914 all the big European Powers, as well as some of the minor ones and Japan, were interested in territorial conquest. Each country desired to extend its domains at the expense of an enemy or of an undeveloped area. Their secret treaties prove it. Today's international situation is not the same. A whole group of important European nations whose boundaries were fixed or recast by the Versailles peace treaty are committed to the maintenance of the status quo. They do not want to tamper with the map. The first World War gave them as much as they can expect to possess. They are in a condition of complete or almost complete territorial saturation. These countries are France, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Jugoslavia, Rumania, and Belgium.

This French constellation must have peace because it fears that war will rob it of the benefits reaped from the Versailles treaty. It therefore always inclines to resist attempts upon the existing frontier structure. The Versailles peace is iniquitous, but none of its major injustices could be removed without war. Revision means war. For this reason the Soviet Union sides with the French group of states. The Soviet Union cannot possibly want war. It has everything to gain and nothing to lose from peace. It has plenty of territory, it believes in progress through intensive industrialization rather than through territorial aggrandizement, it is convinced that revolution must grow in national soil and cannot be carried by the sword, and it yearns for the greatest possible peaceful breathing-space in which to build socialism as a model for the proletariats of other nations. This Muscovite attitude prolongs the anti-war front from the Pyrenees to Vladivostok. It ends in Japan. It is broken by Germany.

Is it entirely accidental that the two countries whose temper is most anti-pacifist saw fit to secede from the League of Nations? The League was altogether unable to prevent Germany and Japan from doing what they wanted to do. Yet both considered the League an impediment, and retired from it. This fact neither strengthens the League nor modifies its character, for it is conceivable that Germany and Japan, both formally still members of the Geneva institution, may return to it without even a confession of guilt. And it would be the business of the League—even with Russia in its midst—to try to persuade Japan and Germany to become active members again. Meanwhile, nevertheless, their withdrawal makes it easier to argue in the Soviet Union for greater intimacy with the League.

But the chief reason for Moscow's readiness, in principle, to join the League is the French desire to enjoy Soviet cooperation at Geneva. The Soviet government needs French help. It is a fairly safe assertion that Japan is impressed by Russian military strength in the Far East and will hesitate to invade Siberia without an assurance that Poland or Germany or both will simultaneously attack the U. S. S. R. in the West. Although Poland is not exactly a vassal of France, France has considerable influence in Warsaw. France, moreover, can paralyze any German troop movement toward the East by threatening the Rhine and the Ruhr. If France, therefore, guarantees safety to Russia in the West, Russia is almost secure on the Pacific. France in large measure holds the key to the Soviet problem of war or peace.

France also needs Russia. In the Franco-German antagonism, which is of course France's chief concern, there are four "neutrals"—the United States, England, Italy, and the U. S. S. R.—who can determine whether there is to be another war. Some time ago Walter Lippmann suggested in

the New York *Herald Tribune* that the United States and England could keep out of the next war if they agreed in advance to do so. Apart from whether such neutrality would be feasible—and I doubt it—this is the best way of bringing on the next war. For if Germany, for instance, thought that she could meet France in single combat while America and Britain held aloof, she would certainly be much more inclined to start trouble than if she knew that England and the United States might support France. An Anglo-American neutrality compact would be the most potent force for hastening another conflict. There is good ground for the contention that if Germany had been definitely convinced in 1914 of England's readiness to fight at the side of France, the Kaiser would not have invaded Belgium. And if Germany had suspected that America would enter the war, peace might have come in 1917.

This being the case, France has endeavored ever since 1918 to persuade America and England to guarantee her security. Such a guaranty, if public, could reduce the likelihood of a European war to next to zero. But the United States refused in 1919 and has consistently refused since then. England gave France certain guaranties by signing the Locarno pacts in 1925 when there was not much likelihood of an early German offensive. But since the new phase of Germany's struggle for arms equality set in, Downing Street has not been as unsympathetic to German aims as Paris might have wished. England apparently proposes to retain her traditional role of arbiter between France and Germany. Standing on the fulcrum of the eternal Franco-German seesaw, the British government can press now with one foot, now with the other, in the hope of deciding which end of the beam shall be uppermost. It is a tenable thesis that England kept secret her pledge to rush to the aid of France until troops were actually marching on the Continent in 1914 so that the Germans would not be deterred from launching the adventure which, England hoped, would undermine her most dangerous rival and the strongest European Power. It is certainly arguable that Ramsay MacDonald and Sir John Simon are allowed to pursue a veiled pro-German policy because of the British wish to readjust the continental balance of power, which at present favors France. In any event, it is obvious to France, especially after Great Britain's recent refusal to guarantee the execution of a disarmament agreement which may some day be negotiated, that England is not prepared to guarantee French security. Nor is Italy, with her ambitions in Africa and the Balkans, prepared to do so. There remains the fourth "neutral," the Soviet Union.

Maxim Litvinov's love for pacts is well known, and he has recently been sounding foreign statesmen on the advisability of negotiating a series of pacts of mutual assistance by the terms of which France and her European friends and the Soviet Union, and also any other nations which wished to adhere, would promise their aid in case one of them was attacked. This may ultimately become the method of implementing the Kellogg Pact and a means of breathing life into the League Covenant's article on sanctions. The adoption by Russia's European neighbors and all the members of the Little Entente of Litvinov's famous definition of aggressor may now be regarded as a preliminary step toward such pacts of mutual assistance. Nevertheless, the matter is far from simple and no details have yet been disclosed. Will France help the U. S. S. R. in case only of an attack by Japan? Does such a system of pacts involve Soviet approval of all of Europe's frontiers? How would the Soviet Union help France if she were attacked by Germany; would the Red Army march through Poland? France could definitely prevent a Western offensive against the U. S. S. R., but the U. S. S. R. has no common frontier with Germany. It has no common boundary even with Lithuania, which might be more sympathetic than Poland to the transit of Soviet troops into East Prussia. Nor could Soviet economic sanctions do Germany much harm. On the other hand, if Poland's ties with Germany grow closer, a French pledge to Moscow to block a Polish attack on the U. S. S. R. depreciates in value, whereas Russia's ability to hinder German-Polish military cooperation then acquires vital importance for France. But a Polish-German entente against France and the U. S. S. R. seems rather far-fetched at the moment.

All in all, Russia stands to gain more from these contemplated pacts of mutual assistance than France. It is probable, therefore, that although the pacts could very well be signed without Russia joining the League, France makes such adherence a condition of her acceptance of Litvinov's pacts. France, not unimpressed by Litvinov's performance at Geneva, desires Moscow's cooperation in the League to counterbalance the influence of England and Italy.

In bourgeois governments ministers often disagree, and there may be differences of opinion even among the leaders of the highly disciplined Bolshevik state. In 1926, when Germany was about to enter the League of Nations, Foreign Commissar Chicherin moved heaven and earth to prevent it. He unsuccessfully applied every manner of pressure on the Wilhelmstrasse because he was afraid that if Germany adhered to the League she would abandon her friendship with the U. S. S. R. and adopt a purely Western orientation which would isolate Russia. Stalin, however, entertained no such fears. He thought, on the contrary, that Germany's presence at Geneva would introduce a friend of Russia into councils that were actually anti-Soviet. This proved to be the case in 1927 when, after the British-Soviet diplomatic rupture following the Arcos raid, Sir Austen Chamberlain attempted at Geneva to organize a bloc against the Soviet Union. Stresemann resisted the effort and it failed.

Stalin, like Lenin in his time, believes in making use of "the contradictions among the capitalist Powers" to insure peace to the Soviet Union. In 1918, when the Allies offered help to the Red Army, Lenin voted in favor of the "receipt of support and arms from the Anglo-French imperialist brigands." Nowadays Soviet leaders are not so outspoken. But if friendship with France can keep the Soviets out of war and if such friendship requires Russia's adherence to the League, the Kremlin is ready to take that odium upon itself. Whether the Soviet government will join still remains in doubt, however. There are no constants in international politics, and the marked worsening of Anglo-French relations may be the beginning of their improvement—in which case Great Britain would conceivably try to dissuade France from accepting Litvinov's pacts of mutual assistance. And then, one supposes, the Soviets would not enter the League of Nations. Moreover, Poland and Spain may demand permanent seats on the League Council when Russia gets one. This and other factors may delay the admission of the U. S. S. R.

Is the N.A.A.C.P. Retreating?

By HELEN BOARDMAN and MARTHA GRUENING

A LITTLE more than a year ago Helen Boardman, writing in *The Nation* (March 8, 1933), summed up developments in the Crawford case up to that time as follows: "George Crawford's fate is still uncertain. Meanwhile another very grave issue is raised. Is the South learning a new and legal procedure?" This question has now been answered affirmatively, and the answer has raised a still more disturbing question: Has the South's best tool in establishing such a procedure been the N. A. A. C. P.?

To recapitulate briefly the facts of the case. On January 12, 1933, a Negro giving the name of Joseph Taylor was arrested in Boston on a charge of burglary. He was later identified by finger prints as George Crawford, under indictment in Virginia for the murder of Mrs. Agnes Boeing Ilsley and her maid, Mrs. Mina Buckner. The evidence against Crawford was purely circumstantial. The finger prints which tallied with those of "Taylor" in Boston were not found at the scene of the crime—none was ever found there—but were those taken when Crawford was arrested in Virginia some years before on a charge of larceny. He had been pardoned for saving the life of a prison official when the latter was attacked by another convict, and afterward he had worked for the prison doctor, who had obtained his pardon and who occupied the cottage on the Ilsley estate where the murder later occurred. Some months before the crime Crawford had disappeared, going to Boston with Mrs. Bertie de Neal, a colored woman who left her husband and children to accompany him. The murder was reported on January 13, 1932, by Mrs. Ilsley's brother, Paul Boeing. Boeing's story was that, contrary to his usual custom, he had slept the night before away from the cottage, staying in the big house to guard it from burglars, and that he had found the lifeles bodies of the two women when he came to the cottage for breakfast next morning. Immediately the hue and cry went up for Crawford. No other clue or possibility seems to have been seriously considered by the Virginia authorities, either then or later. No trace of Crawford was found, however, until his arrest as Taylor in Boston, just one year later. The State of Virginia then demanded his extradition. An alleged confession obtained from Crawford at this time by John Galleher, Prosecuting Attorney of Virginia, admitted Crawford's presence at the scene of the crime and in the company of the murderer, a Negro designated as "Charlie Johnson," but denied that Crawford had had any part in the actual killing. Crawford, however, absolutely denied making this confession and steadily refused to sign it.

At the extradition hearings held in Boston on February 7 and 8, 1933, Crawford was represented by two Massachusetts attorneys, J. Weston Allen, a former Attorney-General of the State, and Butler R. Wilson, a prominent colored attorney of Boston and president of the Boston branch of the N. A. A. C. P. They presented evidence to show that the "confession" had been obtained in violation of Crawford's constitutional rights and put Crawford himself on the stand to testify to the manner in which it was obtained. They also introduced evidence impeaching the credibility of the two Negro witnesses who testified that they had seen Crawford in Middleburg, Virginia, on the day before the crime—one of these had a criminal record. Most important of all they put seven reputable witnesses on the stand to testify to Crawford's presence in Boston from September, 1931, to February, 1932. On February 18, however, Governor Ely granted the writ of extradition. On the same day Mr. Wilson applied for a writ of habeas corpus. This was granted by the late Judge Lowell, who delivered at the same time his now famous opinion that to return Crawford to Virginia would be to violate his constitutional rights, since Virginia excluded Negroes from her juries. This decision was appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which reversed it. The United States Supreme Court refused to review this decision, and Crawford was accordingly returned to Virginia.

The amended plea in the habeas-corpus proceedings was based in part on an investigation made in Virginia by Charles Houston, vice-dean of the Law School of Howard University. After the extradition the case was in the hands of Mr. Houston, who was assisted by Leon A. Ransom, Edward Lovett, and James G. Tyson, all of Washington, D. C.

Members of the N. A. A. C. P. who were interested in the case naturally expected it to be handled along the lines of the defense initiated in Boston. Publicity and appeals for funds along these lines were sent out by the association throughout the summer. One such appeal, headed "Save George Crawford," stated that "careful and exhaustive investigation by the N. A. A. C. P. has established that Crawford was in Boston at the time Mrs. Ilsley and her maid were murdered in Virginia," and further that "victory means, first, snatching an innocent man from the electric chair, and, second, that States, like individuals, must come into court with clean hands—that States which violate the Negro's constitutional rights should not themselves have the right to demand the return of Negroes from States where they have sought asylum." We were deeply shocked therefore when on December 18 the newspapers announced not only that Crawford had been found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Ilsley and had received a life sentence, but that the defense had asked for this sentence on the ground that Crawford, if his life were spared, could identify the real murderer, Charlie Johnson, who would otherwise go unpunished, *since no one else could do so* (our italics). Our bewilderment grew still deeper when Walter White published in the January *Crisis* an article entitled George Crawford—Symbol, in which he hailed the verdict as "one of the most distinguished victories for justice to the Negro yet won." To many persons the case seemed, on the contrary, a smashing defeat. Crawford had been found guilty and had been sentenced by an all-white jury; Judge Lowell had died under the shadow of impeachment proceedings in Congress. His decision had been reversed by the circuit court, and the United States Supreme Court had refused to reconsider it. Where was the victory?

At the annual business meeting of the N. A. A. C. P. early in January, 1934, Walter White stated again that a

great victory had been won, that Crawford was indubitably guilty but had lied at first to his attorneys. In reply to a question from Martha Gruening as to just when and where Crawford had admitted his guilt, he replied that Crawford had confessed to Mr. Houston just before the trial in a private interview. The circumstances as explained by Mr. White were that shortly before the opening of the trial Mr. Houston had interviewed Bertie de Neal, Crawford's former sweetheart, in the jail where she was detained as a material witness for the prosecution. Though very reluctant to speak at first, under prompting from the sheriff she admitted that she knew that Crawford was in the vicinity of Middleburg the day before the crime was discovered. Mr. Houston had then returned to Crawford's cell and "confronted" him with Bertie de Neal's testimony and Crawford had broken down and confessed.

Helen Boardman then wrote Mr. White asking numerous specific questions about the defense, in particular about its failure to weigh the testimony of alibi and other favorable witnesses against the testimony of Bertie de Neal. To this Mr. White replied briefly, repeating his statement that Crawford had confessed "freely and fully" to his attorney. As this left nearly all her specific questions unanswered, she wrote again asking them more insistently. To this letter Mr. White replied that he would refer her letter to Mr. Houston. When a month went by without any further reply we were sufficiently troubled to bring the matter to the attention of the editors of *The Nation*.

Meanwhile Crawford was confined in the Henrico County jail and not in the penitentiary, where he is now serving two "consecutive" life sentences. On January 25 Mr. Houston wrote the clerk of the court in Leesburg that Crawford was anxious to be transferred to the penitentiary in Richmond, that he would not appeal, and that the time for filing a bill of exceptions had expired. Crawford was still in jail, however, when on February 10 a Negro newspaper, the Norfolk, Virginia, *Journal and Guide*, carried a leading article purporting to be an interview with him. In this interview he was reported to have said that he had been "framed." He also stated that he would not of his own free will plead guilty to the Buckner indictment, that he did not know Charlie Johnson, and could not identify him. Just two days later Crawford was brought to Leesburg to plead to the Buckner indictment, and pleaded guilty "of his own free will."

According to the *Loudon Times-Mirror* of February 15 this was what took place before the plea:

> Judge Alexander, Galleher, and Houston were closeted in one of the jury rooms before sentence was passed and it was understood that the purported interview was discussed. *Houston had previously made it clear that he regarded Crawford as an unreliable client and was ready to wash his hands of the case. Houston asked the court to state to Crawford that one of the conditions of the sentence was that he aid the State in running down Johnson.* [Italics ours.]

This statement is borne out not only by the stenographic transcript of the pleading but by a letter written by Mr. Houston to the *Journal and Guide* which appeared in that paper on February 17, 1934. He said in part:

> In Leesburg today Crawford voluntarily pleaded guilty to the Buckner indictment. Before we went to court I confronted him with your paper . . . I told him that under the circumstances I would not take the responsibility of pleading him and he must make his own plea.
>
> Before I let him plead I called attention of the court to your article and explained . . . also *that I would not be a party to the proceedings if Crawford was going to repudiate his offer to me to help locate and identify Charlie Johnson.* [Italics ours.]

On February 19 Mr. Houston wrote for the first time to Helen Boardman. Somewhat later he made the statement that the alibi witnesses had not been called by the defense because they had been seen in Boston and none of them had been able to place Crawford in Boston "before February, 1932, when one pinned them down to dates." Meanwhile, however, we had seen the three principal alibi witnesses and had their affidavits placing Crawford in Boston in January, 1932, and deposing further that no one connected with the defense had questioned them about it between the hearing and the Leesburg trial. We were unable to understand this discrepancy and were very much worried by it.

On the basis of the facts we then had, we wrote an article questioning the handling of the case which *The Nation* submitted to Mr. Houston for reply. Mr. Houston not only replied but came to New York for two conferences and placed the transcript of the trial and other documents at our disposal. At the first of these conferences it was made clear that the witnesses referred to above had not been seen, though Mr. Houston apparently believed that they had. His associates, Messrs. Ranson and Tyson, had seen two of the seven witnesses who testified at the extradition hearing and one of these, Ernest Louis, had also given us an affidavit placing Crawford in Boston in the latter part of January, 1932. While freely admitting this, Mr. Houston felt that it did not matter greatly since he believed, on the strength of Crawford's confession to him and as a result of independent investigation in Virginia, that the latter was guilty. This position has at first sight considerable logic. Though a sound alibi is a perfect defense, when the defendant's participation in the crime is established, this defense is shattered. On the basis of all the testimony, however, we cannot escape the feeling that Mr. Houston accepted Crawford's confession and corroborative evidence too readily. He failed to see the Boston witnesses and consistently ignored or disbelieved all evidence pointing to Crawford's innocence. He failed to allow for the atmosphere under which Crawford's several confessions—later recanted—were made and for the fact that much of the testimony corroborating them was first obtained from witnesses under duress, as in Bertie de Neal's case, or from disreputable witnesses like General Jackson, the ex-convict. As Edwin Borchard has shown in his "Convicting the Innocent," innocent people have not infrequently confessed to crimes of which they are accused even without duress, and *every* confession should be subjected to *every* possible check and verification before being acepted.

The Boston confession is worthless on its face; it shows only too plainly that it was obtained by means which the inquisitors did not care to acknowledge. It begins with four pages of questions and answers, during which Crawford stood firm, denied all knowledge of the crime, and insisted that he had not returned to Virginia since he had left in September, 1931, and that Basil Hutchins, the undertaker for whom he had worked, could verify this.

The last of these questions and answers read as follows:

Q. And if Hutchinson (Hutchins) says you didn't work every day?

A. He can't say that and be telling the truth.

On the next page, under the heading "Additional Statement of George Crawford," though no break in time or procedure is indicated and no reason for any change, the next question is, most surprisingly:

Q. You are willing to make this statement freely without hope of reward?

A. Yes, sir. . . .

From this point the confession proceeds very much as Galleher wished, that is, it agrees with the story of the crime he had built up in the course of a year, largely on the testimony of Bertie de Neal and other presumably frightened and helpless Negroes who were rounded up and held for questioning. Paul Boeing's "friends would not allow the authorities to question him" because he was "unnerved." (This statement was made by Mr. Houston and by others in Middleburg.) It should not be forgotten either that much of this testimony was obtained from Negro witnesses while a posse was actually hunting for Crawford.

Though the Boston confession is easily ruled out, Crawford's confession to Houston remains; but with this private confession the trial court had nothing to do. Even if Mr. Houston was convinced of Crawford's guilt, Crawford still came before the court presumed to be innocent, and it was still up to the prosecution to prove him guilty by *legal* means.

This the prosecution did not do. Yet Crawford was convicted. The defense called no witness to testify in his behalf and made no serious attempt on questions of fact to shake prosecution witnesses. To this generally passive and defeatist policy two exceptions should be noted: Mr. Ransom's cross-examination of the State's pathologist, Dr. Hunter, and Mr. Houston's handling of the Boston witnesses on the motion to exclude the confession. Both elicited important admissions favorable to the defense. It is difficult to understand the failure to cross-examine certain other witnesses, especially Detective Sergeant Murphy of Washington. This witness testified to finding in Mrs. Ilsley's car a note in Crawford's handwriting, perhaps the most damaging piece of testimony against Crawford. Mr. Houston had had reason to believe that this note had not been found when the car was first searched, yet he did not cross-examine Murphy on this point, nor ask him why he kept the note for nearly a month before handing it to the sheriff of Loudon County. At our second conference Mr. Houston explained that he had later information correcting his first impression, but he could not recall when or where he had received this information.

On questions of law, Mr. Houston made a better showing. He argued ably the motions to quash the indictment on the jury issue and to exclude the confession. The preponderance of evidence on both these issues was on the side of the defense. The real tragedy of the Crawford case, the inherent flaw in Virginia justice, is revealed right here by the fact that neither the weight of evidence nor the ability of counsel in argument affected the question in the least. Negroes were politely but unjustly excluded from the jury. Crawford's confession was politely but unjustly admitted in evidence. Judge McLemore intimated to Mr. Houston that an appeal was open to him on this point, yet though his client had been convicted on evidence inadequate to sustain a conviction, if evidence, illegally admitted, had been excluded, Mr. Houston did not appeal. Apart from the Boston confession, unsigned, repudiated by Crawford, and obviously obtained by illegal methods, the State had evidence of nothing more than Crawford's presence in Virginia. It had no eyewitnesses to the crime, none who could place him at the scene of the crime within seven or eight hours of it, no finger prints to connect him with it, no bloodstained clothing, murderous weapon, or recognizable loot found in his possession. Yet Crawford was convicted, and Walter White hailed the result as a victory. Mr. Houston, though he put the matter less strongly, also said he considered it one. It seemed to him a definite victory that Negro lawyers pleaded for the first time in a Virginia court defending a Negro charged with murdering a white woman, and he also felt that racial relations in Virginia had been definitely improved as a result of the trial. There is no doubt that a very high and unusual degree of surface courtesy and fair play did prevail at the trial. There was no rough stuff as there was at Scottsboro, no gross appeal to race prejudice, no bickering or bad temper. Counsel on both sides displayed good temper, restraint, and sportsmanship, and Judge McLemore's rulings on all minor points were surprisingly fair. Virginia showed sportsmanship, in other words, as long as it did not interfere with Crawford's conviction. But when Crawford evidenced dislike of being unfairly convicted with all the amenities, when he gave the interview complaining that he had been "framed" and—truthfully or otherwise—reaffirmed his innocence, Virginia promptly ran true to form and he got a second life sentence on a forced plea of guilty. As Richard Hale said in reviewing the case in the *Crisis*, "Crawford failed to appeal because he flinched under duress. There were two persons murdered. After he got a life sentence for one murder, they threatened him with the noose for the other and he bargained away his constitutional grievance."

We realize that this was a difficult case and that any course Crawford's counsel might take had its dangers, but Mr. Houston's failure to appeal shows that he dared not put Virginia justice to any real test. Even if Crawford was guilty, moreover, the constitutional issue remained. Virginia had *not* "come into court with clean hands," yet an all-white jury had convicted Crawford. Was this a victory for justice? We do not thing so. It is possible that some ground was gained when Negroes pleaded as these did in a Virginia county courthouse; it is also possible that racial relations have improved somewhat in Virginia since the trial, but we feel that for both these gains too high a price was paid.

The choice in such cases is not between surrender of of the client's constitutional rights, and mass pressure and agitation regardless of the client's interests. Both courses are advocated sincerely and danger inheres in both; danger not only to the client but to the principles of the defending association. The precedent established in the Crawford case is, to the best of our belief, a new one in the history of the N. A. A. C. P. Its fine record of militant defense in the past is illustrated by the Arkansas riot cases, also argued by a colored lawyer, which furnished the basis of the Scottsboro appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Is this policy to be exchanged for one of abject surrender? Has the N. A. A. C. P. decided on retreat?

[*Mr. Houston's reply will appear in next week's* Nation. *This will close the discussion.*—Editors *The Nation.*]

In the Driftway

THE Drifter's taste in material objects is moderately modern. He likes much of the newest architecture; he has no objection to eating off chromium tables; and he sits gladly enough on those chairs which have the spring in the legs themselves. Recently, however, a wandering thought woke him to a sudden rebellion against the doctrine of "functional design" in its purest form.

* * * * *

"WHAT a work is man!" the Drifter was saying to himself as he often does. Then all at once it occurred to him that this paragon of nature is not everywhere designed as a fanatical modern would have him. Consider, for example, those two little appendages which are sometimes like delicate shells and sometimes like cauliflowers, but which are, in either event, always called "ears." Poets praise them; lovers bestow kisses upon their periphery; and no one would willingly part with the pair he has. Yet they perform, so physiologists assure us, no useful function. They did so once when they were large and mobile, but we could hear every whit as well as if they were no longer there. Obviously, then, it is a ridiculous affectation to have them obtruding their mincing uselessness on the sides of our heads. They are not "sincere.' As the aestheticians would say, they "vitiate the whole design" and serve only to betray how the designer is seeking to cover up his own lack of originality with a bit of nostalgic decoration. Let them either be long and hairy and mobile or let them not be at all.

* * * * *

THE Drifter chooses to stress this particular illustration of what he believes to be a far from isolated phenomenon because it happens to be one which can be discussed without the slightest violation of the proprieties. He believes, however, that the female form would furnish several others equally striking. Indeed, it is his personal opinion that woman, despite the fact that she undoubtedly possesses several features having a specific function, is predominantly baroque in design, and that the charm which she has for man depends largely upon forms and appendages which are at least partly decorative in intention. Strip her body of ornament, allow her to retain only those characteristics which are the direct expression of her function, and the Drifter wagers that she would find very few opportunities for exercising it. He realizes that the modern dressmaker has shown a tendency to minimize the baroque features of his patrons. Curves have been obscured and angles have been substituted as being more in accord with contemporary tendencies. The facts remain nevertheless, first, that he has not entirely succeeded and, second, that the geometrical woman has yet to prove herself more than a fad.

* * * * *

THE Drifter is not looking for a wife. Wives are commonly supposed to rescue men from drifting, and however desirable it may be that most men should be so rescued, the process would obviously be fatal to the only usefulness of one who has made drifting into a profession. But if the Drifter *were* looking for a wife he would not ask prospects to wiggle their ears in order to show him that they were functional. Neither, he thinks, would he insist that the successful candidate be without other decorative features. And if the one he finally picked didn't go well with the modernistic furniture it would be the furniture he would throw out.

THE DRIFTER

Correspondence

Jewish Fascism

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATION:

The storm raised in the Zionist press in America about my article The Menace of Jewish Fascism, appearing in *The Nation* of April 25, together with the criticism of it in the issue of May 16, clearly indicates that the subject is badly in need of clarification. May I, therefore, ask you to grant me a little more space to reply, not, indeed, to the entire avalanche of criticism, but only to that small portion of it which appeared in your columns and which is fairly representative of the rest?

Rabbi Louis I. Newman and Mr. Samuel Duker argue that fascism is not at all possible among Jews because "fascism implies a strong, centralized state . . . and Jews have no state and are not likely to have one for a long time." The argument sounds logical but its chief premise is not complete and its conclusion does not agree with reality. For the political aspect of fascism is not its only, not even its principal, feature. The foundation of fascism is economic. It is an effort on the part of the owning classes, upper and middle, to retain and to protect their property from the growing demands of the property-

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less class. In this principal object Jews of property are no less interested than are other people of the same class.

The absence of a political state does not seem to prevent fascist development. There are other forms of brute force than those of the organized state. The private armies of the Jewish fascists in Poland manage to terrorize the peaceful Jewish population in the Polish provincial towns without the aid of a Jewish state, as the official Zionist press of Warsaw complains without ceasing. A well-disciplined military organization of from fifty to one hundred thousand men can exercise much brute force without a government of its own. Besides, whenever the aid of a state is needed, it is not imperative that it be only Jewish. A non-Jewish fascist state can perform the job just as well. In Poland, in Austria, and even in Nazi Germany Jewish Revisionists have been known to denounce their labor and liberal Zionist opponents as Marxists and Communists to the Ochranka, Gestapo, and the secret police of the Dollfuss government.

The greatest error of people who argue that Jewish fascism is not possible is that they treat the matter as a subject for theoretical discussion instead of dealing with it as a fact. Jewish fascism *is* a fact—one which has passed the stage of denial. It is a fact that there is in existence an extremist nationalist Jewish party which is so closely akin to German fascism that it is difficult to differentiate between the two. It is a fact that the party maintains a private army of its own (for which it claims a strength of 100,000), which is conducted on a strictly militaristic basis, with military uniforms, officers, drills, and maneuvers. It blindly follows and worships a leader. It has already canonized a saint. Its chief aim is to break the strong Jewish labor movement and to smash its institutions. Its economic program is unfettered private initiative as opposed to the collective effort and enterprise which early liberal Zionism introduced into Palestine. Its method is to terrorize its opponents with the aid of an undisguised army and secret terrorist organizations. Now these are all facts—proved, uncontrovertible facts which have rocked the Jewish world for several years. If they do not constitute fascism, what *is* fascism?

Mr. B. Itzkowitz admits that I "have described with approximate correctness the struggle of fascism for power in the Zionist movement," but he believes that I have exaggerated the implications of the described position. I am sorry to note that this opinion is not confined to Mr. Itzkowitz, but is shared by a number of prominent Jewish liberals, including even some who have themselves fought a valiant battle against Jewish fascism. The only way I can account for this sanguine mood of my liberal critics is that they live in the United States where general fascism is as yet only a dreaded shadow, not a real menace. In Central and Eastern Europe—the latter, for Jewish purposes, includes also Palestine—where fascism is a tragic reality, it has already produced its Jewish counterpart.

The criticism of Mr. A. H. Stern is probably the most justified of all. He complains that I did not stress sufficiently the great power and achievements of Jewish labor in Palestine and the strong opposition which it offers to Jewish fascism in that country. I agree that this is a serious omission. Unfortunately, *The Nation* cannot publish articles above a certain length, and much that I should have liked to include had to be left out. But may I point out, at the same time, that it is the Zionist labor movement in Europe and in Palestine that is most alarmed about the growth of Jewish fascism? I could quote pages upon pages from Zionist labor publications which warn against the menace of Jewish fascism in terms much stronger than my own. One must never forget the lesson of Nazi Germany. Was not German labor all-powerful before March, 1933? Were not its organizations strong and its institutions mighty as the rocks? And yet they collapsed at the first approach of the fascist wave, as if they were made of sand.

London, May 29 WILLIAM ZUKERMAN

The Unemployed League

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATION:

A year ago the first convention of the National Unemployed League was held in Columbus, Ohio. Since then the league has grown steadily in strength. It has fought evictions, the commissary system, and wage cuts on relief work. In Toledo a trained, intelligent, hardened organization of the National Unemployed League, the Lucas County Unemployed League, defied Judge Stuart's injunction, set up mass picket lines, closed the Electric Auto-Lite plant, and fought shoulder to shoulder with the striking workers until the final victory was won.

The second convention of the National Unemployed League will be held in Columbus, Ohio, on July 23, 24, and 25. There are still local and State organizations of the unemployed which are not affiliated with a national movement of the unemployed, and we urge that they communicate with us for the purpose of taking part in the convention. Those of your readers who believe with us that the solidarity of the employed and unemployed is best demonstrated in action can help by contributions.

Communications from unemployed organizations seeking information about the convention should be sent in care of W. C. Montross, Arrangements Committee, 214 East Rich Street, Columbus, Ohio; contributions should be sent in care of Arnold Johnson at the same address.

Columbus, Ohio, June 10 WARREN C. MONTROSS

Books for Henry Street

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATION:

Among the activities at the Henry Street Settlement is a library which we have just opened, in which children as well as adults are encouraged to read good books. Our funds are limited, and we are obliged to appeal to the public for contributions of books and periodicals for our shelves. If any of your readers would like to make such contributions from their own library, we should be glad to call for them.

New York, May 17 BENJAMIN MILLER

Contributors to This Issue

SYDNEY R. ELLIOTT is managing editor of *Reynold's Illustrated News*, the only democratically-owned and controlled national newspaper in Great Britain today.

LOUIS FISCHER, Moscow correspondent of *The Nation*, is the author of "The Soviets in World Affairs."

HELEN BOARDMAN with MARTHA GRUENING compiled material for "Thirty Years of Lynching," a publication issued in 1918 by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. She has made numerous other investigations for the N. A. A. C. P. Martha Gruening was graduated from the law school of New York University in 1914. She has also made several investigations for the N. A. A. C. P.

LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE is well known as a poet. Her most recent volume is entitled "Pastures and Other Poems."

POWERS HAPGOOD has worked in mines in the United States, Wales, France, Germany, and Russia.

EDITH HAMILTON is the author of two books, "The Roman Way," and "The Greek Way."

Books

Ghosts

By LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE

A book may give up ghosts;
A doubled music there—
One from the page, one from the dust—
Leaps up in the air.

Colors, and ancient sounds, and roads,
And lonely gates—these, too;
A grave at the scent of a flower,
Crash down and let one through.

Hissing the Villain

Three Plays. By John Dos Passos. Harcourt, Brace and Company. $2.50.

MR. DOS PASSOS consigns the American theater and all its works to perdition or worse. One finishes the ten pages of his oratorical introduction a little bit breathless, and one is sure that if the occasion were only a Drama League dinner or something of the sort one would burst into applause. Here are all the clichés about gambling and the real-estate business, all the usual references to a national theater and how much better they order these things in Russia. Here are also the usual allusion to the Theater Guild as a business institution masquerading as an art theater and the usual sneer at the suburbanites who think that the Lunts are sophisticated. Moreover, Mr. Dos Passos, being an eloquent man, makes them seem almost original and almost true until one comes to read his own plays—one unproduced, the other two relics of the New Playwrights' Theater—when one realizes with a sudden sense of deflation how futile the whole argument is. However bad the American theater may be, it is not, to speak bluntly, anything like as bad as it would be if it were devoted chiefly to dramas like those which its critic supplies.

Doubtless Mr. Dos Passos would reply that he himself does not think these particular works especially good. Being a successful as well as a talented novelist, he is under no necessity of supposing that his futile and unsuccessful plays are masterpieces of their kind. But neither does he mention the names of any other dramatists, produced or unproduced, to whom our rotten theater refuses a hearing, and he says nothing to prove that the theater is not, after all, giving us the best plays available. The result is that the whole argument is painfully up in the air and obviously owes its entire existence to the fact that Mr. Dos Passos, being unhappy because the left-wing political movement in which he is interested has produced few good plays, would like to shift the responsibility to the theater itself and imply that if the latter were only what it ought to be, then dramatic masterpieces of the particular sort he happens to yearn for would mysteriously appear.

For some reason or other the drama, more than any other art form, gets the attention of romantic theorists with grandiose plans for some rebirth or other. Perhaps the reason is that it is obviously absurd to lecture the poets or the novelists as though they were some sort of perverse corporate body, whereas the theater is always being talked about as if it were something which only needed proper organization in order to call forth Shakespeares from all over the place. In any event, such theorists always imply exactly what Mr. Dos Passos implies, talking as though theaters were responsible for dramatists and as though the proper way to launch a new dramatic movement was to build a new playhouse. The reverse is, of course, obviously the case. There was no "place in the theater" for Shaw or Ibsen. There was also no place in the theater for the kind of plays which the Theater Guild has by now taught half a dozen other producing organizations to put on. But when the plays appeared, a place was found, and when the kind of plays Mr. Dos Passos is longing for begin to be written, a place will be found for them too—if only they deserve it.

This is not, of course, to say that the experimental theater does not have a function. It is, in many instances, a necessity. But its existence does not create the plays, and if the plays are not there, then it is certain to wither away as a dozen experimental theaters have withered away during the last ten years. Why has the Theater Union succeeded when the New Playwright's Theater failed? Surely not because the former was any less commercial in its ideals or any more devoted to plays with a purpose. Perhaps the times are more propitious and perhaps the business arrangements are a bit more realistic. But the chief reason is that "Stevedore" is an effective play and that none of those produced by Mr. Dos Passos and his confederates were. When he is ready to present the scripts of five or six outstanding dramas which Broadway will not produce, his argument will begin to have some validity. Until then it is so purely academic that it is hardly worth while to worry much over what the commercial theater would do to certain playwrights if they did happen to exist. Nor is it, I think, time to talk, as Mr. Dos Passos does, about the need for a subsidized theater. It will be time enough to discuss that also when the plays to be subsidized have put in their appearance. If New York City had money for a municipal theater it would probably subsidize Channing Pollock. If Mr. Dos Passos's group had money it would probably subsidize him and his friends. Neither procedure would help much.

JOSEPH WOOD KRUTCH

Return to Tragedy

Man's Fate. By André Malraux. Translated from the French by Haakon M. Chevalier. Harrison Smith and Robert Haas. $2.50.

FOR some readers the greatest significance of this book, which is significant in so many different ways, will be found in the fact that it restores to modern literature something which has been absent from it for a long time and to the complete disappearance of which one had become too easily reconciled. Tragedy, as it was more than once eloquently demonstrated during the last decade, disappeared from the modern world when Western man ceased to make any serious effort to relate his will to any conviction of his place and importance in the universe. Pathos, self-pity, morbid confusion, and simple undifferentiated gloom we have had in plenty, and modern writing on the whole has been anything but cheerful. But tragedy in the classical sense, which is still the only sense that matters, requires a more perfect synthesis of intellect and will, a cleaner definition of values, and a more developed capacity for action than were ever present at one and the same time in any of the heroes of the last literary generation. The most typical heroes of its fiction—the Edouards, the Birkins, the Hans Castorps—were seekers rather than actors. What they sought, of course, was something to which they might eventually give the full expression of their wills, which might enable them to become candidates for tragedy. But the will to discover is not the same as the will to act on what one fully

and completely believes: the arena of tragedy is life and not the mind.

Unlike Lawrence, Gide, Mann, and most of the other important novelists of the last generation, Malraux does not need to spend his energy as an artist in the conscious search for values on which to construct the dramatic pattern of his work. The real importance of "Man's Fate" is that it marks the beginning of a new period of literary creation in which the artist, in order to give strength and beauty to his work, need only observe, understand, and record the operation in character and conduct of values already present in experience. Now that the will has again been released, tragedy is once more possible: the old curve may be retraced, the immemorial emotion evoked. Malraux has not been the only recent writer to use the proletarian revolution as a theme; but he is the only one to recognize that for the artist what counts in such a revolution is the fact that it supplies a new value, a new source for tragedy.

As Leon Trotzky points out in the interesting letter on the jacket, the background of the Shanghai revolution of 1927 in this novel is *only* a background and not the subject. It is a little dangerous to state, as the translator does in his foreword, that the book is a "revolutionary document," even if one qualifies this immediately by saying that it is also a work of art. Undoubtedly one can learn a great deal about the Chinese revolution in particular and about revolutionary tactics in general from this work, but it is not so much a record or a manual of revolution that Malraux has written as a profound study of universal human psychology under the pressure of a particular set of conditions. It is essentially a novel about individuals, about a group of the most widely diversified and sharply accentuated individuals, to whom the revolution, as Trotzky puts it, imparts "a breaking-point force." As a result of the upheaval the power-made French capitalist loses his prestige and his mistress, the under-dog little shopkeeper is freed from the bondage of wife and family, the young Chinese terrorist realizes his mystical union with death, the mountebank Clappique merges his mythomania with reality, and the philosophical Gisors is able to accomplish his complete retreat from life.

The novel is tragic because we participate in destinies which have been determined by the most conscious exercise of the will over circumstances or fate. Fate, however, is neither external nor remote; it is man's own state or condition, the human lot itself, which provides at once the challenge and the disaster. ". . . the essence of man is anguish, the consciousness of his own fatality, from which all fears are born, even the fear of death." This is the voice of the elderly Gisors, the French intellectual abandoned to the opium dream of the Orient. And it is his voice again which murmurs, "It is very rare for a man to be able to endure—how shall I say it?—his condition, his fate as a man . . ." The answer to this is supplied by his son, the Communist agitator, in whose blood East and West are united: ". . . all that men are willing to die for, beyond self-interest, tends more or less obscurely to justify that fate by giving it a foundation in dignity: Christianity for the slave, the nation for the citizen, communism for the worker." Dignity is the name given to the value for which Kyo and his generation in China are fighting, and dignity is the word that comes to his lips shortly before he is condemned to death. It is not a new value, perhaps it is only a new restatement of an old one, but what gives such extraordinary power to Malraux's novel is the concentrated intensity with which it is worked out in the tragic pattern of his story.

The detached and melancholy Gisors stands in the way of our reaching any truly final conclusion as to the author's own attitude toward the particular temporal conditions presented in his book. For Gisors the world and reality are a dream, and since the revolution is a reality, that too is a dream, even though it takes from him his son. It is undoubtedly to this character that Trotzky refers when he describes Malraux as an individualist and a pessimist. But it cannot be so easily demonstrated that this individualism and pessimism finally triumphs over itself, as Trotzky declares. Gisors preserves his inviolability to the end, like the leader in a Greek chorus. To say that Malraux may be completely identified with Gisors is, in the last analysis, as inaccurate as to say that he is an active propagandist for revolution. As an artist Malraux turns to those materials and to that theme which represent the most vital interest in the mind of the contemporary man aware of his own time. But, also as an artist, he maintains toward them that detachment which alone makes them possible for art.

WILLIAM TROY

Fair but Cloudy

Swift: or the Egotist. By Mario M. Rossi and Joseph M. Hone. E. P. Dutton and Company. $5.

BIOGRAPHERS go on analyzing Swift's character when all they need to do is tell his story. Few of the essential facts are missing. He was a scholar who entered the church as he might have entered any other profession. He had political ambitions, thrived while his party was in power, and went out with the Tories when the Whigs succeeded. Having been a great man in England, he was a very great man in Ireland, and he there unofficially led the opposition to the Whig government. Throughout his life he never had enough to occupy him fully except during his brief period of triumph. Restlessness drove him to violent acts and words which made him a legend. After his death the legend grew, multiplying mysteries. There were all sorts of speculation about the malady which kept him much of the time in physical distress. The malady, however, is now tolerably well understood and can take its proper place in the story. So, too, can his relations with Stella and Vanessa. Stella was as much a wife as he wanted her to be, Vanessa rather more a mistress than he had planned. The story lacks nothing but the details of whatever sexual intimacy may have been involved. And of how many similar stories does the world know more than it guesses?

The two writers who have worked together on another life of Swift do a good deal of analyzing. In a wordy and grandiose introduction they build up a large theory which boils down to the statement that Swift was an egotist so taken up with himself that he could never comprehend anybody else. The statement really means little, and it is not true. No complete egotist could have had and held such friends as Swift's. Wise Arbuthnot wrote to him: "That hearty, sincere friendship, that plain and open ingenuity in all your commerce, is what I am sure I shall never find in another man." And touchy Pope wrote of Swift that he was "the best-natured and most indulgent man I know." Although he was obsessed with his own aims, like any genius, he was not unimaginative or insensitive. He did not like the weak, the stupid, the false, or the corrupt, and he would not excuse them by calling them merely "human." If that was humanity, so much the worse for it. Here was its face in the sternest mirror it has ever had a chance to study. Swift's egotism was hardly more than a ruthless austerity.

This two-handed biography, having offered its theory about Swift, proceeds with his story as most earlier biographies have done. The only novelties are the arguments, which are sometimes confused and generally pretentious. The material is not altogether subdued to the theory, and without the introductory Paradox on the Egotist the narrative would not wholly carry out the underlying idea as to Swift's nature. That is, the book is truer than its doctrine. The biographers make big claims, but they are frequently shrewd as well as bold. The trouble

with them is that they must be forever analyzing. The trouble with that, so far as Swift is concerned, is that he is one of the least analyzable, which means classifiable, of men. Perhaps most human beings fall into a few simple classes, and any one of them can be placed where he belongs. Swift was intensely individual. His character was no more like any other recorded man's than his writing was. Explanations which drag him at this or that point into this or that category blur the picture. The business of his biographer is to find out what Swift did and said, and to tell it plainly. He was himself extraordinarily explicit about most of what he thought and felt. To believe that he meant what he said is a better way to get at him than to think that because most men would not have meant it therefore Swift did not. To show the man he was is better than to try to show the kind of man he was.

CARL VAN DOREN

Aesthetics and Agitation

Capital, by Karl Marx, in Lithographs. By Hugo Gellert. Ray Long and Richard Smith. $3.

Portrait of America. By Diego Rivera. With an Explanatory Text by Bertram D. Wolfe. Covici-Friede. $3.50.

IF Hugo Gellert were not a Communist he would be a successful commercial illustrator. In other words, Gellert made a name for himself as an artist primarily because of his politics, and so it is necessary to evaluate his work in the same way, first politically and second technically. His series of lithographs for "Capital" is an ambitious effort to put Marx, and Marxism, in pictures. The book consists of extracts from "Capital," presumably chosen by Gellert as the most illuminating and convincing passages, each accompanied by a picture. His object is to help make Marx clear to the workers.

How does Gellert go about this difficult job of concentration, clarification, and illumination? He must, if he sticks to Marx, give in picture form two notions: one, the historical workings of the class struggle; the other, the workings of the capitalist system. He must furthermore imbue his pictures with what is called "impulsive" quality; that is, they must make the beholder feel some of the action in the formula "Workers of all the world, unite," and feel also the need to partake in that action. This is a job that requires clear political thinking, a thorough, realistic historical knowledge, and a mastery of pamphleteering or propaganda technique, as well as burning emotion and the ability to translate it into telling concepts and designs. He must have intellectual, emotional, and manual gifts above the average in order to accomplish successfully the job he has set for himself.

Gellert fails. Equipped with the belief that to be a Marxist automatically solves every intellectual problem—I have heard him say this—and with a flashy, academic technique, he makes an elementary mistake, approaching the Marxist philosophy in a spirit of faith and glorification rather than analysis. As a result he gives us a Marx translated into static, mystical symbolism—in spirit like catacomb paintings and technically, aesthetically, like the work of a magazine-cover artist relying on tricky "effects" in the worst academic manner and on superficial sentiment in the worst bourgeois taste.

The combination of two or three quoted paragraphs with a picture on the opposite page splits Marx into invocations pointed up with symbols often incomprehensible, sometimes having only an accidental connection with the text. For example, to illustrate Marx's lucid and moving description of the break-up of the feudal land system in England and the forcing of the peasantry off the land—literally hunted off, persecuted off, so that, as Marx says, the motto became "the transformation of arable land into sheep-walks," Gellert draws a full-page picture of a pair of sheep! In another place where Marx describes the brutal subjection of the American and other aborigines, Gellert draws a full-sized Christ on a cross! The book is full of these things, along with hugely muscled workers and enormous hands, pictures of hunger and paunched money bags, the ABC of propaganda language. Emotional conviction is not enough for the artist who calls himself a Marxist. Science—comprehension and mastery of historical, sociological, psychological principles—must be the foundation of his work—not faith.

To clarify the problem that revolutionist artists are trying to solve—namely, how to make their work socially useful and emotionally moving—it is worth while comparing one job with another, checking both, if you like, against a general combination of "desirables." Put Gellert's "Capital" and Rivera's "Portrait of America" side by side on your table; they have a good many things in common. They are both designed—in the teeth of their price—for the information and agitation of American workers. They use a similar technique, combining text with pictures. Both are still tied to some of the conventions of art monographs, "featuring" the artist and serving in that respect as pieces of individual publicity.

Neither Gellert nor Rivera successfully makes the shift from the art monograph to agitational art. In Gellert's book the disconnection between pictures and text, the emphasis on the pictures and their meaninglessness as pieces of agitation reveal the artist still in a dialogue only with his craft. In Rivera's, the biography and the introduction, explanation, and apology for the Stock Exchange murals in San Francisco are interesting and revealing to friends and students of Rivera's art and personality, but are a barrier in an agitational book. This is also true to some extent of the Detroit murals and even of the vandalized Rockefeller Center panels. Both are (or were!) pieces of interpretative exposition, stimulating intellectually, rich aesthetically, but passive in character, like a lecture. The pictures are balanced, static, in themselves contain a complete katharsis; this is true not only of the ideas but of the composition, which is almost invariably carefully symmetrical.

The murals called Portrait of America in the New Workers' School are a good many steps farther to the left than anything Rivera had done previously, and since apparently the artist—perhaps for the first time—was in a rage when he painted them, a priceless ingredient went into his work and they are without question the peak of his achievement, to date. Here, too, he had another audience. He was talking directly to radical students and workers, he had them around him as he painted, and he had as collaborator Bertram Wolfe, an experienced teacher and agitator. Whoever looks at these pictures and reads the text with any degree of sympathy for the labor point of view, is bound to be stirred by them; for they do strike the dominant chord of effective agitation—anger—and they do leave an enraging impression that the reader, the American citizen, has been viciously cheated. This uncomfortable feeling is a catalyst for further feelings, thoughts, and actions.

There are, it is true, major gaps in Rivera's history of the class struggle in America. The tie-up between plutocrats and political figures is made very specific up to and including the World War, but not after, though this omission or diplomatic evasion is met by Wolfe's brilliantly lucid, extremely specific text. On the other hand the final impression is that the class struggle in America debouches into a powerful unity between the three sections of the Communist movement (Panel XIX) and here, as frequently in the past, Rivera hooks a wish-fulfilment conclusion to conflicting reality, thus "resolving" into relief the anger, fear, distress, and other fighting emotions at first aroused.

The fundamental aesthetic pattern underlying these murals is therefore the same mold in which non-revolutionary art de-

signed to satisfy and relieve is always cast, and in pouring factual material which does not in itself carry that pattern into the old mold, Rivera is forced to depart from fact to resolve the conflict; thereby the agitational impetus contained in the material is dissipated by the form. Both Rivera and Gellert bear the more or less official stamp as revolutionists. But in their work both artists stand with one foot on the other side of the barricades.

ANITA BRENNER

The Problem of Coal

Miners and Management. By Mary Van Kleeck. Russell Sage Foundation. $2.

The Plight of the Bituminous Coal Miner. By Homer L. Morris. University of Pennsylvania Press. $3.

MARY VAN KLEECK'S latest contribution to the Industrial Relations Series of the Russell Sage Foundation has the unusual quality of being both a careful and unprejudiced study of a particular industry and at the same time an exact statement of the author's own position. There is no sitting on the fence in this book. "There can be no fundamental reconciliation of interests between workers and management in privately owned industry," says Miss Van Kleeck. "Private ownership, seeking profits, is inherently in conflict with labor, seeking to raise wages." Capitalism in the coal industry is critically analyzed in this book. While the author is friendly to organized labor, the miners' union comes in for its share of criticism also. She points out that the leadership of the United Mine Workers of America, in the face of defeat, developed "no adequate program of workers' action," and that "dictatorial tendencies in the United Mine Workers have made it more and more difficult for the rank and file of the miners, through united protest, to protect themselves against constant onslaughts on their wage scale."

For those interested in cooperation betwen labor and capital the most important part of "Miners and Management" is the first portion, which deals with the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company. Under the leadership of the idealistic and practical Josephine Roche this company voluntarily signed a wage contract with the United Mine Workers of America at a time when all the other coal companies in Colorado were resorting to any means necessary to keep their mines from being unionized. Daily and yearly income of the miners increased beyond those of the employees of any other coal company in the State, the cost per ton decreased as a result of better workmanship, production and sales increased so that the company advanced from the third largest to the second largest in the State. In the face of serious opposition from other companies because of its union policy, the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company was saved through the cooperation of its men aided by the State Federation of Labor, which put on a coal-selling campaign, urging its members to buy coal from the only union mining company in Colorado. Facts and statistics are taken from the records of the company to show the difference between its operations under the old non-union policy and the new one inaugurated by Miss Roche when she obtained a controlling interest. Most interesting to students of labor relations are the records of meetings between management and representatives of the miners. As one who was employed by the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company during part of the period with which this study deals, first as a coal digger and later as an assistant mining engineer, I know from experience the accuracy of this report.

In Part II Miss Van Kleeck ceases to be a mere reporter of one company's interesting experiment and offers a solution for the sick coal industry. She shows that scientific management must be applied to the industry as a whole, but this cannot be done under private ownership, as "management cannot have a scope for control wider than the ownership with which it is associated." She concludes her description of the coal industry with the clear statement that "out of this study of a single experiment in cooperation between miners and management, and out of a review of the present problem of coal in the light of the past, emerges the conclusion that socialization of all natural resources as a part of a planned economy is the only solution for the breakdown of the coal industry."

Very different is the solution offered by Homer L. Morris in "The Plight of the Bituminous Coal Miner." This book is valuable as a study of miners' lives and thoughts; it is, in fact, one of the most interesting and accurate studies that I have read. The author interviewed more than nine hundred miners in West Virginia and Kentucky while he was doing relief work among starving miners and their families under the auspices of the American Friends' Service Committee. He shows the disintegration of the coal industry because of its overdevelopment, competing fuels, and the depression; describes the drabness and poverty of mining camps, the feudalism of company-owned towns, and the inability of the union to hold its members before the inclusion of Section 7-a in the Recovery Act. Many of the miners are quoted in regard to their opinions about the industry. An answer that is typical of the ready wit of miners is that of one who was asked if the reason that he didn't get a job in another industry was that he preferred mining. "I'd rather," he said, "be back on the old farm in Georgia naked and one-eyed than a miner in Kentucky with fifty dollars."

As a description of the problems of coal this book is excellent, but it ends with a typical social-worker solution. Whether the author merely wants to avoid being called a "propagandist," a possibility which holds no terror for Miss Van Kleeck, or whether he really believes in his solution I do not know. At any rate he advocates "a systematic transference of these stranded miners to other communities where they will have an opportunity to become self-supporting." Just what other industries can absorb them he fails to mention. After the surplus miners have been transported outside the mining regions, other men should be prevented by law from entering the mining industry. As a means of solving the problem for miners only partially employed, gardens donated by the companies will, in his opinion, enable them to raise their own food. This should not arouse the opposition of company stores because the money that the miners do not spend there for vegetables will still be spent at the stores for things which they are not now able to afford and on which the stores will make a larger profit. It is a solution based on patching an outworn system through intelligent leadership on the part of the coal companies rather than through a planned economy which would give to the workers enough to buy what they produce. The book contains valuable statistics and records, but it lacks the clarity and realism of Miss Van Kleeck's analysis.

POWERS HAPGOOD

Faint Hope in Darkness

To the Vanquished. By I. A. R. Wylie. Doubleday, Doran and Company. $2.50.

THE publishers, equivocally performing on the inside flap of the dust cover, subtly imply that Miss Wylie delineates a conflict between equal and equivalent forces in contemporary Germany. Such is not the case. With somber power and a kind of dark and visionary clarity she bears the most unequivocal witness to the unmitigated foulness and fury of the attack which is being delivered in Germany against all that for centuries has seemed hopeful and of good report to

civilized men. Her story and its implications are strengthened by her imaginative understanding of those wretched, hopeless, hunger-worn youths who in Germany as elsewhere plunged into chaos and vented the aimless cruelty of their riven nerves upon objects pointed out to them by coldly astute criminals. She has, in fact, studied her scene and her people with the most scrupulous accuracy and taken care to weave into her almost legendary texture all the salient elements of the situation: the exculpatory myth of Germany's undefeatedness, the barbarous resubjection of women, the contempt for reason and goodness, the insane self-intoxication, the deliberate cult of savagery—"We Germans have to be hard," Arndt said in his strange, dead voice, "men of steel with hammer fists and iron hearts. We must be able to wade through blood."

I must not do Miss Wylie an injustice more serious than that done her by the publishers by giving the impression that her novel is a thesis novel or a pamphlet novel, though this would be no reproach in a period when the novel has taken the place of the pamphlet in, let us say, the Swiftian sense. Her creative texture is dense and unbroken. Like most contemporaries she does not aim at the virtues of narrative. But in brief, penetrating, self-contained scenes, sparingly lit, deeply shadowed, she conveys vision after vision that symbolize memorably this dreadful crisis in human affairs. The martyred rabbi, the magnificent Dr. Roth dragging his broken body through the unspeakable storm troopers' barracks, the conquest of the torturers by the tortured, so that Gerhardt puts a bullet through his head and Wolf von Selteneck releases his prisoners and flees—these scenes and figures have a very high degree of emotional poignancy and imaginative power.

It is, in truth, not too much to say that "To the Vanquished" is quite the best novel on its theme next to Feuchtwanger's "Geschwister Oppenheim." And Miss Wylie has several advantages over Feuchtwanger. She does not have to substitute cleverness, learning, craftsmanship, all that a high intelligence can achieve, for the creative spark. She is a Gentile and an Englishwoman and had not, therefore, self-consciously to cultivate objectivity and irony. Her book has—I use the word again—a legendary quality; it has creative depth and inner fire; its final scenes stir the reader to the point of pain. It will not be popular. It is far too good. LUDWIG LEWISOHN

The Greek Past

A Biography of the Greek People. By Cecil Fairfield Lavell. Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.

Aspects of Athenian Democracy. By Robert J. Bonner. University of California Press. $2.25.

OF the books of this passing show today, the books that are perpetually coming and—often—going, a quite astonishing number have to do with the past. We are historically and biographically minded just now, and even archaeologically and anthropologically minded. We are looking back almost as much as we are looking forward. The part curiosity has in this attitude is far less than the consciousness of our pressing need to understand human life better. We must understand or we shall never solve our troubles, which are all human troubles. And there, for our reading, lies the great book of human experience, the record of what men throughout the ages have learned about life and themselves.

Professor Lavell's book is a response to this growing desire to know the past in order to do better with the present. It is well called a biography. It is the life story of the Greeks, a brief but clear and very readable outline of what they did, and an account of what they felt and thought which even to a faithful reader of Greek is delightful and stimulating. The

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author's point of view is the result of a combination rarely found, a deep sympathy and wide acquaintance with the working of men's minds in ages long gone by, joined to a keen understanding of the way our minds work in this age here present. Only a few can make a living connection between the two, but they alone can make the past live. In this book the Greeks speak to twentieth-century America, and yet, so admirable is Professor Lavell's method, the moral is never drawn, the connection never pointed out. We see for ourselves that the questions they asked about life are our own; we cannot escape from the perception that the shipwreck they were unable to avoid may lie ahead of us. Are we going to exemplify again the truth of the "cycle" of Polybius—primitive despotism, changing into kingship and then into aristocracy, which, always growing so bad as to cause revolt, is succeeded by democracy, which in turn results in such a contempt for law that there is an inevitable reversion to despotism? A cycle that never changed, the Greeks thought, and for one reason—the lack of "noble self-restraint." That restraint was well known in Greece. The artists and the poets practiced it, and so they live forever; in the political life it was almost unknown, and so the Greek state passed away forever. This is but a single example out of many of the way the book stimulates one to join past to present. It will have a wide circle of readers, and few of them will close it without realizing afresh, in Professor Lavell's phrase, "what difference Athens made"—for the reason, above all, that she can still make a difference today.

Professor Bonner's book is clearly based upon a series of lectures. It bears the mark of its origin in repetitions, natural to a lecturer who must remind his hearers on Wednesday of what he said on Monday, but irritating to the reader, who is, for example, introduced to Cleisthenes, his family, his political tendencies, his reforms, on page 4, and then all over again on page 32, precisely as if there had been no mention of him before. The reason for embodying the lectures in a book is hardly apparent. There is nothing new in Professor Bonner's treatment of a subject which is easily available for a student in many books, and it is difficult to imagine anyone not a student caring to read it. However, as a manual, clearly and often pleasantly written and decorated with well-chosen quotations, it may undoubtedly have its uses for the earnest inquirer into the ways of the Athenian Democracy.

EDITH HAMILTON

Shorter Notices

Sky Determines. An Interpretation of the Southwest. By Ross Calvin. The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

This is an excellent book on New Mexico. The author explains the fauna and flora, the geographical formations, even the very lives of the Indians and of the Spanish settlers as determined by the "sky," in other words by the climate. And what is more, he *explains* the climate. Most writing about the Southwest has tended to describe the pictorial and exotic quality of the scenery, the alien cultures of the peoples, merely as any tourist might note them. Dr. Calvin has lived a long time in New Mexico and has made a careful study of its climate, archaeology, and anthropology. The history of New Mexico, from ancient to modern times, he considers to be the result of the influences of climate. Here he is in accord with such general theorists in history as Frederick Taggard of the University of California, whose "Prolegomena to History" presented a general theory of the influence of climate upon various people. Dr. Calvin's book, far from being a dull treatise, is extremely well written, poetically conceived and scientifically grounded. It is a book which anyone traveling in New Mexico might learn much from, one which any student of geographical conditions or of

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Other Resorts on pages 740 and iii

the human history resulting from such conditions might thoroughly enjoy. It is, indeed, the best book on the Southwest yet written.

Indeed This Flesh. By Grace Flandrau. Harrison Smith and Robert Haas. $2.50.

"Indeed This Flesh" purports to detail the life of an idealistic real-estate trader of St. Paul, late in the nineteenth century. Farm-bred William Quane followed the pattern of his time by forsaking his law books to devote himself to the boom in Western lands. He was not quite fitted for the business of land-grabbing, since the poetry of exploitation appealed to him more than its practical side. "St. Paul smiles expectantly at the future, and the future smiles back out of the West," he wrote with frenzied rhetoric, but the future beamed more fondly on some of his contemporaries who were incapable of inventing such pretty figures. He was able to wrest few material things from the world; in business and in marriage he was highly unsuccessful. Yet through a lifetime of failure he carried on an intense, troubled, but occasionally satisfactory inner life. In this manifestation he was philosopher, moralist, saint, and sinner. The flesh warred secretly and shamefully with the spirit. He thought muddily and felt keenly while the world about him made dizzy advances to wealth and power. Absorbed in the interior of his skull, he never knew until he looked suddenly in a mirror that he was an old-fashioned, outlandish figure of a man. Mrs. Flandrau is just as heedlessly engrossed in the inner activity of William Quane as he was. Her research into the life of early St. Paul has doubtless been careful, yet one feels that she is quite unable to grasp the feeling of it. In the same way it appears that she has no conception of William Quane as a functioning human being, a man who went to work, took pleasure trips, played with the children. The book is full of details which ought to illuminate these subjects, but they are handled in a lifeless, amateurish fashion. Mrs. Flandrau has unwisely spent her last ounce of energy, her last distilled drop of sensibility on the hysterical account of one small segment of a neurotic's life. Her novel, which contains some fine writing, is consequently painfully distorted and extremely unreal.

Becoming a Writer. By Dorothea Brande. Harcourt, Brace and Company. $2.

This, emphatically, is not another book on the technique of fiction. It is an analysis of the difficulties met with by *every* writer, the difficulties of overcoming all obstacles that inhibit the release of the subconscious. And as such it is a very exciting book indeed. Mrs. Brande tells writers how to find the proper stimuli, how to employ certain devices which will release the subconscious mind for its proper creative work. She even tells them how to choose their friends, how to relax, how to set up definite habits of writing. And every writer will know that, psychologically, she is quite right in her judgments about the conditions under which writers can do their best work. She takes up the specific problems of the occasional writer, the uneven writer, the one-book author. Every writer, according to Mrs. Brande, is two people, nor is the dissociation psychopathic. Creative workers have not only the right but the necessity to live in two compartments. Nor must they allow the active, conscious life to shut away the emotional subconscious and creative life. They must learn when to use the conscious and critical mind and when not to use it. The reader will find himself following Mrs. Brande's suggestions for overcoming whatever barrier is in his way toward greater creativeness. If he has to get up half an hour earlier to do some scribbling on a pad beside his bed, he will be inclined at least to try that particular trick. It might help him. Mrs. Brande's book is rich with devices for ridding oneself of inhibitions to writing. Some are amusing, but psychologically they are sound.

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Louis Adamic Reports

BECAUSE all America is apprehensive about the threatened steel strike; because that apprehension is multiplied many times over by the possibility of countrywide strikes in sympathy with the steel workers; and because the consequences of such labor warfare may prove grave beyond the forecasts of the most pessimistic prophet—

The Nation is sending Louis Adamic to Pittsburgh to obtain eyewitness reports of the preliminaries, and of the course of the strike itself in case the threat becomes action.

Author of "Dynamite," of "The Native's Return," of "Laughing in the Jungle," and of numerous magazine articles on labor, Mr. Adamic is peculiarly fitted by experience and demonstrated ability to provide *Nation* readers with a brilliant and faithful account of the bitter events now coming to a head in the steel center of America.

In fact, only shortly before accepting his present assignment for *The Nation*, he returned from a tour during which he met and talked with numerous groups of workers in the steel towns, so that now in going back to Pittsburgh he is specially equipped for his task of providing the readers of this journal with those facts which the newspapers miscolor or fail to report—particularly when capital comes to grips with labor.

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17 Housing - slums

The New Deal and Housing

By HELEN ALFRED

IN every urban or rural community throughout the United States today conditions of housing exist which are a menace to the health, safety, and morals of large sections of the population. From the Cotton Belt to Canada, and from the Atlantic through every State to the Pacific, there are to be observed thoroughly worn-out dwellings which are the shame of any community in which they stand.

The need of Negroes for better and cheaper housing in all our cities needs no discussion. Miss Alfred writes of the possibilities for slum clearance under the New Deal.

—The Editor.

The quality of housing in the slums of our larger cities is well known. It is scarcely necessary to describe at any length the filth, the dark halls, the inconvenient and gloomy rooms, and the stuffy smell of antiquated tenements in the congested and unsanitary areas which are to be found in every section of New York City. Perhaps it is through long association with the conditions of life in run-down neighborhoods that we have become insensitive to their implications. We read the studies of crime commissions and the reports of our Health, Fire, and Tenement House Departments, all of which point to the close correlation between housing and the health and conduct of the people. And yet there is the inclination to feel surprised, perhaps, as we read the opinion of Barry Parker, the British housing expert. With regard to conditions in New York City, Mr. Parker has written:

"The duty has devolved upon me to know Portuguese and Brazilian slums as few know them. I also know the notorious slums of Dublin and Liverpool. I have spent many midnights and other hours in the slums of Edinburgh with those who well know all their intricacies and ramifications. I have been taken to the worst slums in Berlin. I know Italian, French, Belgian, Dutch and Norwegian slums and the conditions of life in any slum I have ever seen are better than they are in the slums of New York."

In a great metropolitan center like New York, with its heavy pressure of population and overtaxed facilities, every economic and social problem assumes extravagant proportions. But the housing problem in other cities differs only in extent.

Recognizing the social importance of housing to all the people, and the value of a home-construction program as a medium of reemployment in a great key industry, the Federal government has taken a hand. The removal of blighted areas and rehousing of the lower-income groups at rents which they can afford to pay has not been accomplished by speculative builders or limited dividend corporations. This new policy of the Federal government, as expressed in the terms of the National Industrial Recovery Act, presents an opportunity to make rapid progress toward the solution of our housing problem. In conformity with the provisions of the Act, the Government has made large sums of money available for the purpose of clearing slums and erecting low-rent dwellings. These funds will be advanced in the form of loans and outright grants. Private corporations, including limited dividend companies, can merely obtain loans for their projects. Public agencies, in addition to loans, can obtain subsidies amounting to thirty percent of the cost of labor and materials. The policy of the Government presents an opportunity for a vigorous battle against indecent housing conditions. The Government is doing its part; the next steps must be taken by local communities.

As stated above, the outright grants will be given only to public bodies. Only five States now have the power to create housing boards or authorities with full power to acquire unhealthy areas, clear slums, and construct and operate dwellings. These States are California, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Enabling legislation is pending in a number of extraordinary sessions of State Legislatures. Bills are in process of preparation in other States and are to be introduced in the regular 1934 sessions. In the State of New York, Governor Lehman has committed himself to vigorous support of the legislation necessary to give the cities of that State power to qualify for grants. Major LaGuardia, New York City's new Mayor, rode to his recent victory at the polls with the aid of campaign promises to do all the things possible to secure the crea-

(Continued on Page 30)

The Novels of Jessie Fauset

By WILLIAM STANLEY BRAITHWAITE

I DON'T at all mind looking back—a statement I am bold to make, in face of the implied challenge of some of my readers—over thirty-five years, and publicly embrace an era, the *first* era, of creative literature by Negro writers. We have crossed a turbulent, roaring, treacherous, aesthetic Stream of Time between 1898 and 1933: between Chesnutt's "The Marrow of Tradition" say, and Jessie Fauset's "Comedy: American Style," in the growth and development of the Negro novelist.

William Stanley Braithwaite, distinguished literary critic, herein appraises the place of Miss Jessie Fauset in American letters.

—The Editor.

Our creative literature, chiefly poetry and fiction, has carried the Race across this stream—a bridge, girder and gable and solid granite piers and towers, suspended fairylike in the mist of misunderstanding and calumny, dazzlingly unsubstantial in the sunlight of sympathy and encouragement—from the shores of a "backward," "inferior" people of the eighteen-nineties, to, well, to the shores of cultural and spiritual equality with our fellow-citizens of today. A magic structure and an alluring journey! Yes, by all the precepts and paradoxes of an elusive and deceptive opportunity: no, by all the confluent, Promethean flames of biological urgencies and gifts which the bloods of Europe have poured into the original stream-source from Africa. The "gay nineties" was a tragic era, the "mauve decade," of the critical fancy, was a jaundiced vision, where the Negro was concerned; and in them, the Negro was a passionate root, that sent its first fragile stems above the aesthetic soil along the borderlands of the old and the new century.

There was a girlhood at this time whose wistful dreams must have sent her bright, brown eyes staring in the direction of far horizons, where lay hidden the secrets of a peoples' pride of spirit, secrets that were miraculously endowed with *beauty;* a girlhood that was to grow into womanhood; a searcher after the lure whose priceless possession made her a bright, enchanting blossom on the literary plant that has grown so magically in the last decade.

Within a few months, a decade will have been reached since the publication of Jessie Fauset's first novel "There is Confusion." In 1928, appeared "Plum Bun," in 1931, "The Chinaberry Tree," and in November of this year, "Comedy: American Style." Four novels in not quite ten years. Only one Negro novelist has equalled this output, Dunbar. Our other novelists, Chesnutt, Du Bois, McKay, Nella Larsen, Walter White, Rudolph Fisher, Wallace Thurman, G. S. Schuyler, Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen, and Arna Bontemps, have produced three, two, and one novel, respectively. These eleven writers have described and interpreted Negro life and experience with an art built, with two or three exceptions, to the same pattern. There has not been much variation to the theme nor to the *milieu.*

Miss Fauset has done otherwise, and done it with superb courage. She stands at the head of the procession; and I deliberately invite the objection of critical opinion when I add, that she stands in the front rank of American women novelists in general. Glance at the procession of American women novelists, and their names will register the quality and character of their art, both as an expression, the rendering of human experience, the delineation of human character and nature, and environmental influences. Sara Orne Jewett, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, Margaret Deland, Edith Wharton, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Willa Sibert Cather, Ellen Glasgow, Kathleen Norris, Gertrude Atherton, Julia Peterkin, Zona Gale, to name a few, the most conspicuous and successful of the last two generations. If my claim is extravagant, that Miss Fauset assumes a natural and spontaneous association in this company, I am quite willing to take an immediate chastisement, and leave to posterity the relish of honoring with reiterated quotation this morsel of critical extravagance.

Can one by any extension of the critical yardstick credit any of these women novelists with the extraordinary imaginative perception of discovering a new world of racial experience and character, hitherto without psychological and spiritual map and compass, and with poignant surprise find it buffeted, baffled, scorned and rejected, by the pressure

THE NEW DEAL AND HOUSING

(Continued from Page 23)

tion of a municipal housing commission for New York City. Robert D. Kohn, National Director of Housing, has given the people of many States reason to believe that they can safely hope to receive generous financial assistance from the Federal government as soon as they have provided themselves with the proper instrument for using such funds. Civic and welfare groups, members of the clergy, women's organizations and progressive labor leaders are uniting to promote sentiment in their local communities favorable to the creation of municipal housing authorities.

Most of the municipal legislation is being patterned after a bill prepared in New York City under the supervision of the National Public Housing Conference. Under the terms of this bill, it is recommended that a municipal housing authority be created and that a board be appointed by the Mayor. This board is to have power to issue its own bonds and to sell them to the Federal government. It will have placed at its disposal an effective procedure for acquiring land by condemnation or purchase, for clearing, replanning and rebuilding unhealthy and blighted areas, and finally to manage and operate dwellings when completed. The Government loans will be repaid out of the rents collected.

Given generous and persistent support, there is reason to believe that city-wide housing plans will be under way in locations throughout the country before many months pass. Non-profit, low-rent public housing programs now appear to be reasonably certain of development—housing projects developed by public authorities, on publicly owned land, with the aid of public funds. When this rehousing recovery program gets well under way and local communities actively support it, the first rays of a new dawn in housing will be seen to break over the horizon.

THE SAVING GRACE OF REALISM

(Continued from Page 11)

servedly; although *Black Manhattan* is crowned rather than *Along This Way* because of calendar limits. Together these two books do certainly represent the most distinguished contribution in non-prose fiction from any Negro author recently. And then, it is sad, but fitting to chronicle against the year's gains a really tragic loss in the early death of Walter H. Mazyck, the most promising of our younger historical writers, whose singular combination of accurate scholarship, clear analytical judgment of men and of issues, and limpid clarity and ease of expository style made him a figure of the greatest promise. His *George Washington and the Negro* was one of the finest bits of historical analysis and writing we have produced; his unfinished biography of Colonel Young will appear, but it grieves me greatly to contemplate the complete loss of his premeditated study of Lincoln for which he was deliberately maturing his talents.

Vertella S. Valentine receiving her diploma from Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein, Institutional Synagogue, New York City.

Survey of the Month

Awards

James Weldon Johnson, poet, diplomat, former Secretary of the N.A.A.C.P. and now Spence Professor of Creative Literature at Fisk University, has been awarded the W. E. B. DuBois Prize of $1000.00. The award goes to Mr. Johnson for his Black Manhattan, adjudged the best book of prose non-fiction written in the past three years. Oliver La Farge, distinguished novelist, author of the Pulitzer Prize Novel, "Laughing Boy," made the presentation of the award at the Hotel Shelton, New York City.

* * *

The winners of the Essay Contest conducted by the Viking Press for the best essay on "What Along This Way Means to the Negro Student" has been announced. The first prize of $25.00 was awarded to Miss Josephine Ross of New York City, the second prize of $10.00 to Miss Ellen McGeehan of East Hartford, Connecticut, and the third prize of $5.00 to Miss Lillian M. Rhodes of Landsdowne, Pa. The judges were Miss Crystal Bird, Benjamin Brawley and George S. Schuyler.

* * *

Vertella S. Valentine recently graduated from the Institutional Synagogue, 37-43 West 116th St., New York City, was the brightest student in Hebrew and the valedictorian of the class. She plans to enter Yeshiva College.

* * *

Art

According to the Knoxville Journal of December 17th, 1933, portraits of President and Mrs. Roosevelt created by a young Negro artist of that city, Leroy A. Tate, are hanging in the President's executive offices at Washington, D. C. Young Tate is a commercial artist and window decorator, who formerly was a bell-boy.

* * *

Appointments

B. C. Baskerville, of Atlanta, Georgia, has been appointed an organizer of the American Federation of Labor in the South. Mr. Baskerville was recommended by Forrester Washington, Director of the Atlanta School of Social Work. To date he has organized several locals of express and freight handlers in Atlanta, Ga., Chattanooga, Tenn., and Florence, S. C.

* * *

Harlem

According to a recent report of the United States Bureau of the Census the rate of illiteracy for the white population of New York City for persons over 10 years of age is 4.8 per cent. For the Negro population, most of which is concentrated in Harlem, it is just over 2 per cent. Of this the New York Evening Journal said:

"It may surprise you to hear that the Negro population of the city is more literate than the white.

"However, the Census Bureau vouches for the fact that only two Negroes out of every 100 above ten years of age are unable to read and write.

"The Bureau does not say why, but these are the facts or figures.

"Harlem has the rest of us beaten in this respect, believe it or not."

* * *

Radio

Elmer A. Carter, Editor of *Opportunity*, was one of the speakers of a symposium, "The NRA and the Negro," which was broadcast over Station WOR, New York City on December 31st. The other speakers were: Hon. James A. Hoey, Collector of Internal Revenue, New York City, and Father La Farge, Associate Editor of *America*, a Catholic weekly.

* * *

Omega Psi Phi Essay Contest Winners

The successful contestants in the Omega Psi Phi Negro Achievement Essay Contest and their order of selection are as follows:

College Division

Cecil James Posey, Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn., Carrie L. Adams, Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga., William A. Young, Temple University, Phila., Pa., George R. Woolfolk, Louisville Municipal College, Louisville, Ky., Mabel Pullins, Newark State Normal, Newark, N. J., Burnwell B. Banks, N.C.A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C., Andrew G. Paschal, Crane Junior College, Chicago, Ill., Ernest Baer Johnson, Winston-Salem Teachers College, Winston-Salem, N. C., James B. Oliver, Florida A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Fla., Harold Roland, S. C. State College, Orangeburg, S. C., Olga Roberts, Metropolitan Trade College, Los Angeles, Calif.

High School Division

Elwood McKenney, Boston Latin High, Boston, Mass., William Lloyd Purifoy, Stillman Institute, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Violet M. Harrison, Roxbury Memorial High, Roxbury, Mass., Helen E. Armstead, Hannah Penn. High, York, Pa., Victoria E. Todd, Dunbar High, Washington, D. C., Cordelia P. Key, Cardozo Business High, Washington, D. C., Willianna Coleman, Thomas Jefferson High, Los Angeles, Calif., Mary E. Logwood, Simon Gratz High, Phila., Pa., Helen Butts, Port Richmond High, Staten Island, N. Y., Mattie Caldwell, Crispus Attuck's High, Indianapolis, Ind., Alice V. Shorter, Dunbar High, Washington, D. C.

The college subject was "The Significance of The Achievements of Negroes." The high school subject was "Why Mention the Negro's Accomplishments?" The judges for the contest were: S. Malcolm Dodson, editor of the Oracle and pedagogue of Brooklyn, N. Y., attorneys Carlyle M. Tucker, Wm. C. Jason, Jr., and Walter A. Gay, Jr. The project was directed by Attorney Robert D. Baskerville, of Philadelphia.

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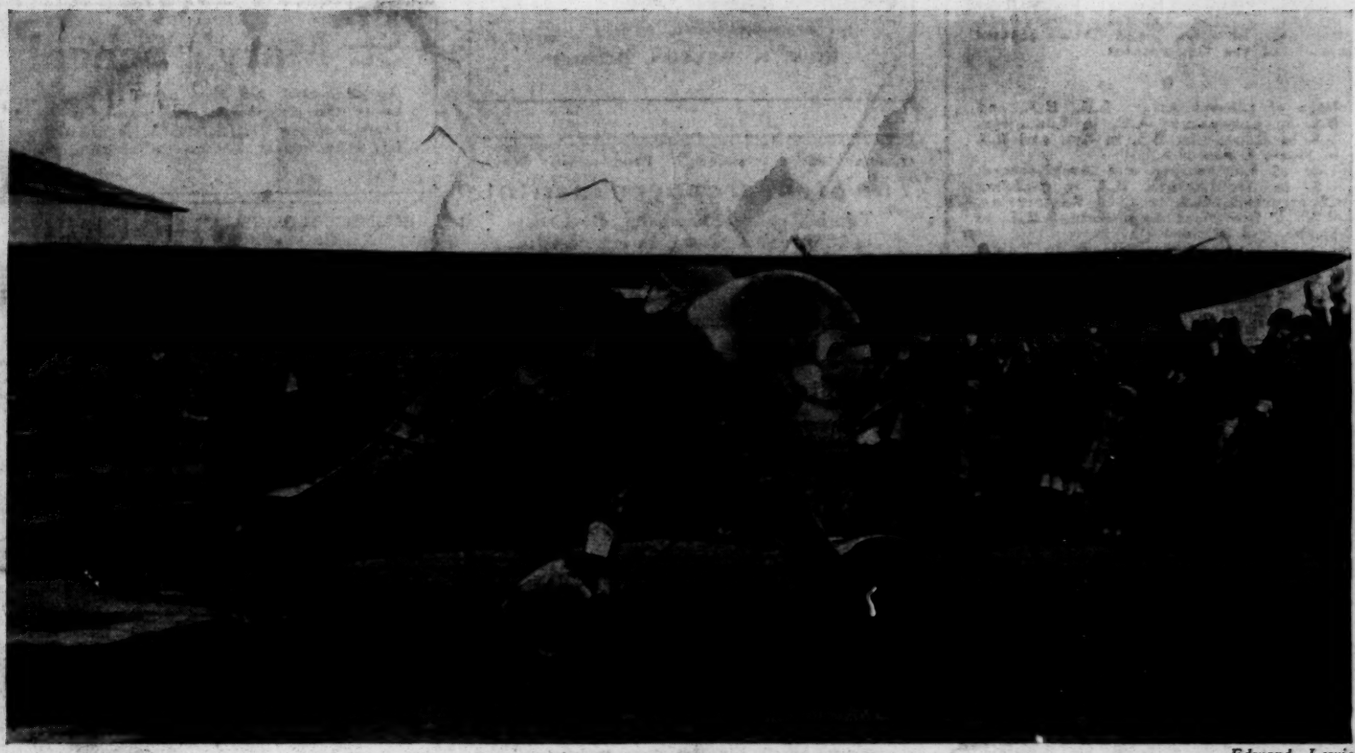

Edward Lewis

OFF TO SOUTH AMERICA

(Twin plane to Lindbergh's—see page 353)

FASCISM AND THE NEGRO

By Harold Preece

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Volume 41, *No.* 12 *Whole No.* 286

CONTENTS FOR DECEMBER, 1934

Page

COVER
Dr. Albert E. Forsythe and C. Alfred Anderson starting their South American flight.

FASCISM AND THE NEGRO
By Harold Preece..... 355

THE MAID-WELL GARMENT CASE
By John P. Davis..... 356

CHRISTMAS EVE
By Winnifred Wygal..... 358

WILL PREJUDICE CAPTURE OBERLIN?
By Caroline Wasson Thomason..... 360

THEY VOTED TO CONFIRM JUDGE PARKER
A Cartoon by Romare Bearden..... 362

THE OLD FOOTBALL RULERS PASS
By William I. Gibson..... 363

EDITORIALS 364

FROM THE PRESS OF THE NATION..... 367

ALONG THE N.A.A.C.P. BATTLEFRONT..... 368

BOOK REVIEWS 372

HITLER AND NEGROES ON THE RHINE, with other letters from readers..... 375

THE CRISIS *was founded in* 1910. *It is published monthly at* 69 *Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., by Crisis Publishing Company, Inc., and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The subscription price is* $1.50 *a year or* 15c *a copy. Foreign subscriptions* $1.75. *The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November* 2, 1910, *at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March* 3, 1879, *and additional second class entry at Albany, N. Y.*

The contents of THE CRISIS *are copyrighted.*

NEXT MONTH

Most of the January issue will be devoted to anti-lynching opinion and factual material. The members of the Writers' League Against Lynching are contributing articles and poems which will make this issue a memorable one. **See full page announcement on page 351.**

●

In addition there will be an illustrated football article by William I. Gibson, reviewing the season in Negro colleges.

●

There will be, also, a striking bit of verse by Frank Marshall Davis.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Harold Preece is a young Texan living in Austin.

●

John P. Davis is secretary of the Joint Committee on National Recovery in Washington.

●

Winnifred Wygal lives in New York City.

●

Caroline Wasson Thomason is a writer of feature articles for magazines. She has worked on newspapers and taught school. Her daughter was graduated from Oberlin last summer.

●

William I. (Bill) Gibson is managing editor of the Baltimore *Afro-American*.

THE COVER

Dr. Albert E. Forsythe, Atlantic City, N. J. dentist, and C. Alfred Anderson of Bryn Mawr, Pa., took off from the Atlantic City airport November 8, on a flight to twenty-five countries in the Caribbean and South America. The plane, a Lambert Monocoupe, owned by Dr. Forsythe, is the same make as the one recently ordered by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

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Fascism and the Negro

By Harold Preece

A prediction of what will be the lot of the Negro under a "shirt-fraternity" Fascist government is presented by a young white Texas writer

THE NEGRO people, because of their aspirations for a more complete life, are preyed upon by every type of demagogue and charlatan. A nationality suffering continual suppression and discrimination develops an idealism which all too often is diverted into muddy channels. A thousand and one organizations clamor today for the Negro's attention. Some of these groups are good; some are bad, and some are questionable. One, the fascist movement, is poisonous.

Eventually, the fascist leaders will approach influential strata of the Negro population with gilded promises of liberation and equality. The Negro workers will receive assurances of jobs and further economic rights. The more astute fascists will whip up the resentment of the Negroes toward the whites, and the whites toward the Negroes. Proclaiming loudly their adherence to the Christian commandments, these professional wielders of the rope and the faggot practice a creed of oppression and exploitation. As far as the Negro people are concerned, the triumph of fascism means only the intensification of the abuses to which the darker races are already subjected.

Hoodwink White Workers

A major tenet of the fascist philosophy is the inherent superiority of the numerically dominant race. All others are lesser breeds to whom political and economic guaranties do not apply. This ingenious myth is formulated in order to divert the toilers of the numerically dominant race from the gruelling conditions under which they labor. The laborer is compensated for his underpaid drudgery or chronic unemployment by being allowed a feeling of superiority to someone else, and vicariously enters into the luxurious life of the boss. The fascist propagandists amplify this superstitious prejudice until all wrong-doing is associated in the eyes of the benighted with the supposedly inferior race. Thus the German masses were led to believe that harmless Jewish shopkeepers were perverting the noble ideals of the Vaterland. In the resulting orgy of rapine, the real criminals, paunchy Aryan munition-makers and factory owners, stepped in and seized control. Today, their brown-shirted agents exercise authority and the conditions of the masses, Christian and Jewish, are incredibly worse.

If fascism triumphs in this country, the Negro will become the national scapegoat. Germany had no colored race upon which it could unload the sins of the ages, hence the children of Israel were singled out for persecution. The Negro, because of his different color and his different folkways, developed through segregation, will be a more fitting object of fury for the American fascists than the white Jew. The press of the monopolists, for whom fascism is a thinly-veiled disguise, will shriek with lurid tales of the Negro's alleged depravity. Lengthy articles by men of questionable scholarship will proclaim the unalterable doctrine of Aryan supremacy and claim that our troubles started when the first Negro landed here. Old pictures of bush-natives with rings in their noses will be resurrected and printed under such captions as "This Is Who Will Rule America If The Negroes Are Not Crushed." One even suspects that some indefatigable patriot will unearth a gigantic Negro conspiracy to rule the earth. Finally, the professional Negro-haters will be unleashed to rend and kill those unlucky enough to be born with black skins.

A Rule of Thugs

In a volcanic reign of terror, the Negro will find the social gains of years wiped out by a sweeping edict whose provisions are enforced by commissioned thugs. Jim Crow will be an honored passenger on every conveyance in the country. The universities, the libraries, and the museums will be taboo for anyone who cannot prove unmixed white blood back to an infinitesimally remote generation. The schools grudgingly alloted to the Negro population will include in their curricula only the most elementary subjects, and their whole purpose will be to orient the children toward a hopeless position of docile conformity. Distinction of mind, nobility of character, will mean nothing to the fascist chiefs. Only the pigments of one's skin will count, a matter which has no relevancy for the leading scientists of the world.

Economically, the seizure of power by the fascists will be a catastrophe for the Negro people. In a spurious attempt to solve the unemployment problem and to hold the loyalty of the white masses, the fascist leaders will order the wholesale discharge of Negro workers. Every employed Negro from the skilled mechanic to the nurse-girl will feel the pincers. And those few permitted to continue their tasks will be subjected to the most insulting calumnies. A Negro who obtains a job will be told that he should be grateful to get work on any terms, and will be forced to work for whatever beggarly sum his employer is inclined to pay.

Negro professional and business men will find themselves boycotted and their patrons intimidated. The professional element will find itself thwarted and eventually pauperized by vicious restrictive measures. The mercantile class, unable to compete with the enormous capital and buying power of the white monopolists, will eventually be forced into complete bankruptcy.

No Fraternal Institutions

Parallel with the economic collapse of the Negro will arise a collapse of his fraternal and religious institutions. Fascism cannot permit the existence of associations which imbue the oppressed with hope. Any sort of a mass organization is dangerous to the safety of fascism. There is altogether too much danger that secret meetings may be converted into centers of revolt. Mussolini, for instance, has found it necessary to suppress the Free Masons. The non-secret benevolent organizations of the Negroes will be regarded by the brown-shirted rulers as possible forums of protest. Wherever people congregate, there will be heard expressions of discontent. Desperately attempting to curb the ever-growing resentment of the masses, most of the fascist countries have already enacted laws which forbid the assembling of more than five or six persons.

Nor will the religious Negro be allowed to enjoy the consolations of his

(*Continued on page* 366)

NEXT MONTH

A complete anti-lynching number, with famous writers having their say about America's brutal pastime. Fannie Hurst, Gertrude Atherton, James Weldon Johnson, Oswald Garrison Villard, and many more. Out December 21.

32, 30, 108

The Maid-Well Garment Case

By John P. Davis

Since the beginning of the New Deal, and especially of the NRA codes, the question has been asked often about the displacement of Negro industrial workers. Here is a case study from Arkansas

THE materials presented in this brief study were derived from letters, answers to questionnaires, and personal interviews with persons about whom this study is concerned. Complete information is presented here for only 33 of about 120 families involved, but letters from and personal contact with many of the families for whom complete information is not available indicate that this sample of 33 families is typical.

The purpose of the study is to present in brief form accurate factual material concerning the economic and social conditions of a number of Negro families in Forrest City, Arkansas. These families were chosen because at least one member of the family was formerly employed as a needle worker in the Maid-Well Garment factory at Forrest City.

Problems of displacement of Negro workers as a consequence of industrial codes of fair competition, of the seeming breakdown of NRA compliance machinery, of the slowness and inadequacy of relief machinery in meeting pressing conditions of need, and of the need for some type of social planning to correct a trend of unemployment in a segment of population now industrially stranded are raised in this study. But no attempt has been made to find the answers to problems raised or to relate facts here given to the larger national problems, of which the cases studied may or may not be typical. We seek here simply to focus attention on a particular situation which ought to commend itself to administrative officers of the proper bureaus in our federal government for remedial action.

History of the Case

The Maid-Well Garment Company produces cheap cotton dresses. It has been subject to the code of fair competition for the cotton garment industry since the effective date of that code, November 27, 1933. Under this code it was required to pay its productive labor a minimum of $12 a week for a 40-hour week from the effective date of the code (November 27, 1933) until January 30, 1934—the period under discussion in this study. Under the code also it was allowed to classify 10 per cent of its employees as "learners" and to pay such employees 80 per cent of the code minimum, provided that no such employee could be so classified who had been employed longer than six weeks. The plant operated at the time of the code with a personnel of about 450 persons, of whom more than 200 were Negro women.

The Negro employees had worked at the factory for several years and most of them had service records of over one year. Only a very small percentage had worked at the plant as short a period as six weeks at the time the code for the cotton garment industry took effect. These Negro women were engaged in all of the operations involved in the manufacture of cotton dresses. They occupied the upper floor of the factory segregated from the white women doing the identical work. The quarters for the white workers, factory conditions, and machinery were notably superior to similar facilities for the Negro employees. The women prior to the code did not work on a piece work basis. They were required to make four "stacks" of dresses a week, with 24 dresses to each "stack." For this they received $6.16 a week of which 10 cents was deducted for "doctor's fee." The women were skilled operators. One of them reported that she was placed in "Class A" (the highest rating given by the employer) and that in 11 years' employment at the plant she was never late for work or absent. Of course, she was the exceptional worker. The general run of Negro workers, however, compared favorably with her.

After the effective date of the code the Maid-Well Garment Company continued to pay its Negro employees on the flat rate of $6.16 a week for a 40-hour week or $5.84 below the minimum weekly wage set by the code. The new 40-hour week represented a reduction in hours, but the employees were required to make the same weekly average number of dresses as had been required prior to the reduction in hours. Inasmuch as practically none of these women had been employed less than six weeks prior to the effective date of the code, the company was manifestly violating the labor provisions of the code. The company paid sub-code wages to at least some of its Negro employees for most of the time between the effective date of the code and January 30, 1934, at which later date practically all of the Negro women were dismissed. The exact number of women thus effected is in doubt, since there were frequent "lay-offs" and reemployments of the Negro workers during this period.

Action Taken In The Case:

In January, 1934, one of the Negro women employed at the plant wrote a letter to the Secretary of the United States Department of Labor complaining of the code violation. This letter was referred to the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor and by them referred to the Joint Committee on National Recovery. The complainant was written to and on the basis of further information thus received, the Joint Committee on National Recovery filed a complaint with the proper compliance officer of the National Recovery Administration on January 13, 1934. On January 30, 1934, all of the Negro employees at the plant were dismissed. Statements of the employer as quoted by the dismissed employees indicate that the reason for dismissal was the lodging of the complaint with compliance officials of NRA. The reason given by the employer to NRA investigators was the inefficiency of the Negro workers.*

Attempts to secure restitution of back wages, claimed by the dismissed workers to aggregate several thousands of dollars and admitted by NRA compliance officials, on the basis of only a partial study of payroll records to amount to several hundred dollars, have thus far proved abortive. At first NRA compliance officers claimed that the company had operated under a stay of code provisions and was therefor exempt from them. This was proved groundless and admitted by these officials to be so. Next these same officials claimed they were unable accurately to determine the amount of restitution due the dismissed workers because the owner of the plant "was in Syria visiting his parents." Thus nearly two hundred workers saw the normal processes of the law held in abeyance to await the

* No evidence can be adduced to support this contention for workers at this plant or for Negro workers in the industry. For reasons already noted, a study of comparable efficiency could not be made at the plant because of differences in equipment of Negro and white workers there. Moreover, the only detailed study of comparative efficiency of Negro and white workers in the cotton garment industry shows Negroes equal to whites. See report of Burton E. Oppenheim on Southland Manufacturing Company noted in transcripts of hearing on Southland case before NRA Board of Industrial Appeals October 9, 1934.

return of a code violator from a parental visit to foreign shores. A month ago he returned. Yet now—ten months later—there has been constant malingering on the part of both local and national compliance officials entrusted with the enforcement of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Meanwhile the employees—jobless and without relief—are still waiting final settlement of their claims.

Social Consequences Noted

This factory offered Negro women in Forrest City their only outlet for industrial employment. Even the low weekly wage of a little more than $6.00 represented a higher income than is obtainable for Negro women in any occupation in the city, and a higher income than is obtainable for most Negro men there. It is not surprising, therefore, that when employed, the Negro women who worked at the Maid-Well Garment Factory were the mainstays of their family income. It is obvious, however, that such small weekly wages made accumulation of any substantial savings impossible. Thus loss of employment meant two things: (a) loss to at least 100 families of the major portion of the family income; (b) the creation of a need among these families for immediate relief.

Another factor apparent from the materials available is the absolute lack of job opportunities for the Negro women displaced from industrial employment in this case. Of 41 who answered questions as to present employment as of the last two weeks in September, 1934, only 16 were employed. Seven of these were then employed picking cotton on nearby plantations: work which lasted only a few weeks and which is now ended. The range of pay for these women was from 60 cents to 75 cents per hundred pounds of cotton. At this rate they could earn from $3 to $3.50 a week. One of these women reported a wage of $5.50 a week weighing in cotton as it was picked, but as she stated, she could "only work when the weather was good." Four were employed in domestic service: one as "cook and maid in a beauty shop" receiving $3.50 for 63 hours' work a week; one as "nurse, cook and housecleaner" receiving $3.00 for 60 hours of work a week; one as a cook receiving $2.00 a week; and one as a housecleaner receiving $1.50 a week and working irregularly. Two had work as family laundresses at $1.50 and $1.75 a week. One worked 22 hours a week in a steam laundry at $2.00 a week. One worked 36 hours a week in a cafe at $2.50 a week. And one was employed as janitress of a lodge hall at $4.50 a month. Except in the cases noted, the hours worked by these women exceeded 60 a week. Experience of the writer with many of the workers who did not answer questionnaires, coupled with information given above, is the basis for the statement that probably an even smaller percentage of those not answering questionnaires have found gainful employment of any sort. Thus there exists in Forrest City a large number of Negro women with a needle trades background and training now industrially stranded in an agricultural community in which there are for them no job opportunities.

The plight of the families of these workers is made more apparent when information on their relief problems is surveyed. Despite the small family incomes of most of the families, only six out of 33 families for whom complete information is available, have received any relief. Five other families which had no member of their family employed in any way, reported that they were unable to secure relief. The highest amount of relief given was to a family of six. The head of this family was on work relief at $5.40 a week. This amount was required to serve all the needs of four adults over 20 years old and two infants under 10, in addition to a monthly rental of $4.50. Another family of 2 adult persons received $5.75 monthly, the head of the family being given 27 hours' work a month as a carpenter at 25 cents an hour. (This is probably a violation of work relief regulations in that skilled work is required to be paid for at a higher rate than that indicated.) An unmarried adult woman, living with another family reported that she received weekly food orders valued at $2.50. Another woman, whose mother (70 years old) earned $1.50 weekly stated that she received food orders valued at $3.00 monthly. A family of two adults reported receipt of $7.40 in cash monthly, the head of the family (64 years old) being employed on work relief. Another family of two adults reported having received food orders valued at $6.60 from March 1 to September 21. Nothing else was received from relief and there was no member of the family receiving income from any source during this period. Aside from the instances detailed above, no other relief in any form was given to any of the 33 families.

Turning to those families which had one or more members of the family employed, it is seen that the highest combined income of any family was $21.60 monthly; and the lowest 75 cents weekly. The combined incomes of only eight of the 33 families was in excess of $5.00 a week. The table attached to this study will indicate the occupation and weekly wage of individual wage earners in the families. In most cases the combined weekly incomes in excess of $5.00 a week are occasioned by a larger number of wage earners in the family.

There are 126 persons in the 33 families covered by questionnaires. Of these 80 were female and 46 were male. Age and sex distribution was as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
Under 10 years..	6	12	18
10 to 21 years....	11	17	28
22 to 50 years....	21	46	67
Over 50 years....	8	5	13
All ages.....	46	80	126

Of the 126 persons in these 33 families, 37 were engaged in some form of gainful employment during September; but as has already been noted, at least seven of these (engaged in cotton picking) have since become unemployed. Nine families had no member employed by any private employer.

Housing conditions of these families reveal facts of interest. Of the 33 families, six were buying homes. One single woman lived in a rented apartment of 2 rooms with electricity, bath and lavatory facilities. The family of a preacher lived in a parsonage for which no rent was paid. Three families lived on plantations where houses were furnished by the plantation owner. The other families lived in rented dwellings of from 2 to 6 rooms, paying rentals of from $1.50 to $10.00 monthly. Most of the homes rented at not less than $8.00 monthly. None of the homes (except the apartment) had a bath. Only four of them had electricity. Only seven had inside lavatory facilities. In all instances a low standard of house facilities is to be noted. In several instances there is overcrowding. On the basis of personal inspection of many of these houses, it seems fair to state that rental prices are exorbitant in most cases.

Conclusion

There seems little need for writing a conclusion to such stark facts as these. Forrest City is a town of 4,594 inhabitants of whom 1,967 are Negroes. The principal source of employment for these Negro citizens has been taken from them. They are left stranded in an otherwise agricultural community with little hope of any change of condition. There are no jobs for them in the needle trade—the type of work to which most of them are accustomed. They have almost given up hope of ever receiving restitution of thousands of dollars in back wages justly due them. They know as the result of bitter experience that they need not look to relief agencies to solve either their immediate problems of food and fuel for winter, or their ultimate problem of rehabilitation.

That such facts as these confront hundreds of similar Negro communities in the South there can be no doubt. Nor is there doubt that while such conditions persist, the new administration can lay no claim to bringing about recovery.

32.30.109

Christmas Eve

By Winnifred Wygal

THE air was as warm as May in Missouri. Porpoises leaped in the moonlight and the Southern Cross stood above the horizon at four in the morning. The days were Italian blue over a sun-drenched sea and sky and ship. There was a dazzling unreality about boldness of outline and shining aquamarine as one stood on the cool morning decks and watched the edge of the world.

The Antonia moved through the untroubled waters of the South China Sea, with the dignity of a pregnant woman, her hulk laden with farm machinery from Chicago; and automobiles billed for Malay Peninsula. Her passengers were a varied melieu. For the most part, they were Americans out on a long holiday to see ancient ruins; to catch the fragrance of old wood; and to appraise the saphron culture of ancient kingdoms. Many of them were being guided at the nominal fee of thirty dollars a day through yellow tiled temples and cryptomeria groves, secure in the thought of rest each night in a westernized hotel or a De Luxe Steamship Line cabin.

There were others on board; Mr. and Mrs. Tam Tart Lun, who boarded the ship at Hong Hong, were a bride and groom from Canton going to Singapore to enter a prosperous business in the Chinese City; Father Darriaga, the Spanish priest from Manila, garbed in white wool, was en route for Spain; fourteen Chinese nationalists, graduates of Harvard, Yale and London University, were traveling to Washington via Paris and Geneva; a Russian violinist who regularly filled Carnegie Hall once or twice a season, had booked concerts in Singapore and Calcutta; an Indian educator from the Bombay Presidency, a man with his doctor's degree from Leeds University, who had been the guest of Teachers College, Columbia University, and other American institutions, was returning from his world survey; a research scholar from a foundation in the States had been doing a study of rural missions in Korea and India; there was a free lance explorer from Michigan, who fortified himself for North Tibet with generous quantities of the best Scotch whiskey.

A few of us were observers. In spite of the fact that we were American tourists, we didn't play bridge all day, nor drink cocktails all night. "Ah!" you cry triumphantly, "the middle class morality of the tourist is as certain a

Christmas Eve on the broad South Pacific, with men and women of the East and West celebrating aboard a round-the-world liner. Even there, Color intruded

badge of Iowa as are the wet orgies the label of the man from Manhattan." Perhaps it *was* middle class morality. It may have been the law of contrasts since we were not born in Iowa. We thought it was our journals; and the feel of the days and the steadiness of the nights. Who would miss Chinese children at play? or sunset at the equator? or the late ripe rich fruit of Paradise as the moon swung into the sky?

WE were not surprised at the startled expressions on the faces of our fellow countrymen when we sat at table with Mr. Vakil, the Indian educator, but we did gulp with new sensations when Father Darriaga flatly refused to be seated in the dining salon with Mr. and Mrs. Tam Tart Lun. By what trick of orthodoxy had a hundred per cent Spaniard wonted to the Philippines fallen into such delicate tastes regarding a yellow bride and groom? But Father Darriaga's sensitivities were as nothing compared to the mood of the entire shipload over the fourteen Chinese nationalists. "Bah! They are no good. They smile, they read, they dress as we, but they should be thrown overboard. We need 250,000 deaths in China," thus said the French business man from Shanghai. The large and florid newspaper man from London looked unusually surprised when we interrogated him and said, "I've paid no attention to them; after all they are no friends of mine." Said the Long Island tourist over his soup, "Those dirty Chinks? I wouldn't believe a word one of them said on a bet." Meanwhile the fourteen Chinese nationalists traveled westward—reading as they went the lives of Abraham Lincoln; of Lenin; of Mussolini and of Gandhi. No one else on shipboard had time to read nor need. The rest of us knew the answers which these "stupid Chinks" seemed bent on discovering.

There was the inevitable American woman of middle aged, unmarried state, who was traveling in the vain hope of belated adventure. She seemed not to take into account the possibility that the wretched lack of appreciation of the gallant sex which had dogged her days in Oregon was doomed to function for the same reason in the Yellow Sea. Priding herself upon her orthodox Methodism and her prohibition principles, she bemoaned her fate in forthright style by Christmas Eve and wondered if perchance John Wesley and John Barleycorn might have made a better job of her life if they had not assailed each other so consistently through the annals of bourgeois Protestantism.

The lovely looking twenty-four year old girl who had graduated only two years before from one of New England's women's colleges was in a jam. Young, good looking, running away from tragedy already bargained for at home, she seemed desperate. From the bold Standard Oil bearers bound for the United Provinces who paid for her drinks to the fussy old ladies from Chicago who gossiped about her, the ship—all but the Spanish priest — watched agape as she plunged.

ON Christmas Eve we were two degrees from the Equator. Doors and windows stood wide open to the tropics and the sea made a soft swishing sound around our prow as we pushed steadily on through the clear-skyed dark of early evening. The captain's dinner, heralded by parties in the bar, opened the festivities. To the strains of Seattle jazz we descended in evening dress to the bedizened dining room. Dennison's tissue paper never appeared to better advantage. Artichokes from California, Vermont turkey and cranberry sauce, ice cream, molded into stars and crowns in San Francisco; and a Christmas tree laden with peppermint canes—all made the heart to laugh! To be sure it was an American Christmas and Mr. Tam Tart Lun looked a little dazed, but it was such a jolly affair that a man, whether east or west, must be made of stone not to leap to the occasion! A merry lady from Louisville tickled the Spanish priest under his chin and prevailed upon him to don a crimson cap simulating a Roman helmet. The party from Australia had an unusually hearty time and sang lustily whenever the orchestra paused to mop its brow. Twenty ladies and gentlemen from the middlewest did a serpentine and were at length prevailed upon to give McNamara's band, a performance which in its totality obliterated all vestige of distinction between Iowa and Manhattan. Four Harvard men sang and the Captain made a speech. The Captain was a stout Sacramento man who had his favorite among the ladies but whose discretion could not be outdone by older men than he at this matter of sailing a jolly ship in Far Eastern waters.

After dinner, there was music. For everybody, the solemn, the poised, or the

(*Continued on page* 359)

New Congressman

Arthur W. Mitchell

HISTORY will be made January 2, 1935, when Arthur W. Mitchell of Chicago takes his seat as United States congressman from the first district of Illinois, for Congressman Mitchell will be the first Negro to be elected to congress on the Democratic ticket. Oscar DePriest, whom he defeated November 6 by some 3,000 votes, was the first colored congressman since George White in 1901. Mr. DePriest, as everyone knows, is a Republican. Chance played its role in Mr. Mitchell's election. Harry W. Baker, white nominee of the Democrats in the first district, died before the campaign got under way. Mr. Mitchell was given his place on the ticket.

Mitchell ran with the New Deal as his platform and received powerful support from the Cook county Democrats and aid from the national administration. One of the highlights of his campaign was the appearance in Chicago of Sylvester Harris, a colored Mississippi farmer, who told how he had secured aid in refinancing his farm mortgage after appealing directly to President Roosevelt by telephone.

The congressman-elect declared he was whole-heartedly behind the New Deal program except that he believed veterans in need should be paid the bonus at once. He is quoted also as saying he does not intend to stress the race issue in congress.

Like Mr. DePriest, the new congressman was born in Alabama. He ran away from the farm at the age of 14 to Tuskegee Institute where he worked part of the time as office boy for Booker T. Washington. Later he got his degree from Talladega college. He came north and attended Harvard and Columbia universities for a time. He has practiced law and been in the real estate business. His son, Arthur Mitchell, Jr., is a graduate of the University of Michigan and his wife is an accountant in a government office in Washington.

Christmas Eve

(*Continued from page* 358)

trivial, the ship's mood changed because the Russian violinist gave himself and his violin to the night. He played, and again and again he played. There were English ballads; carols of the Old World; and the Christmas music of the Medieval Church. Even the most haggard and disillusioned of the little water-bound party stood hungrily on the edge of the group. The melody, for the moment, crowded out the chatter of little talk and many seemed aware of the mystery of human touch and of significance and meaning as he played. Mr. Vakil, a Hindu, in the evening dress of the West; the Spanish priest in all the dignity of his white vestments; the busy-bodies from Chicago, the orthodox spinster from Oregon, the scholars from Canton waited in the presence of that Christmas music. For a few moments, their differences grew more remote within the universal experience which held them silent. There was for some of us one of those rare illuminations which come more readily during great music, revealing what life might be if people had been free to be people instead of nations and races. But such moments cannot be held. The Christmas Eve concert was over.

The revelry was on. Hours slipped by. The bar was busy. Jazz raged. The New England college girl staggered off with one of the men to reappear later and choose another from among the holiday revelers. There was so much "oh-ing" and "ah-ing," so much to gossip about, that little knots of people buzzed, their bridge forgotten and their glasses drained again and again. Thus the desperate in search of life's clue seized the hours to hold them not in the blue distance of a Christmas Eve sky; but in the brittle glare of a Broadway night club 12,000 miles to the west.

A FEW of us sat on the deck on the windward side, watching the stars and feeling the soft darkness of an Oriental night. We were at the far end of the ship, away from the revelers. The faint shouts and hoarse cries which occasionally came scuttling down the decks were softened for us by the sound of the water and the gentle wind in the rigging. It was Mr. Vakil, the Hindu, who broke the silence and as he spoke no one had a mind to answer.

"This," he said, in a questioning, stating tone of voice, "is the birthday of the founder of your religion, is it not? Jesus you call him. We, too, reverence him in my country as a great prophet, and a spiritual man." There was a long pause.

"You of the west celebrate in strange ways your greatest leader. The Spanish priest could not be seated at the table with the young Chinese because their skin is yellow, but he seemed to enjoy dinner with the ladies who tied the paper cap on his head. What is it that he celebrates thus—the birthday of the One he holds highest?"

"There is midnight mass of course"—murmured someone and broke off at the bawl of voices as the din grew louder. Again the pause was long.

The steady rhythm of the waves held a soothing quiet. The wind grew softer as deep night settled over the world. Like points of eternal light a million stars pierced the blackness as they must have done for centuries; as they must have done when myth was born—the myth of wise men and old caravans led by a star to worship a new born child.

Mr. Vakil's voice went on—"We men of India still follow the stars. We still seek beauty and justice and brotherhood. I think your Jesus was more like us. I doubt if he would have understood your celebration. After all, he came out of the East. . . . But you of the west,—one wonders how it is with you? No one spoke. There was nothing to say. But some of us waited for the Southern Cross.

A RABBI

preaches against a lynching in his town in the South and gets some surprising reactions from his own synagogue. Read the story by Annie Nathan Meyer in the January CRISIS, out December 21.

Gets Ph.D. in Agriculture

John M. Coruthers, director of the division of agriculture and professor of agricultural economics at Arkansas State College at Pine Bluff, was awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy in agriculture September 26 by Cornell university. Dr. Coruthers made a study of given cotton-growing communities, the title of his dissertation being "One-Variety Cotton Communities." He is a native of Austin, Tex. He secured his bachelor of science degree in Agriculture from Hampton Institute in 1925 and his master's degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1928. He taught at Southern university, Baton Rouge, La., before coming to Arkansas.

32.30.10

Will Prejudice Capture Oberlin?

By Caroline Wasson Thomason

LAST Memorial Day in Westwood Cemetery, Oberlin, Ohio, that important Underground Railroad station of pre-Civil War days, I placed modest spray of white flowers at four tombs, honoring "Emperor" Shields Green, John Anthony Copeland, Lewis Sheridan Leary, and Simeon Bushnell. These Oberlin citizens, representatives of the Negro and the Anglo Saxon races, were alike baptized with the fine idealism in which Oberlin College and Colony were established. After a hundred years of noteworthy toleration, is Oberlin in danger of forfeiting her leadership in the struggle for the abolition of racial discrimination?

On an unpretentious cenotaph of clouded marble erected in Oberlin's cemetery in the sixties appear these words:

S. Green
Died at Charleston, Va., Dec. 2, 1859
Aged 23 years.
J. A. Copeland
Died at Charleston, Va., Dec. 2, 1859
Aged 25 years.
L. S. Leary
Died at Harper's Ferry, Va., Oct. 20, 1859
Aged 24 years.
These colored citizens of Oberlin,
The heroic associates of the immortal John Brown,
Gave their lives for the Slave.
Et nunc servitudo etiam mortua est,
Laus Deo.

"Youth of Color" were admitted to the "Oberlin Collegiate Institute" soon after it was founded, 1833. Colonists, faculty, students were inspired with a burning desire for social and racial justice. In the quarter-century preceding the Civil War as many as 350 runaway slaves a year were received at Tappan Square, usually under the Historic Elm at twilight, and at the proper time spirited from Oberlin thirteen miles north to Lake Erie. Certain far-seeing captains consistently failed to see the dusky fugitives when they slipped aboard, and when they went ashore on Canadian soil to breathe the air of freedom.

At the time John Brown was surrounded, Lewis Leary and John Copeland of Oberlin were taken, but Shields Green with a companion was in the mountains on an errand. Finding that to rescue their commander would be impossible, the companion counseled flight, and did himself get away. But "Emperor" Green, who had escaped from

Oberlin, O., of glorious Underground Railroad history, seems to be weakening after 100 years, and yielding to the intolerance which the city's stalwarts a century ago fought with an unparalleled passion

slavery into Oberlin, said that he preferred to "go down and die with the old man," and he did! There is scarcely an incident more touching in all our national history. (Copeland and Green were hanged December 16, not December 2, as stated on the Westwood cenotaph.)

Oberlin-Wellington Case

Simeon Bushnell (white), and Charles Langston (grandfather, by the way, of Langston Hughes) were leading actors in the famous Oberlin-Wellington rescue case which has been classed with such components as the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the Dred Scott Decision, and the act of John Brown at Harper's Ferry in hastening the outbreak of the Civil War. A brief summation follows:

John Price, a boy of about eighteen, escaped from a Kentucky plantation, and reached Oberlin in 1856. He felt secure in this community which boasted that no refugee, having once reached its borders, had ever been returned to bondage. But on September 13, 1858, while on his way to a farm where he had been promised a potato digging job, he was seized by three slave-catchers and taken nine miles south to Wellington where the men expected to make connections with the evening train.

Someone along the road recognized John and spread the alarm in Oberlin. Afoot, on horseback, in vehicles the Oberlinites headed toward Wellington where the slave-catchers had taken rooms in the Wadsworth House, located on the site now occupied by the Myron Herrick Memorial Library. The throng about the hotel increased to over a thousand determined, orderly persons. The south-bound train came and went. Oberlin spokesmen conferred with the badly frightened Kentuckians who were insistent in their statement that they possessed legal right to return John to his owner. They went as far as to declare that the boy wished to go back, and they compelled him to appear on the hotel balcony, and dictated what he was to say to the crowd. John stood for an instant with trembling lips, and suddenly cried out:

"I want to go back—b'kaze—b'kaze—I s'pose I must!"

He was jerked back into the building. The crowd surged closer. Then Charles Langston put an end to the Wadsworth episode by placing a long ladder at the window of the attic into which the fugitive had been thrust, and by helping the latter outside. John was passed from hand to hand over the heads of the crowd, and placed in a buggy drawn by the swiftest horses in Oberlin, and driven by Simeon Bushnell. Langston and Bushnell concealed him in the attic of the house of Professor James H. Fairchild, afterwards the president of Oberlin College. A few days later John Price was sent into Canada, and so disappears from history.

Thirty-seven indictments for violation of the hated Fugitive Slave Law were returned against residents of Lorain county, including professors, lawyers, and business men. A "feast of felons" was given in their honor, at which the subjects of some of the toasts were, "The inalienable rights of man," "Loyalty to God, and loyalty to human government when it is loyal to God." Finally in early April, amid the acclamations of the Colonists, the indicted boarded the little "plug" train out of Oberlin, and presented themselves in Cleveland for trial.

Jail Is Picketed

While in the Cleveland jail they issued a bi-monthly paper called the "Rescuer" which was widely circulated. The affair commanded the attention of the entire country. Large crowds assembled about the jail. Parades and various demonstrations were staged in behalf of the cause for which the Lorain people were fighting. On one occasion over four hundred Oberlin Sunday school children whose superintendent was among the "felons" went to Cleveland as the guests of a Cleveland church. After listening to a talk by their superintendent, they paraded the streets, with songs and banners.

Two of the band, Charles Langston and Simeon Bushnell, were formally tried and found guilty. Before receiving his sentence Charles Langston was asked to express his views of the case. With impassioned feeling the colored orator spoke for his race. From the Atlantic to the Pacific the words were spoken, and respoken, and their echo is destined to live on.

Langston and Bushnell served regular terms in prison, and paid the stipulated fines. After eighty-four days in jail the remaining "criminals" were released by a somewhat surprising turn of events. The men who had captured John Price were arrested under the charge of kidnapping. The United States District Attorney nolled the indictments against the Oberlin people, on condition that the indictments against the Kentucky kidnappers also be nolled. This agreement was consummated by Lorain County authorities, for the Oberlin prisoners refused to be parties to the compromise.

One hundred guns were fired as the rescuers emerged from the Cleveland jail. They were escorted by a band to the depot where an address was delivered by Judge Brayton of Newburgh. They were met by a band when they reached Oberlin, and conducted in triumph to the First Church. James Monroe, an Oberlin College professor who became influential in the political field, gave the official welcome.

"Friends of liberty who made no compromise with slavery," he said, "erect as God made you, you went into prison; erect as God made you, you have come out of prison. Welcome! Thrice welcome, fathers of liberty!"

Until long after midnight the celebration continued. Each rescuer was required to speak, and was presented with a memento. The choir of one hundred and fifty trained voices led the great audience in singing hymns of rejoicing. A few days later Simeon Bushnell, the leading "criminal," whose term had been longer than Charles Langston's, returned to Oberlin and the welcome was repeated.

"And thus ended that which had been for months the newspaper sensation of the time," wrote a later historian. "It had moral bearings, and created a wave of public sentiment that rolled over the country in ever widening circles, and at last found its full fruition in the triumph of higher law."

Is Oberlin Retreating?

Will Oberlin lose her leadership, or will she continue to stand for unfettered progress of all races?

Last spring, in violation of an Ohio statute, the owner of an Oberlin bowling alley ordered three colored citizens out of his place of amusement—a mail carrier, a grocery employee, and a college athlete. The young men withdrew in quiet dignity. Some days later William Herbert King of New York, pastor of a Detroit church, and a student in the Oberlin Graduate School of Theology, entered this same bowling place on the window of which were the words, "Catering to Ladies and Gentlemen." Mr. King was unceremoniously requested to leave. With the aid of white students, members of the Oberlin College Radical Club, who had been witnesses to the affront, Mr. King took his case to court. After weeks of delay and much expression of opposing views as to the merits of the situation, the Grand Jury of Lorain County refused to return an indictment against the proprietor of the bowling alley.

At an Oberlin meeting of students and townsmen, over which the thoughtful young president of the Radical Club presided, various cases of discrimination against colored residents, comprising about a fifth of the population, were cited. For instance, it was stated that a colored person was not permitted to enter certain barber shops until after the regular closing hours when white patrons had ceased to come. It was shown that Oberlin was headed toward segregation. For instance, a brilliant colored minister experienced considerable difficulty in renting a house for his family, because the streets that virtually have become inhabited by Negroes were filled, and the real estate agent meticulously steered the prospective tenant away from empty houses in other sections.

"I had hoped to take part in dramatics in Oberlin," said a beautiful young woman from a Rocky Mountain state. "I had always heard that at Oberlin College a student was accepted for worth, and that color was disregarded. I found that only the parts of a maid or butler were open to us, and at that we were not wanted in the dramatic organizations. It was a bitter disillusionment."

The education committee of the Oberlin N.A.A.C.P., made up of six colored and two white members, filed a petition last spring with the local school board requesting that the playground of the Pleasant Street School be available for supervised play during the vacation months. It was stated that the N.A.A.C.P. would be responsible for financing the undertaking. Little if any attention was given the petition, according to report. It was understood to have been pigeonholed by a certain board member, recently elected, who had made himself unpopular with a great many colored people by contributing to the local newspaper an article suggesting that the streets be kept clear of colored idlers. He referred to these people as "the blackbird derby." The Pleasant Street grounds are not being used for supervised play this summer.

Presumably people of all races are welcome in any public inn in the village, but recently Harry Thomas, president of the Oberlin N.A.A.C.P., was told that he and Mrs. Thomas could not dine in the front dining room of a Greek restaurant, but would be served in the kitchen. The mayor of the village is said to have set the manager of the restaurant right in regard to the matter.

Students Fight Jim Crow

Annoying incidents of the nature of those given are occurring with unpleasant frequency in Oberlin. Many colored people are from families that have lived in Oberlin for scores of years. They feel pride in and patriotism for traditions that they and their forebears have helped to mold. Such citizens are earnestly attempting to assist the new element from the South to adjust themselves to the conditions of the North.

The majority of the students, it is to be feared, display a regrettable unawareness of the significance of their college background. Hopeful exceptions are found among serious young people like those who are members of the Radical Club. This organization has taken an aggressive stand against discrimination toward their fellow classmates. Last winter when the college faculty deemed it expedient to suppress the "Progress," a mimeographed sheet issued by the Radical Club, the members of the Club continued to express their ideas in a paper called the "Vanguard," which was edited and run off by a colored resident in no way connected with the College. Such groups, colored and white, standing side by side as in the past, may retain for Oberlin her record of achievement.

So I stood silent at the tombs of "Emperor" Shields Green who preferred to "go down and die with the old man," and of Simeon Bushnell who lay in prison for breaking the Fugitive Slave Law. On the weathered cenotaph was the expression of a great hope: *"Et nunc servitudo etiam mortua est, laus Deo:"* Slavery is dead, praise God!

DUBOSE HEYWARD

The famous author of "Porgy," a southerner who still lives in the South, has something to say about lynching in the January CRISIS.

Orders Equal School Relief

State administrators of FERA school funds have been ordered by Aubrey Williams, assistant federal administrator, to distribute employment paid out of FERA funds to Negroes in proportion to their needs, with complete equity among groups. The memorandum to state officials points out that unemployment among Negroes is greater than among other groups and that equity demands that educational relief to Negroes be at least at the level of their percentage of the population of each state.

The FERA educational committee also announces that it will spend $377,145 this year to keep 3,080 colored students in Negro universities.

32.30.111

THEY VOTED FOR JUDGE PARKER

"Of all their titles, the best is 'Ex-Senator'!"

(Apologies to Heywood Broun)

The Old Football Rulers Pass

By William I. (Bill) Gibson

THE football music of 1934 may be the same as that of last season, but, upon close inspection, one finds that the words have been altered considerably.

Time was when the gridiron ditties sounded the praises of the perennial leaders: Tuskegee, Wilberforce, Wiley, Morgan, Hampton, Lincoln and Howard, but as this season approaches its close it is the names of Kentucky State, Bluefield, Prairie View and Morris Brown which resound upon the afternoon breezes as the football fans—those loyal alumni and those adopted sons—hail the leaders in King Football's New Deal.

Not in recent years has there been so pronounced an improvement in the general calibre of the game the country over. Last year the claims of Morgan, Wilberforce and Morris Brown—all undefeated elevens—were given the greatest consideration in the search to find a national champion. As this is written, two of these—Morgan and Morris Brown—are undefeated but have scoreless ties on their respective records.

Morgan minus its human thunderbolt, Thomas (Tank) Conrad, and without the services of its All-American, Jim Williams (tackle), Brutus Wilson, Skippy Gibson, et al., was held to a scoreless tie this year by a Bluefield eleven which it overwhelmed last year 60-0. The Howard Bisons, beaten 27-0 last year by the Morgan Bears, this year, with Coach Charlie West at the helm, held the Baltimoreans to a 0-0 stalemate.

Wilberforce was blanked, 15-0 by a Kean-coached Kentucky State outfit which has been hammering at the throne room of national football success for the past three seasons and which, this year, appears destined to gain entrance. This same Kentucky team eked out a 6-2 victory over Cleve Abbot's famous Tuskegee Tigers, the same team which bowed to Wilberforce at Chicago, 13-0.

Wiley, Wildcat of Southwestern gridirons, lost a 13-12 verdict to Sam Taylor's Prairie View Panthers, whom they defeated last year, 6-0, and was held to a 7-7 tie by the Texas College Steers of Coach A. W. Mumford.

Among the smaller schools, Benedict and S. C. State, both in South Carolina, and Southern University, in Louisiana, have attracted attention, while the once powerful Alabama State Hornets, minus the counsel of their veteran mentor, Gaston (Country) Lewis, now at Wilberforce, took the short end of a 12-0 score in an early season upset, and later bowed, 7-6 to the Florida A. and M. Rattlers.

Football in Negro colleges is becoming more scientific and with this change, new school names are being emblazoned among the gridiron great. This is the first of two articles by Mr. Gibson

And so it goes, the path to fame on the white-ribbed greensward is strewn with upsets, as teams, once considered set-ups, throw the predictions of dopesters into reverse English.

More Scientific

Reasons for this change in football fortunes are not hard to find. Primarily, it can be said that in many instances, there has been a change of heart on the part of college and university administrators who have placed their stamp of approval upon intercollegiate athletics rather than the customary stamp of indifference or disapproval. Viewing competitive sports as an inherent and permanent part of the educational scheme, these administrators have taken to giving their athletic departments a kindly pat on the back instead of a blow below the belt.

What has this meant? First, it has meant that heads of athletic departments and their assistants, by virtue of increased morale, and in some instances increased financial support, have taken more seriously to such scientific study of the game of football as is necessary to produce good teams. They have attended coaching schools in larger numbers in addition to applying themselves to self-help study.

The first annual school for coaches, sponsored last fall by Hampton Institute, at the insistence of Charles H. Williams, director of physical education there, had a very definite influence for good in stimulating the men to whom the athletic destinies of their respective institutions are entrusted.

Coach Andy Kerr of Colgate, who lectured at the Hampton school, expressed surprise at finding so many colored coaches who not only were interested in learning more about football, but who had already such a vast amount of information and experience regarding the teaching of the game. Colored coaches, he found, were not necessarily infants in the fine points of football.

Secondly, as the coaches have successfully imparted the knowledge which they have gained, their teams have improved, and as a result, these newcomers into the grid spotlight have attracted to their institutions a higher type and a better prepared high school graduate. These prep stars once matriculated mainly at three or four of the larger schools, but now they may be found in the ranks of almost any school.

Many Individual Stars

Thus, the cycle is formed. Encouraged coaches study harder, produce better results, attract better player prospects. One has but to examine the records of ten years ago of such teams as Kentucky State, Morgan and others to see what is meant.

Close races in all of the major conferences are now swinging into the home stretch. The golden prize to the victor hangs high. Scenes shift so rapidly that the hero of today is often the goat of tomorrow.

Among the players who have quaffed deeply from the publicity fountain to date are:

Troupe, quarterback, and Crawford, end, of Morgan; Adams, Wiley halfback; R. Perkins and Houston, Virginia State halfbacks; Deedom, Alston, North Carolina State center and captain; Junius and Jenkins, backs, and Ike Robinson and D. Raines, Wilberforce ends; Colburn, back, and Jenkins, tackle of Virginia Union; Edwards, fullback, and Reed, end, of Kentucky State; Perkins, halfback, and Gaither, tackle, of Howard; Houseworth, end, Morris Brown; Hopson and Dismond, backs, Hampton; and Copening, halfback, and Thomas, end, of A. and T. College.

Football is king for a day. Long live the king!

CARTOONS

Anti-lynching cartoons by Reginald Marsh (courtesy The *New Yorker*), Jay Jackson (courtesy the Chicago *Defender*), Jerry Doyle (courtesy the New York *Post*), and Romare Bearden will appear in the January CRISIS. Order your copy now.

New Magazine

The *Metropolitan*, a literary review, is scheduled to make its appearance in December. It will be published in New York with B. Meeks Riley and Marian Meeks as editors; O. Wendall Shaw as business manager; and Malcolm Dodson as art editor.

32. 30. 112

Editorials

Christmas, 1934

BEFORE the birth of Jesus Christ, the prophet Isaiah, contemplating the plight of Judah, set down in the ninth chapter of his writings, in the well known sixth and seventh verses the prophecy:

"For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given:

Unto whom, Isaiah? Unto us black folk?

"—and the government shall be upon his shoulder:

The government of the United States of America, Isaiah? Of greedy, sadistic, lynch-mad America?

"—and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor,

Counsellor to Adolf Hitler, Jan Smuts, the Rev. Dr. Henry Darlington, Governor David Sholtz, Attorney General Homer S. Cummings?

"—the Mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace.

Peace, Isaiah? Peace and Profits?

"Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even for ever."

From the increase of this government, from the spread of this present peace, deliver us! From the ordering and establishing with judgment and justice—the judgment of mobs and the justice of rope, faggot, knife and gun—rescue us! Where is this babe, Isaiah? When will this Son be born?

The Battle of Scottsboro

THERE is a battle of affidavits, claims, counter claims, telegrams and statements in progress at present between the International Labor Defense and the newly organized American Scottsboro Committee on the question of who has authority to defend the prisoners. As one commentator has put it, the only certain matter about the case now is that Alabama has the boys.

The N.A.A.C.P. asserted from the beginning that any defender of these youths would have to decide first whether the lives and freedom of the defendants were of first concern, or the fabric of government and sociology in Alabama and surrounding southern states. The association took the position that the welfare of the defendants should come first, since no one case can hope to overturn a governmental system, or root out the deep-seated prejudices in a great population.

A frontal attack on Alabama and the whole southern system, with trumpets blowing, banners flaunting, and short swords gleaming bravely against the baleful glare of the Dragon Prejudice makes a fine spectacle, but in the encounter it was inevitable that the lives of the Scottsboro youths became of secondary importance in the minds of Alabamians. It is possible, too, that there were many moments when these lives were secondary in the minds of the plumed knights pushing forward under intoxicating, slogan-emblazoned battle flags.

Of course the treatment of the Scottsboro defendants is part and parcel of the system of the South, of its black-and-white philosophy. Of course these cases are a part of an economic pattern. Of course the whole thing has been dramatized from Moscow to Manchukuo, but will this dramatization change Alabama? Not this year. Will it save the Scottsboro defendants? Many can guess, but who can say? Certain it is that the nine youths themselves are only incidentally concerned with the social fabric. They want first of all to be free of the Birmingham city jail and the death cells in Kilby prison. This race problem was old a thousand years before they were born and it will be here a thousand years after they shall have gone. We can hope only for gradual amelioration of race hatred — inching progress by the century—even with all the gallant sorties and cunning flank movements we can muster.

Who dares declare these lads who want freedom, not martyrdom, ought to be the spearhead of a movement for the overthrow of a system of government? Who arises to say Negroes will never be free until they learn to die for their freedom? Did Heywood Patterson and Clarence Norris and the rest petition to die for freedom? Did they offer to take their places beside Sacco and Vanzetti? Let some of the breast-beaters and arm-wavers and fist-shakers, who profess to know the significance of the class struggle, hie them to Alabama and become the guinea pigs in the experiment of overthrowing the Alabama ruling class.

Air Pioneers

COLORED Americans are following with pride and fervent wishes for good luck the Pan-American goodwill airplane flight of Dr. Albert E. Forsythe and C. Alfred Anderson, who took off from Atlantic City, N. J., November 8. The aviators left the United States at Miami, Fla., and from there hopped off to twenty-five countries in the Caribbean and South America. Haiti, Cuba, Jamaica, the Virgin Islands, the Guianas, French West Indies, Panama, Mexico and Brazil are among the countries which will be visited.

Mr. Anderson is a licensed transport pilot and Dr. Forsythe also holds a license. Last year they completed successfully a transcontinental flight from New Jersey to California. This year, with a new plane purchased by Dr. Forsythe and named the Booker T. Washington, they are making history for the Negro race. They are adding to the piled up evidence that skill, courage and daring cannot be measured by skin color.

Finish of the Parker Fight

THE results of the November election marked the end of the fight on the senators who voted in May, 1930, for the confirmation of Judge John J. Parker to the United States supreme court. All the senators who voted for Parker and who could be reached by the colored voters have been defeated. Of course, the colored voters alone could not have accomplished this feat, but they added their strength to others who voted against the senators. The list of those actually defeated in battle (exclusive of those who died or withdrew) is an impressive one: Shortridge of California; Allen of Kansas; Patterson of Missouri; Watson of Indiana; Fess and McCulloch of Ohio; Reed of Pennsylvania; Hatfield of West Virginia; Kean and Baird of New Jersey; Walcott of Connecticut; and Hebert of Rhode Island. Hastings of Delaware and one or two senators from far north New England states escaped.

The Negro voters of the country are to be congratulated upon their long memories and their steadfastness in the face of pleas from the Old Guard Negro politicians and the smooth promises and scoffing from the candidates themselves. The Parker fight marked the most sensational and significant political movement by Negroes in the last generation. Any candidate or office holder who, hereafter, may be tempted to be contemptuous of the wishes and welfare of the Negro, might consult with profit any of the gentlemen named above.

Editorials

"Not Interested"

HOMER S. CUMMINGS, who wears the imposing title of Attorney General of the United States, is not interested in lynching. He announced as much last February on the eve of the Senate hearings on the proposed federal anti-lynching bill. He has refused thus far to place lynching on the program of the national crime conference to be held December 10 in Washington. Following the interstate kidnapping, lynching and mutilation of Claude Neal, October 26, at Marianna, Fla., he declared judicially that the federal interstate kidnapping law did not apply. He has remained obdurate in the face of pleas, protests, demands and legal citations from northerners and southerners.

THE CRISIS suggests that the country not give up hope of arousing the lanky attorney general to an interest in lynching. There may yet appear some bad, anti-social, "dangerous" Negro "insurrectionists" who will be behind, instead of in front of guns (perhaps the forbidden machine guns). You can wager governors will not think it "futile" to call out militia then—and the agents of Mr. Cummings will be descending from everywhere by plane. The chances are Mr. Cummings is not interested so much in abstract justice as he is in whose ox is gored. Give him—and Negroes—a little time, and perhaps another Marianna.

Robert R. Moton

FORMAL announcement of the retirement next year of Dr. Robert Russa Moton as principal of Tuskegee Institute serves to focus attention on the work he has accomplished as the successor to Booker T. Washington. Dr. Moton has followed well in the footsteps of Washington. He has aided the growth of the unique institution in his care by increasing the endowment by six millions of dollars. Much as did Washington, he has spread the story of Tuskegee to the ends of the earth.

It was but natural that a man directing the largest educational plant among Negroes should have thrust upon him, in addition to his school duties, tasks of race leadership. It would have been natural, also, for Dr. Moton to succumb to the temptation to lead the twelve millions of his fellow colored Americans. There is that hankering for leadership in all of us. Nine out of ten, given Dr. Moton's advantageous position, would also have accepted the mantle of leader.

If anything has become clearer as this American race problem runs endlessly on, it is that no one man or no one school of thought can claim to "lead" millions of people scattered over all the nation, united loosely by the badge of color. Dr. Moton, a man of sagacity in many matters and of sincerity in all his endeavors, came more and more to realize this. Some day, in intimate and frank memoirs, he may tell of his predicaments when conservative Americans, determined to handle the Negro problem "safely," sought him as the spearhead for their actions. Moton must have fretted in some of these moments, for the man spoke too plainly in "What the Negro Thinks." He has been the confidante of Presidents and was the especial friend of the Hoover administration, yet when the plump Californian telephoned from the White House to Tuskegee's campus in the spring of 1930 to get Moton to endorse John J. Parker for the supreme court, Moton turned a deaf ear.

In the public fancy—leaning ever to dramatic and, if possible, sensational conflict—and among historians of the race problem, the so-called DuBois school and the N.A.A.C.P. have been pictured in battle array always against the Washington-Tuskegee idea. Since the first flush days when the issues were being stated in his flaming prose, DuBois has chosen to allow the public to carry on the "fight." Under Dr. Moton, the two schools of thought have dropped battle axes and, while differing some on philosophy and often sharply on specific matters, have realized the necessity for co-operation on all matters where there can be co-operation. In 1932, Dr. Moton received the Spingarn medal and his speech of acceptance contained many passages which might have come from the writings of the late William Monroe Trotter. If his utterances on other occasions and his choice of language have seemed unhappy, it must be remembered that no man is equal to the task of interpreting the aspirations of *all* American Negroes.

It is upon his work at Tuskegee that Dr. Moton must look back with particular and justifiable satisfaction. As a leader in the type of education which Tuskegee has made world-famous he has had few equals and no superiors. He richly deserves the peace of retirement from active faculty duties to devote himself to writing and advisory work as a member of the board of trustees.

Chocolate Bars Build a School

EXTENSIVE review of the Hershey Industrial School for orphans at Hershey, Pa., is given in the educational section of The New York *Times* for November 4. It seems that this institution, founded by Milton S. Hershey, multi-millionaire chocolate bar manufacturer, now 77 years of age, is shortly to dedicate "a modern school plant of thirteen connected buildings, large enough to prepare 1,500 boys for college or the trades." Mr. Hershey has endowed his pet enterprise, begun in 1909, with the not inconsiderable sum of 65 millions of dollars. After being admitted, boys are cared for and educated without charge until they are 18 years of age, when they are sent out into the world with a job and $100 in cash.

Among the other qualifications which a lad must show to enter the Hershey Elysian fields is whiteness. The manufacturer has put chocolate in his candy bars, but in his regulations for the school he has put the words: "for poor *white* boys who have lost one or both parents by death."

Buy Your Own Christmas Seals

THE Christmas season with its appeals to aid great causes is upon us once more. THE CRISIS urges its readers to buy the usual seals to aid the fight on tuberculosis. It urges them, also, to contribute something to the fight against cancer.

But we especially urge our readers to purchase N.A.A.C.P. Christmas seals. The money from this annual sale goes into the general fund of the Association to help carry on the constant fight to wipe out the color line. The seal this year has been designed by a young Negro artist, Richmond Barthé, and is as attractive as any distributed by any organization. No Christmas package or greeting of readers of THE CRISIS will be complete without some of these seals. Help the other great causes, but don't forget your own. Buy N.A.A.C.P. Christmas seals.

Fascism

(*Continued from page* 355)

faith in the time of stress. Drastic steps have been taken in Germany to nationalize the churches and absorb them into an unholy cult whose gods are the ferocious old deities of the early Teutonic tribes. The moral tone of this "faith" may be estimated by the character of Loki, one of its chief deities. Loki is a bibulous liar and the prince of liars. Thousands of German ministers, refusing to acknowledge these monsters out of a childish fable by swearing allegiance to Hitler, have been driven from their pulpits. Fascism is a heathen recurrence raising its pretensions above all the ethical criteria by which modern man governs his life. On its unhallowed altars are sacrificed the poet, the thinker, the saint, and all those who do not belong to "the favored race."

The Negro press will be gagged, along with the labor and liberal journals. Nothing so dangerous as the possibility of criticism can be tolerated by banditti who have usurped the powers of state. This does not mean, of course, that the fascist regime may not permit the circulation of papers published by the renegade element which is found in every group. Some spineless Jews in Germany are issuing a journal extolling the merits of Hitler, but no Jew with any decency will read it.

Negroes who lift up their voices in protest will be herded off to filthy prisons and concentration camps, there to be killed outright or slowly tortured to death. Negro boys will be conscripted to fight in the fascist wars which will become more frequent as the world markets dwindle and fail to satisfy the voracious appetites of the money-masters. Negro women will be increasingly driven into concubinage and prostitution. And a race which justifiably looked to the future will find itself helplessly enmeshed in the coils of a perpetual present.

Suppression for Artists

The soaring verse of Langston Hughes, a brilliant critic of the American scene will be burned to cinders. Word comes at this very moment that Mr. Hughes has been driven from Carmel, California, by a group of fascist ruffians. The very name of Coleridge-Taylor will be stricken from the musical programs. It is not the destiny of an enslaved people to be recognized for their creative genius, but only for their ability in drawing water and hewing wood. Lest anyone think that I exaggerate the cultural deterioration which afflicts a whole fascist nation, I would remind them of the disgraceful episode in which Hitler's cohorts burned thousands of priceless books and treatises on the specious plea that they were "Jewish" or "Marxist." Even the Bible is being "purged of Jewish taints," although one is inquisitive as to just what portion of it is not Jewish. If such a hostile one-sided atmosphere were to pervade America, what chance would Negro culture have of survival against such pseudo-Aryan fanaticism?

Some readers may conclude that I have drawn too close an analogy between actual conditions in Germany and possible conditions in America. The events in Germany are more familiar to us because our ties with Germany are more intimate than with those of any other fascist or semi-fascist nation. But in Italy, Austria and Bulgaria we are confronted with practically identical happenings in the face of an exactly identical situation. On what ground can we hope for a minimum of oppression in this country if the American members of the shirt-fraternity obtain power to regulate our lives? Italy has a fairly homogenous population, hence has experienced no wholesale massacres of non-Italian peoples. However, Italian Somaliland is being converted into an African Mississippi. Under the direction of Mussolini's territorial officials, vast cotton plantations are being projected. Indentured Negroes will plant and pick the white bolls, as they do in this country, while white planters will collect and gamble the proceeds.

The New Klan

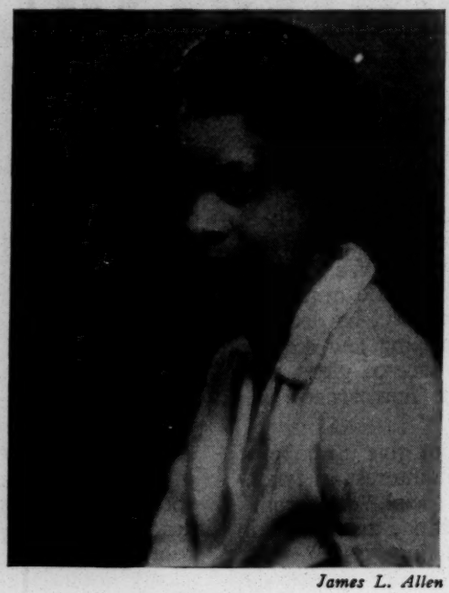
Over one hundred or so fascist groups, including the resuscitated Ku Klux Klan, are active in this country. While minor differences exist in the various platforms, all demand the total abolition of democratic forms, the muzzling of labor organizations, and the deification of the mythical pure Aryan. Each has an unscrupulous management, and each is probably financed by one or more corporate interests. The passage of time finds them becoming bolder and less patient with democratic procedure.

The Ku Klux Klan, significantly enough has dropped its opposition to the Catholics and the Jews and is centering its attack upon the Negro. A notorious contemporary, the White Legion, of Birmingham, is playing the same game in Alabama. It is in Georgia, the Klan pivot, and in Alabama that Negro sharecroppers and workers are demanding a larger share of what they produce. William Dudley Pelley, head of the Silver Shirts and high priest of American fascism, declares that every spiritually developed Aryan has a "Radio Eye" which is able to foresee the future. One surmises that this marvelous organ became impeded with static before impatient creditors brought suits against Mr. Pelley.

Fascism cannot succeed unless we allow the "Radio Eye" to hypnotize us. To admit the inevitability of such a stultifying barbarism is for civilization itself to commit suicide. Surely, if we have had the energy to build this civilization, we have the energy to defend it against these ravaging termites and to continue it further under more humane principles and more equitable direction. The status quo must be changed, but toward progression rather than retrogression.

Fascism can be defeated by an alliance of labor and liberal groups with racial minorities. In this tempestuous hour when every muscle must be strained for the attainment of genuine liberty and equality, there can be no temporizing on the part of any group affected by this ghoulish threat. The American Negro, by uniting his strength with the members of the white race who are opposing fascism, will not only preserve the advantages he has already secured. He will find allies who will make his struggle for increased privileges their struggle. Capitulation to fascism means racial downfall! Resistance to fascism means racial advancement!

Runs Good Race



James L. Allen

Eunice Hunton Carter

Mrs. Carter ran a good race and on November 6 finished only 1,600 votes behind her veteran colored Democratic opponent, James E. Stephens, for the office of New York state assemblyman from the nineteenth district. Mrs. Carter, member of an old, well-known family, was graduated from Smith college where she received both her bachelor's and master's degrees at the same time, and from Fordham law school. She is practicing law in New York City.

From the Press of the Nation

Editorial of the Month

From *The Nation*

THE place of the Negro in the far-reaching program of the TVA should be defined as soon as possible. Negroes themselves believe they are being slighted both in the immediate working program and in plans for the future. "The real complaint," write Charles H. Houston and John P. Davis in THE CRISIS, "lies in the failure of the TVA to incorporate the Negro as an integral part in its whole economic and social rehabilitation program. The general attitude of the TVA toward the Negro is that he is a harmless nuisance which has to be tolerated but which one cannot afford to encourage." Specifically, the Negroes note that they are excluded from the model town of Norris, and that employment of Negroes on the TVA projects in general is confined to low-pay levels. As matters now stand, the accusation of unfairness is hard to refute. Norris, being in the hill district where Negroes are not numerous, was conceived as a white project. Negroes later were employed in small numbers and then excluded from the model town and its remarkable educational and social privileges. At Wheeler Dam, in a district where Negroes are much more numerous, more than 20 per cent of the workers are Negroes, but no social or educational planning has been done for employees of either race. We must expect that the TVA, when it announces its program here, will evince an interest in the Negro and not take the easy course of acquiescing in the traditional prejudice of the South. It is not enough simply to employ Negroes on TVA projects on a population basis, which is being done, nor will the rights of Negroes at Wheeler Dam be upheld by giving them educational and social advantages. The TVA is long-term planning of the first importance and is known as the most enlightened undertaking of the New Deal. It cannot keep this reputation unless it builds a community in which Negroes, so far as the state can determine it, have full economic and social equality.

Information has come to the Carolina *Times* that Chief Justice W. P. Stacy of the North Carolina Supreme Court will receive the next appointment to the United States Supreme Court. We do not know just how authentic the information brought to us is, but if it is true then may God have mercy on the highest tribunal of the nation. . . .—Carolina *Times*.

Negro members of the American Legion, which convenes in Miami this week, should impress upon their delegates the necessity of getting a resolution adopted dealing with the position of colored people in regard to national defense. . . .

Negro delegates will, we hope, seek to get the convention to go on record against the discriminatory treatment of the four regular colored regiments and the barring of Negroes from the artillery corps and the special services. . . .—Pittsburgh *Courier*.

James Weldon Johnson, poet and professor of creative literature at Fisk University, has been engaged to give a series of ten lectures this winter at New York University in a course covering racial contributions to American Culture.

In a country dedicated to the proposition that all men are created free and equal it ought to be redundant to add another word to this. Yet such is the continuing backwardness in America and even New York, that never before has any Negro served as a lecturer in any university in the city. The honor accorded this great Negro by New York University therefore becomes unique news.—New York *World-Telegram*.

When the tax collector goes around, he does not ask whether one is colored or white.

When City Council fixes the tax rate, it does not fix one rate for white and a lower rate for colored property owners.

When the School Board agrees upon the amount of taxes to be paid, it does not inquire concerning the racial identity of those who pay the tax.

When the sheriff puts homes on the auction block for unpaid taxes, he does not care whether the owner is white or colored.

Up to this point there is absolute equality — black and white are treated alike. The tax rate is identical.

But when colored citizens attempt to enjoy equality in the swimming pools for which they have paid equal taxes, they find a difference.

Since the dominant group refuses to permit colored citizens from enjoying the recreational centers for which their money pays, is it not robbery?—Philadelphia *Tribune*.

The Florida lynching is an outright defiance of all law. It was an invitation affair and it is surprising that formal dress was not required of the guests in order to attend this dance of demons. And still we are expected to sing "My Country 'Tis of Thee" and wax eloquent over a phony "New Deal."—Richmond *Planet*.

A wonderful bunch, our tribe of white politicians. When a campaign is on, the vilest of vituperative epithets, varied by slander and calumnies are used against each other. The battle over, they are chummy again, wining, dining, kissing each other as well as their sweethearts.

The colored citizen in politics is radically different. When you call him anything but "a child of God" you have made an enemy for life.—Cincinnati *Union*.

As we have stated in these columns before, especially following the capture-killing of John Dillinger who was classed as "Public Enemy No. 1," while there was no federal charge against Dillinger, yet the United States government found some excuse to enter the case for the sole purpose of helping to stamp out crime of that sort. . . .

Therefore, we are here and now calling upon the President of the United States and the Attorney-General to enter this case and bring the lynchers to justice. . . .—St Louis *Argus*.

The Associated Press rendered a splendid service to the nation this week by publishing in detail the hellish movements of a Florida mob who murdered a human being while the governor of the state stood on the sidelines permitting no arm of government to stay the bloody orgy of savagery. . . .

Serious minded white people ought to realize that when in any community five thousand semi-savages gather for a Roman holiday, in the carving, gutting and sex mutilation of a helpless Negro, even though the Negro may be a moral degenerate, that these five thousand future fathers and mothers of the white race are, at the end of their cannibalistic butchery, more craven degenerates than their ebony-hued victim. . . .—*Black Dispatch*.

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

When a Kidnaping Is not a Kidnaping

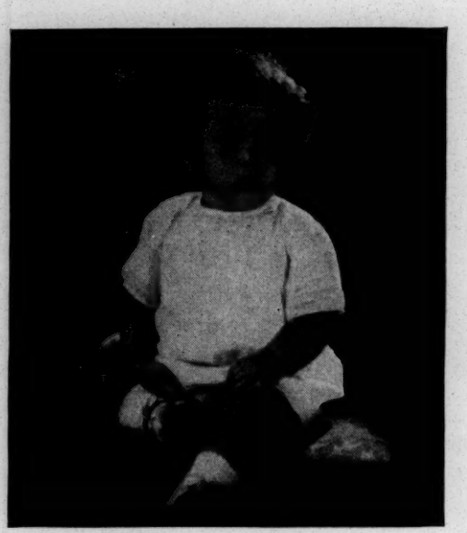
The debaters on the question of how many angels could stand on the head of a pin were as little children in the game of hair-splitting compared to the United States Department of Justice. This arm of the government has been annoyed this past month with demands from all over our fair land that it take action under the Lindbergh interstate kidnaping law to run down and punish the kidnapers and lynchers of Claude Neal. Neal, as every reader of a newspaper knows, was taken from a jail in Brewton, Ala., early on the morning of October 26 by a mob of Florida citizens and carried over the state line to a clump of woods near Greenwood and Marianna, Fla., tortured for twelve hours, and finally lynched about ten p. m., October 26.

As far as the national office of the N.A.A.C.P. could see, this action came clearly within the Lindbergh law. The law as originally enacted, provided for action only in cases of kidnaping for ransom. But in May, 1934, it was amended to read for "ransom or reward or otherwise." The N.A.A.C.P. felt reasonably certain the phrase "or otherwise" could be interpreted to cover kidnaping for killing. Just to make doubly sure, however, the office wrote Senators Royal S. Copeland of New York, Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, and Lewis Murphy of Iowa, authors of the amendment, and asked them what it meant. They all replied that they intended it to give the government power to act in *any* interstate kidnaping.

But, while this is clear to everyone outside the Department of Justice, it is far from clear to Attorney General Homer S. Cummings and his staff of Dillinger-detectors and Floyd-followers. Mr. Cummings has declared he is not interested in lynching. His aides have gone so far as to put forward their estimate of what the intent of congress was in passing the amendment. It seems they believe "or otherwise" means "the equivalent of ransom or reward," and not lynching. The Justice agents are determined to stay on the gold basis in this kidnaping business and not be led off onto any phony blood basis.

Growing Sentiment for Federal Anti-lynch Law

The inactivity of the federal government in the Neal case and the horror of the lynching itself has stirred a new wave of sentiment for the enactment of a federal anti-lynching law. The Costigan-Wagner bill will be re-introduced in the senate in the first days of the new congress in January. Representative Thomas Ford of California is expected to re-introduce his bill in the house. The association and the other organizations co-operating in pushing this legislation already are mobilizing their forces behind it. There is some evidence that strong support for some kind of federal law will come from the South. Last year, although the Costigan-Wagner bill received (and is still receiving) outspoken endorsement from many influential southern individuals and organizations, the really most powerful white southern organizations withheld actual endorsement, hoping against hope that the states would act. The outrageous kidnaping and torturing of Claude Neal has spurred these groups to the sharpest utterances they have made in years and there is a possibility that they will now support some form of federal action.



Marline Joyce Williams
Baby Contest Winner
El Paso, Tex., Branch

Branches of the N.A.A.C.P. have kept the question of a federal law squarely before the office-seekers and office-holders and have reminded the White House of the necessity of this legislation after each lynching in 1934. The January issue of THE CRISIS (out December 21) will contain anti-lynching opinion from some of the most eminent writers in America, together with cartoons, poems and factual material, valuable for anyone wishing to be informed about lynching.

Buy N.A.A.C.P. Seals

The annual sale of N.A.A.C.P. Christmas seals will begin on Thanksgiving and all members and friends of the association are called to purchase them and thus assist the general fund. This year the seals have been designed by Richmond Barthé, young artist-sculptor, and are done in the traditional Christmas colors of red and green. They are suitable for use on gifts, packages, letters and greeting cards and sell for one cent each. They are bound in books of 200 for $2, but may be ordered in any quantity, large or small. More than six years ago the idea of raising money for the N.A.A.C.P. through the sale of Christmas seals was originated and suggested to the national office by Mrs. Memphis T. Garrison of Gary, West Virginia and Mrs. Garrison has aided the sale each year, watching her idea bring in much-needed revenue at the end of the year to aid in balancing the association's budget.

Fights Hospital Bar

The Jamaica, N. Y., branch has undertaken a major task in asking for the appointment of Negro doctors to the staff of the new Queens General hospital soon to be opened in New York City. The hospital authorities claim they are not discriminating and that no appointments have been made definitely as yet. The Jamaica branch committee, however, headed by Dr. C. M. Reid, former branch president, declares the applications of Negro physicians have received no consideration. The branch is continuing its fight and is being aided by the national office.

Mrs. Lampkin in Jersey

Under the direction of Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin the Brooklyn, N. Y., branch has just concluded a successful membership campaign, a report of which will be in the next issue of THE CRISIS. At the time of going to press, Mrs. Lampkin is starting a campaign in Newark, N. J.

Branch Notes

The **Milwaukee, Wis.** branch, under the leadership of President E. LeRoy Dakin, is to hold an indoor picnic celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Association on November 30 and December 1. On November 4, the branch was addressed by Dr. James Myers of the Federal Council of Churches on the topic of discrimination against Negro workers by labor unions and the N.R.A. The Urban League chorus furnished music. The branch is planning shortly to launch a contest for the purpose of raising money.

The regular meeting of the **Chester, Pa.** branch of the N.A.A.C.P. was held at St. Daniel's Church. The following recommendations coming from the executive committee were accepted: 1. Regular monthly meeting be changed from first Wednesday to first Tuesday of each month. 2. Regular meeting place be at Wilson's Day Nursery, Second and Reaney Streets. 3. Plans for monthly activities: October, resumé of achievements of the Association for past year; November, membership campaign; December, religion; January, inter-racial relations; February, Negro education; March, industry; April, health; May, music; June, reception to Chester graduates. On the program which followed, Mrs. Bennett outlined the achievements of the local branch and Rev. Moore gave an address on achievements of the Association.

The **Duluth, Minn.** branch is going over the top in leaps and bounds as far as memberships are concerned. The membership is seventy-five per cent white. The subscribers to THE CRISIS are interested in the work of the N.A.A.C.P. according to opinions expressed to Henry Williams. The embarrassing feature about our meeting is that our members fail to come to any of its functions on time. The attitude makes the program committee hesitate to invite prominent speakers. The branch is making preparation for the membership drive and the annual banquet.

The **Monrovia, Calif.** branch met Sunday afternoon, October 28, 1934, to sign application for a charter, adopt the constitution and by-laws and elect officers. Those elected were: Wm. W. Robinson, president; Mrs. Blossie Adams, vice-president; Mrs. Olivia M. Cobb, secretary and F. O. Richardson, treasurer. The branch's first official act was to send a telegram to President Roosevelt asking him to use his influence to get Congress to pass the anti-lynching bill. Fifty-nine persons signed the application for the charter. A mass meeting was held Sunday afternoon, October 28, on the school situation. Dr. C. H. Hudson, president of the Los Angeles branch was the principal speaker.

Effort is being made under the leadership of William Sublett to reorganize the **Houston, Tex.** branch of the Association which has been dormant for some time.

The **East St. Louis, Ill.** branch is fighting the effort of Louisiana to extradite Floyd Williams and J. Cockrell who escaped from a prison farm at Mends, La. Other organizations are assisting the branch and Attorney Orr is handling the case.

Congressman William J. Granfield was a speaker at a mass meeting of the **Springfield, Mass.** branch in October.

Because of popular request, the **Terre Haute, Ind.** branch repeated on November 3, its benefit stage performance of "Brown Skin Revue".

At a recent monthly meeting, the **Salt Lake City, Utah** branch heard a debate on the question "Resolved that the New Deal is a National Benefit". The Monroe Flemmings quartette rendered music.

Seventy new members were reported at the end of a campaign October 12 by the **Davenport, Ia.** branch. Newton Taggart was the captain of the drive. At the closing meeting, Russell Smith led an open forum on the aims and the accomplishments of the N.A.A.C.P. and a chorus of fifty voices provided music.

At the second annual meeting of the Junior division of the **Morristown, N. J.** branch, the following officers were elected: Vernon Daniels, president; Evelyn Timmons, vice-president; Estelle Taylor, corresponding secretary; Alice Satchelle, recording secretary; Blanche Hamlin, treasurer; George Bullock, sergeant-at-arms. New members enrolled included Thelma

This is the winning team in the recent membership campaign of the N.A.A.C.P. held in Norfolk, Va., under the direction of Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, regional field secretary of the association:

Front row, left to right: Mrs. F. L. Chesson (captain), Miss Bell J. Sutton, Mrs. Divetta Brown, Miss Mabel Hooper; back row: Mrs. J. C. Riddick, Mrs. Carrie Turner, Mrs. Minetta Miller, Miss Juanita West, Mrs. Louise Madison, Miss Bessie Gordon, Jerry O. Gillam.

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The **New Orleans, La.** branch has secured the indorsement of the Association's work by the Baptist Ministers' Union and the Ministers' Union of the M.E. Church of that city. James E. Gayle is president. The branch was one of several organizations which held a joint meeting October 24 in the interest of more adequate school facilities for colored children in New Orleans.

The **San Diego, Calif.** branch joined with other civic organizations in mourning the death of Judge Alfred Haines, for many years a friend and adviser of the branch and a regularly paid-up member of the Association.

James Egert Allen, president of the **New York, N. Y.** branch spoke over station WNYC October 20 on "Problems Confronting the Negro in the City of New York". William Pickens, Jr., of the Legal Redress Committee of the **Brooklyn, N. Y.** branch, spoke over the same station October 27.

The **Jamaica, N. Y.** branch is one of the leaders among the organizations which are trying to secure appointments for colored physicians in the new Queens general hospital soon to be opened in the Borough of Queens by the city of New York. Commissioner S. S. Goldwater has stated that he is not considering racial identity of applicants, but the branch has noted that colored applicants have been shunted back and forth from the Commissioner's office to a nominating committee's office and it charges that the department of hospitals is giving the colored applicants no consideration.

Colored students at San Francisco State Teachers College gave a benefit tea and program for the **San Francisco, Calif.** branch Sunday, October 14. Wesley Johnson was chairman of the affair. The students are: Edna May Van Woods, Georgetta Yebby, Muriel Anderson, Frances Miller, Beulah Reason, Loet Allen, Mrs. Elsie Rumford, Ozell Lewis, Pauline Gopaul, Edna Lancaster, Bernie Anderson, Jacqueline Martin, Mrs. Helen Johnson, Melvin Johnson, Ruth Acty, Ger Vaise Jones, James Robinson, Vera Griffen, Kenneth Levy, Carolyn Carrington and Wesley Johnson.

Consistent with its announced program for 1934 the **Cincinnati, O.** branch circularized all candidates for County offices, Congressional and State candidates as to their attitude on questions of major interest to Negro voters. The answers were summarized and compiled in a nine-page pamphlet which has been circularized among voters. The branch has taken an active part in the campaign in opposing the re-election of Senator Simeon Fess on the basis of his pro-Parker vote in 1930. Recently the branch through attorneys T. M. Berry, president of the local branch and Joseph Fulton, filed injunction proceedings against a rural school board to restrain them from refusing admittance of three colored children who had been sent home. A persistent fight has been waged against discrimination under civil service and mandamus proceedings are about to be filed because of certain flagrant violations in a recent appointment of district physician. A distinctive honor has been granted Dr. Braxton F. Cann, vice-president of the branch, in being appointed to the Medical Clinic of the Cincinnati General hospital. He serves both white and colored patients. This is a partial success of the persistent fight of the branch and the local medical association for admission of colored physicians to practice in the Municipal hospital.

BRANCH NEWS

Send the news from your branch regularly to THE CRISIS, 69 Fifth avenue, New York. It must reach us by the first of each month.

The **Port Huron, Mich.** branch is continuing the fight against the recent order of the school board withdrawing colored children from the Lincoln school and concentrating all of them in the Cleveland school. It is said that certain colored people went to the school board and persuaded it to concentrate the colored children in one district. Robert M. Evans is president.

The **Media, Pa.** branch circulated questionnaires to all candidates to ascertain their attitude on a civil rights law for Pennsylvania and a federal anti-lynching law, as well as upon employment opportunities for colored people on state and other projects.

A branch quarterly has been launched by the **Cleveland, O.** branch. It contains news of all branch activities including those of the Women's Auxiliary and the Junior division, as well as an outline of the branch program. Editors of the quarterly: David Pierce, Harold Nickson, L. Pearl Mitchell and Charles W. White. Miss Mitchell is president of the branch, Lawrence Schumake secretary and Edward Johnson treasurer.

A complete program for the year has been outlined by the **District of Columbia** branch under the presidency of Mrs. Robert McGuire. The fourth Sunday in November has been designated as N.A.A.C.P. Appreciation Sunday when pastors in all churches are asked to present personally or allow to be presented, the merits of the Association. A series of semi-monthly meetings will be held at the evening services of those churches which will consent to the N.A.A.C.P. furnishing the program. Thanksgiving night the branch will sponsor an entertainment for fund-raising purposes and in co-operation with the New Negro Alliance and the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, will maintain a campaign to force national and state support of schools to open their schools to Negro students. Mrs. Esther Popel Shaw is writing a play on the spirit of the Association which the branch will present before various groups throughout the winter. The Women's Auxiliary, headed by Mrs. Milton A. Francis, has pledged that each of its 100 members will secure one new member a month. In addition to these activities, the branch has scheduled four major mass meetings with nationally known speakers to be held during the winter. A. S. Pinkett is secretary.

Gets Degree

Miss Lucy Mae Turner, a teacher in the schools of East St. Louis, Ill., was awarded a bachelor of science degree by Ohio State university at the close of the summer quarter.

My Country, 'Tis of Thee Sweet Land of Liberty—

This is a picture of what happens in America—*and no other place on earth!* Here is the U. S. rope and faggot record to date:

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Lynchings during same period last year:

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Total lynchings since 1882:

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(Figures as of November 15)

You can help stamp out lynch law by joining the forces who are campaigning for the passage of a federal anti-lynching law by the next congress. Write the N.A.A.C.P. for information: 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Wide Opportunities for Negro Lawyers

Only one Negro lawyer for every 9,667 of the Negro population! This is the answer to the cry of Negro youth that there are few opportunities open to him in professional fields today, according to a study just completed at the School of Law of Howard University, Washington, D. C. The statistics which have been prepared show that while the Negro forms 10 per cent of the population of the United States, he furnishes only .007 per cent of the lawyers. There are 1,230 Negro lawyers and 159,375 white lawyers. This means one Negro lawyer for every 9,667 Negroes, while there is a white lawyer for each 695 of the white population.

The figures present such glaring inequalities as the following: In Georgia, with over one million Negroes in its population, there are 14 Negro lawyers and 2,799 white lawyers. This means that there is one Negro to serve 76,509 of his race, as compared with one white lawyer for every 655 of the white population. Or, there is one Negro lawyer for every 4,233 square miles in Georgia, and one white for every 21.1 square miles.

In Mississippi, with slightly over a million Negroes, and where they outnumber the white population by nine thousand, there are 6 Negro lawyers to 1,243 white lawyers. One lawyer to every 168,286 Negroes, and to each 7,810 square miles, as contrasted with one for every 804 whites and to each 38.8 square miles.

In Alabama, with only 4 Negro lawyers and 1,594 white members of the profession, the School of Law finds a Negro lawyer to every 236,208 of the Negro population and to every 12,999 square miles, while there is a white lawyer for every 1,067 of the Alabama white population and for every 32.6 square miles of the state's area. In the entire South, where approximately five-sixths (8,407,089) of the Negro population is concentrated, there is only one-sixth (201) of the Negro lawyers located. This allows only one lawyer to each 41,826 of the Negro population to represent them in the courts.

When consideration is given to the fact that, in these Southern states, each Negro lawyer must serve such a large number of persons, scattered over an average area of 4,753 square miles per lawyer, while his white brother at the bar has an average clientele of 773 concentrated within an average area of about 20 square miles, it is not difficult to appreciate the failure of the Negro to obtain his full legal remedies and rights.

Wm. T. Andrews Wins

Mr. Andrews, former special legal assistant in the national office of the N.A.A.C.P., was elected November 6 on the Democratic ticket as a member of the New York state assembly from the twenty-first district.

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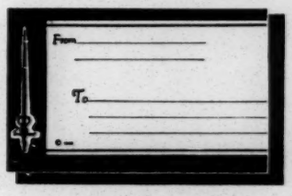
The Nominating Committee for Members of the Board of Directors of the N.A.A.C.P. reports the following nominees for terms expiring December 31, 1937:

Miss Jane Addams, Chicago
Rev. Hutchens C. Bishop, New York
Hon. Arthur Capper, Topeka
Prof. Manley O. Hudson, Cambridge, Mass.
Rev. William Lloyd Imes, New York
James Marshall, New York
Miss Mary White Ovington, New York
Charles Edward Russell, Washington
Hon. Charles E. Toney, New York
William Allen White, Emporia, Kans.
Miss Frances Williams, New York
Dr. Louis T. Wright, New York

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON, *Chairman.*
CHARLES H. STUDIN
ARTHUR B. SPINGARN

The new nominees this year are Prof. Manley O. Hudson of the Harvard law school, authority on international relations and international law; the Rev. William Lloyd Imes New York, pastor of the Saint James Presbyterian church and president of the Alumni Association of Union Theological Seminary; Judge Charles E. Toney, of the municipal court of New York City; and Miss Frances Williams, laboratory division, National Young Women's Christian Association, New York.

In addition to the above nominations, the constitution provides: "independent nominations may be made upon request in writing by at least fifteen (15) members of the Association by filing the same with the secretary not later than thirty (30) days before the annual meeting." The date of the annual meeting will be January 7, 1935 and therefore any independent nominations must be submitted in writing to the secretary, signed by at least fifteen (15) members of the Association on or before December 7, 1934.



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BOOK REVIEWS

THE EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO IN THE AMERICAN SOCIAL ORDER by Horace Mann Bond . . . Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York, 1934. 501, pp. $2.75.

Mr. Bond's book is a grave, yet justifiable indictment of the treatment, by the whole nation in general and the "Old South" in particular, of America's "forgotten child"—the Negro child of school age. This book, which more nearly covers the entire field of Negro education than any other on the market, is far more than an exposition; it is a scholarly prepared document of the case of the Negro child in the American social order in the past and at present. It presents in language, pregnant with trenchant accusations, the case of a portion of America's social order, a portion which has been the helpless victim of a bold and most flagrant group of "chiselers" of human capabilities and potentialities.

In this single volume the author commendably analyzes the various specific problems which have cumulatively determined the educational environment of the Negro child, and as a result of his evaluation of such has been able to project himself into the future and to interpret the definite trends which have become evidenced. As worthy as it is to have successfully collected facts from official documents and elsewhere concerning Negro education since the beginning of the Civil War, Mr. Bond's chief contribution exists in his ability to interpret the most significant problems of Negro education and of the American social order, and to lucidly present his viewpoints of the demands for integration rather than segregation.

The author loses no time in facing the most crucial question: "Shall the school in which Negro children are enrolled have objectives, curricula, and methods which are distinct from those obtaining in schools enrolling American white children?" He characterizes the race as "living in a psychical, often a physical ghetto . . . a group most of the members of which belong to the lower economic classes, and which yet is separated from other persons on the same level of life by barriers of custom and law. A fine shade of popular discrimination conceives of them, not as Americans, but as American Negroes." The issue then is to so direct social agencies that the Negro will recognize himself, and become recognized, as an American. The history of education of Negroes in the South, from 1860 to the present reveals many obstacles which have impeded any such widespread recognition. During the Reconstruction period neither the northern missionaries, the whites of the South, nor the Negroes realized the part that education would have to play in the new social order. In fact while the southern whites were clashing in regard to the social future of the Negro in the South, a wholly unheralded new social order evolved. Attendant therewith were inequalities in every phase of Negro education as provided in separate school systems.

With the advent of tax-supported schools "legislators either made no provision for the education of Negroes or placed the responsibility for support upon taxes levied upon Negroes and not upon general tax funds." Due largely to the results of political chicanery in some instances and subsidies from the Freedmen's Bureau and benevolent societies in others, provisions for public education for Negroes and whites in separate systems were in general quantitatively equal at the end of the period of legal reconstruction. Since then a gap has been widening, with the schools for whites being superior in such considerations as number of schools, total enrollment, teachers and salaries, as measured in terms of progressive educational standards.

In the last section, entitled "Current Problems" the author fascinates the reader with his interpretations. The facts presented, many of which are well known to a student of racial problems, are illuminating in their new setting. Furthermore, in spite of some highly conjectural statements, the value of the book is in no way lessened because of the author's artful exercise of that literary prerogative. For example: this reader will grant that a discussion of the merits or demerits of a separate school system for Negroes in the North *only too frequently* resolves itself into a purely academic argument, but cannot grant that "no amount of 'protest' from Negroes will avail to prevent it, in the long run, if the majority wishes to have segregation." The "majority" referred to is the whites in the North, and the facts implied by the statement are largely hypothetical. There is power possessed by a minority in any democracy with universal suffrage. The *form* and *time* of the "protest" must be intelligently selected, but minority "protests" are frequently successful. However, the author emphatically evidences his realization of fallacies of any principle supporting segregation in a permanent form in the North or South. Upon an anti-separate school principle exists the salvation of our public education, not only that incident to the Negro, but also that incident to the American social order.

Horace M. Bond adequately reveals the status of "America's tenth child," (the Negro school pupil). Enlightened America can no longer pretend ignorance to the fact that the forgotten child is the victim of ruthless "chiselers."

ELLIS O. KNOX
Howard University

NEGRO AMERICANS, WHAT NOW? by James Weldon Johnson. . . . Viking Press, N. Y. 103 pp. $1.25

In this brief volume Mr. Johnson has sketched some of the dilemmas of colored Americans in 1934 and made suggestions for a way out of their ills. He

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eliminates the possibilities of exodus, physical force, and a revolutionary overthrow of the government as a means of solving the problem. Group isolation—segregation—is similarly discarded and the proposition outlined that integration of the race into the life of the nation is the proper objective.

In this struggle for integration the author urges use of the numerical strength of the race, the Negro press, the various organizations, and the Negro church. On this latter topic a fair estimate of the history and power of the church is made, with some legitimate criticism of its methods, objectives and pulpit personnel. It is still accurate to say, as Mr. Johnson does, that the church is the most powerful influence in Negro life. There are heartening evidences that it is aware that changes must be made if it is to become the great force it should be in shaping the current of racial life.

The suggestion of the organization of a "super-power" through correlation of the large groups working on the race problem is an intriguing one. It may yet be attempted, although the spectacle of the N.A.A.C.P., the Urban League, the Commission on Interracial Coopera-

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tion and the Race Relations Committee of the Federal Council of Churches correlating their efforts in more than a superficial manner is difficult to imagine.

In dealing with the techniques of education, politics, labor and business, the author delivers a well-directed blow at the idea of building up *Negro* business *for Negroes,* declaring that Negroes, like others, should conduct businesses for all.

For this reviewer one of the most significant sections of this volume is a brief one near the end on the all-important subject of interracial contacts. It cannot be said too frequently—indeed, it ought to be apparent to even a casual observer—that the progress of Negro Americans is dependent upon the opinion of white Americans. The shaping of this opinion is a task to which Negroes should devote themselves with increasing vigor, intelligence, tact and persistence. Difficult and exasperating attitudes of whites, and especially their indifference or ignorance must be met with as much objectivity as can be collected.

To what end? To the end that Negroes live in comfort, in spiritual and material freedom in their country—the country, lest it be forgotten, which they helped to discover (aboard the *Nina*) and which they have helped to build, enrich and defend.

Mr. Johnson's book, in easy almost conversational language is sure not to please our radicals because of its lack of a "slashing attack" on anything and everything. The conservatives, if they read it carefully, may find cause for uneasiness underneath its cool surface. It ought to be read widely, for here, in a scant hundred pages, are sketched the perplexities in every Negro's mind in this era of change.

W. O. R.

BABOUK, by Guy Endore, 297 pp. . . . Vanguard Press, New York, $2.00.

As I recall, "Babouk" was received rather indifferently by the professional critics when it first appeared. As a matter of fact, it was overlooked almost completely by the Negro press. Here is a book that should be in the bookcase of every Negro family. Nothing quite like it has been written in years and years, indeed, it is doubtful if anything precisely like it has ever been written about the well-known color line.

Devastating is the only word which describes adequately the irony running from its first page to the last. Speaking through Babouk, and seeing through the slave's eyes, the author punctures all the cruelty, greed, pomp, and vainglory of whites with deadly rapier thrusts. Hardly a page but what contains some sly explosion of a pet white-superiority theory.

Guy Endore sets forth that he is writing an eighteenth century tale, beginning it with the capture of Babouk in Africa, and ending with a slave revolt in Saint-Domingue, but with a few changes it could be laid in Mississippi in the twentieth century. There is scarcely a topic which Negroes have debated in this whole race problem which the author does not permit Babouk to touch. Take the theory of difference between the races and the necessity of white people constantly harping upon it:

> "Through centuries they had maintained their feelings of superiority over the Negro race only by constant proof of it through whipping and torture. The fellows did look so damnably like human beings that one must keep perpetually insisting on those minute differences of black skin and heavy lips and wide nostrils and kinky hair, as must the white masters, for that matter, be continuously insisting on the bad grammar and unwashed hands of their peasants and workers. In fact, one must call upon the Church, upon God, upon nature, upon science for constant reassurance, and even then only by stepping on the Negro a dozen times a day can one be really positive."

A jab at the idea Negroes are "happy" in their servitude; a poke at a white man's religion; delicious irony on the dilemma of the French liberals over whether "liberty, equality and fraternity" applied to blacks; frank comment around the slave fires on the differences between white and black lovers; concubinage and much more. You will search far for better than this:

> "And how was a black man or woman to be so good that God would take him to heaven?
>
> "He must love his fellow men, black or white.
>
> "He must obey his superiors.
>
> "He must work honestly.
>
> "He must not be vindictive.
>
> "He must not steal from the garden or the chicken flock or the orchard of his master.
>
> "He must learn to suffer, and turn the other cheek, for that was the example that Christ showed. Christ who died on the Cross to redeem all mankind, white and black alike."

"Babouk" should be in your library. It may discourage you a bit to see how the old tricks have worked for 200 years; but then it may help you to see through the ruses.

—R. W.

***Loose Leaves from A Busy Life*, by Morris Hillquit. Macmillan, New York. . . . $2.50.**

MORRIS HILLQUIT once polled 145,332 votes as a candidate for the mayoralty of the city of New York. His was the most effective challenge to the rule of the bankers and gunmen that has ever been made in this whirlpool of corruption. In 1917 the Socialists spent $50,000 against $1,500,000 invested by the Fusion (Republican) ticket. In addition to the money, there was the savage war spirit which made the championship of Socialism an unpopular, and not many weeks later, *a dangerous calling.*

Hillquit was an immigrant Jew, from Russia. He moved into the old Lower East Side into the squalor and filth and overcrowding that America kept behind the Statute of Liberty for her new sons and daughters lately come in quest of freedom. Hillquit lived and worked among the Jewish immigrants, and much of what the Jews have become in America is due directly to the intelligent organization of immigrant Jews in the old East Side tenements.

Hillquit seems to have met few colored people. He mentions none in his book. As the spokesman for a new order, he should have come in closer contact with America's submerged tenth. Such contacts as he had seem not to have impressed themselves upon his mind. There are no Negroes in the leaves from a busy life. But what Hillquit did with the Jewish Trade Unions is the thing that ought to commend the first few chapters of his book to colored thinkers. The despised Jewish baker and needle worker became the bulwark of the early labor movement. There was first a Jewish union. It became the most progressive of all labor groups, and today is the fairest towards Negroes.

Morris Hillquit's Socialism is no longer unpalatable to increasing numbers. Indeer there are those who say that the New Deal has brought some of them abopt. But Hillquit the man, as an organizer and propagandist of the highest order ought to be studied by social workers and reformers, as well as by radicals and revolutionaries.

GEORGE W. STREATOR

Devotion

By THEODORE ANTHONY SANFORD

When the profound, unuttered agony of twilight
Lies gnawing at the ebon breast of Night,
I shall bow down in dark, impassioned meditation
And think of Thee!

Tho' blooded moon rise redly o'er the fountain,
Or no moon rise to bare its liquid pain,
The surging water seeks the straying moonbeam;
Seeks and sighs—and sighing seeks again.

So surging, seeking, sighing, shall my thoughts
Burst in bitter anguish from the caves of mind,
Their constant vanity the tenderest of sorrows,
In foaming cascade to Thy memory . . .

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LETTERS *from* READERS

Hitler and Negroes on the Rhine

To the Editor of The Crisis:—Please permit me space in your journal to appeal to Negroes of America and the friends of the colored people in that country on behalf of their brothers from the former German African colony of Cameroons, who are now victims of Hitlerism in Germany. Although everybody knows of the racial persecution against the Jewish people in Germany, unfortunately it is not so well known that Negroes are also subjected to racial terrorism under the Third Reich. The economical and social conditions of these colored people are terrible. Formerly they were permitted to work as theatrical artists and musicians, but today they are deprived of all forms of employment. Those who are married to German women are forced to break up their homes. Neither are they allowed to be on the streets after certain hours. Under such conditions the Negroes are gradually degenerating.

Mr. Joseph Bilé, the secretary of the League for the Defence of the Negro Race (German Section), has succeeded in escaping from the Hitler terror and has solicited the aid of the International League Against Antisemitism. We are therefore appealing to the members of the Negro race in America to assist Mr. Bilé and the other Negroes still in Germany. Towards this end Mr. Bilé proposes to go to Africa as quickly as possible, in order to present the situation before the natives of the Cameroons, which is now under French mandate, so that they can raise public subscriptions to rescue those still stranded in Germany. But in order to carry out this mission, the sum of $300 is urgently required to pay the passage and incidental expenses of Mr. Bilé from France to Duala, the port of Cameroons.

We feel certain that the American Negroes, especially those engaged in Missionary work in Africa and activities for advancement of their race, will rally to the appeal of their African brothers in the same spirit of racial solidarity which American Jews have shown to the German refugees.

All contributions, no matter how small, should be sent to the secretary of the International League Against Antisemitism, 35 Rue des Frances Bourgeois 35, Paris III, France.

A full statement of account will be sent to the Negro press as soon as possible after Mr. Bilé departs for Africa; his present address is: 29 Avenue des Sobelins 29, Paris XIII, France.

Thanking you on behalf of the Negro victims of Hitlerism,

Bernard Lecache, *President*
International League Against Antisemitism
Paris, France

Dear Sir: Thanks very much for the September Crisis. I have been going through it with the greatest pleasure. In particular, I have been greatly struck by Mr. Schuyler's argument against the boycott. It seems to me that he is on the soundest of ground.

H. L. Mencken

Baltimore, Md.

Which College?

To the Editor of The Crisis:—Best wishes to The Crisis under its new management! The generous presentation of both sides of a question is especially complimentary to your readers. Thank you.

The prize essay "Which College" immediately following Langston Hughes' article "Cowards from the Colleges" should give youth ample material for thought. To my mind Negro students in so called "white" colleges have done more toward laying the foundation for the adjustment of race relations than any other group of people I know. Up until a few years ago nearly every discussion of race relations ended with this condescending remark, "Northerners just don't understand. Down South we know the Negro. You got to keep him in his place. Then you don't have no trouble." Nowadays most of the discussions I have heard end something like this: "But I know Negroes. I was in school with So-and-So and So-and-So. They were perfect gentlemen. There is no reason why they should be denied any privilege." Which way do you prefer us to end our discussions?

Possibly a good "Who's Who" would give several names of Negro graduates of mixed colleges who are employed other than as "red caps," but even suppose the said Negro does nothing of note after leaving college my contention is that by his fine courage in presenting himself as a specimen of his race for other students to learn to know and respect he has done more for his country than most people do in a lifetime. Undoubtedly he is often hurt. Front line soldiers are. But he is winning the battle, God bless him! And God pity America if this contact should cease!

Then again it all depends on where we are going. If we are settling down for a hundred years racial war we certainly must have Negro leaders for Negroes. If on the other hand we are aiming toward a national life having some degree of civilization we need leaders of people. This will include in relatively large proportion Negroes who are able to lead white groups and who have faith enough in humanity to do it.

Mabel E. Simpson

Ingomar, Montana

More About Liberia

To the Editor of The Crisis: It is rather unfortunate that such an impassioned defense of the Liberian politicians as that of Mr. Walter F. Walker, that country's New York Consul, should not have contained more facts. Fortunately there are others in possession of these facts, so the readers of The Crisis may as well have them for fear they may be swayed overly much by Mr. Walker's diatribe against Dr. F. W. M. Morais.

In the first place, Dr. Morais did not go to Geneva as the representative of the Grebo people alone, but was chosen by the People's Party of Liberia to do so. The People's Party, needless to say, represents more than a small group of natives. Dr. Morais was candidate for Vice-President on the People's Party ticket in the election "won" by Barclay in 1931.

After Dr. Morais returned from Geneva, he was arrested without warrant or indictment and with seven other men was sent to the military prison at Bellayella in the Gola jungles. No investigation was had or charge made against him. It was not until friendly chiefs hearing of his incarceration cabled news of his imprisonment to Geneva that the government charged him with treason. Put "on the spot" by the International Society for the Defense of Native Peoples, Liberia then released Morais (three of his fellow prisoners died of privation). Dr. Marais has not yet been tried although he has been imprisoned, not an unusual Liberian procedure. Lately the government has promised him immunity from arrest and prosecution if he will try to persuade Paramount Chief Juan Nimley of Sasstown, the Kru Coast, to give in to the government.

Anyone knowing the chronic im-

pecuniosity of Liberian lawyers will understand why Attorney N. H. Sie Brownell's "delusion was of short duration." He was given a fat job to halt his opposition to the regime and he promptly grew clamlike about government atrocities.

Now as to "the threadbare charges of ruthless brutality practiced upon the natives by an alleged exploiting government" which Mr. Walker labels "an old trick," let us again resort to the facts rather than blowsy rhetoric.

D. G. Rydings, British Vice-Counsel at Monrovia, made an official report on "the old trick" on April 15, 1932. He told of wholesale desertion of tribal villages to escape the soldiers of Col. T. Ellwood Davis, of slavery report notoriety, of the arrest of natives for "sedition": i. e., voicing displeasure over the slaughter and raping of their people, and of general organized vandalism.

"The plantation town of Wolokri in the Sasstown interior was attacked in the night when the inhabitants were asleep" the Rydings report says, "and totally unprepared. The soldiers crept into the banana plantations, which surround all native villages, and poured volleys into the huts. In the subsequent confusion and flight women and children were ruthlessly shot down and killed. One woman who had that day been delivered of twins was shot in her bed, and the infants perished in the flames when the village was fired by the troops. At this town three men, fourteen women and eight children met their death." More than 12,000 natives fled to the bush as the result of such raids. It was because of this that Dr. Morais went to Geneva to plead for succor for his people.

But after all this is the report of a white man. So let us consider the report of the same "war" made by President Barclay's own special delegation dispatched to the Kru Coast on October 8, 1931. Sarkoh Pleh of the Dio tribe testified "Col. Davis went to the interior and devastated nine towns in Tienpoh . . . Sarma Mehweh, the said captured woman, then said that 'although they (the soldiers) said they did not bring war, they had attacked them last night and caught all women including myself. Col. Davis then divided us all among the soldiers as their wives.'" Strangely enough the natives did not relish these friendly overtures of Col. Davis.

Here is part of the testimony of Gballi Sweh of Paytaye tribe: "A woman by the name of Wreh Wrogbay who was badly frightened ran and while runing dropped her child and it died at once. Among the women of five they caught was one in state of pregnancy. All were ravished and this one was taken by a Sobbo man, named Mwanano Jru. Then comes Wreh Jreypoh speaking for Tienpoh: "After collecting the whole taxes for the year, he (Dist. Commissioner John Brown) again returned during the rice season to demand more taxes. . . . They asked Chief Tappeh for the tax money, who said 'we are not yet ready.' They at once tied Chief Tappeh in ropes and then caught one woman with her babe on her back and locked her in an attic of a hut and smoked her. The smoke killed the baby. John Brown also shot two men down dead. . . . When Col. Davis was going to Chien from Palupoh he caught eleven persons he met in one of the towns on the road. He put them in an attic of one hut. A woman by the name of Tanneh was threatened and finally caught by them and chopped with a cutlass. The soldiers fired on one Wissoh, killing him instantly. . . . When the soldiers reached the next town, they killed three women and burned the town. In like manner they burned seven towns. . . . The total number of persons reported killed in the first eight towns were thirty. When they decided to move off to Nana Kru and leave the temporary barracks (in the first town), they set fire to the town and burned up the eleven men formerly caught and incarcerated in the attic. . . . This is the way District Commissioner John Brown and Col. T. Ellwood Davis fought and destroyed the nine towns of Tienpoh."

Several hundred people in all were killed by the forces of Col. T. Ellwood Davis and his merry men. Against this Dr. Morais protested and still protests to the world. The atrocities continue. Mr. Walker who has not been to Liberia in many years is evidently unaware of the valiant efforts of the Liberian government to "carry on."

GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

New York, N. Y.

Thank You!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRISIS:—
I have been reading with interest the last few editions of THE CRISIS and I would like to compliment you and your staff on your new style and method of publication.

WILLIAM A. REED, JR.,
Editor, Fisk Herald

Nashville, Tenn.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRISIS:—
May I congratulate you on the October issue of the magazine? I have been a reader of THE CRISIS since it was the "voice of the Negro in Atlanta, Georgia," and I have never been more impressed than I have with this last issue.

G. C. RICHARDSON

Rockford, Ill.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRISIS:—
Mrs. Josephine Schuyler's article under the caption, "The Slaughter of the Innocents," is a very splendid article. It is well written and filled with information that is so vital. Mrs. Schuyler took unusually high ground and faced all the facts just as they are.

L. F. COLES

New York City

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRISIS:—
THE CRISIS is better than ever. I am still on the job urging the salesman to hustle. He advised me on last Saturday of increased sales.

DANIEL BUTTS

Staten Island, N. Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRISIS:—
Enclosed please find my check for one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) to pay my subscription to THE CRISIS.

Allow me to state that the last three copies are gems. New life is being injected into the magazine. I read it from cover to cover with much zest.

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(This list covers February 10 to March 15 inclusive.)

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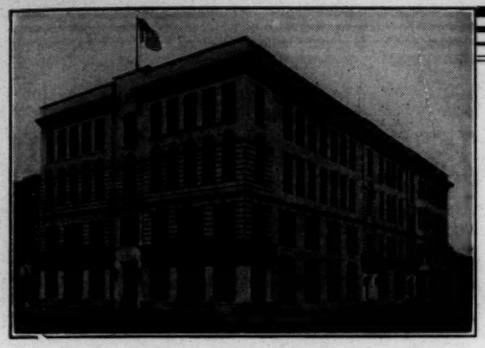

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MR. BROWN'S APPRECIATION

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK
Eleventh and You Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

October 22, 1934

"The writer takes great pleasure in writing this Appreciation of the 'Southern Aid Society,' an industrial weekly benefit insurance company with headquarters at Richmond, Virginia.

Over a period of nearly twenty-five (25) years direct dealing with this Corporation in several matters of large concern has convinced me that our group has no more capable staff of executives, or a higher rating for full, complete and prompt discharge of its obligations. 'Southern Aid' is keenly alive to its obligations to the people from whom it receives support, has consistently made loans and rendered assistance to our people whenever and wherever the funds of the Corporation could be safely guarded.

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(Signed) W. H. C. BROWN, *Receiver*
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There is an answer to these vital questions:

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—**What can we hope for in the future?**
—**How can we fight segregation?**
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NEGRO AMERICANS, WHAT NOW?

***By* JAMES WELDON JOHNSON**

This newest book by the author of "Along This Way" and "Black Manhattan" is just published (October 22) by the Viking Press. It is a challenging, dynamic presentation of our oldest problem. It poses the question of the hour and points a way out.

Save 36%! **You can secure this new volume in combination with a year's subscription to THE CRISIS all for $1.75**

Negro Americans, What Now?	**$1.25**
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***Both for* $1.75**

This offer good to December 31, 1934
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SEND NO MONEY—*Mail the coupon today—NOW!*

THE CRISIS, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Please send me James Weldon Johnson's new book, "Negro Americans, What Now?" and THE CRISIS for one year. On receipt of the book I agree to pay the postman $1.75 plus postage. I understand that if I am not satisfied I can return the book within five days, cancel my subscription and my money will be refunded.

Name.....

Address.....

City and State.....

(Write Plainly)

The University of Chicago

The School of Social Service Administration

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

October 9, 1935

W

Eve of the Negro Reflues from white s

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your letter about a Negro Encyclopaedia. I think your plan is an excellent one and I should be very happy to be identified with it. However, my time is very heavily mortgaged now and I cannot think that I should be able to contribute anything in the way of an article that would be worth your consideration; and since I cannot undertake to do anything now, I make no suggestions regarding subjects.

14-22-77

Please believe me,

with all good wishes,

Yours very faithfully,

Dean

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

EA-r

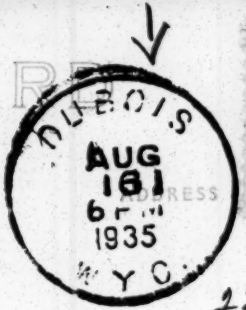
14-22-57

[ADAIR]

POST CARD

14-22-57

CORRESPONDENCE



Have you by any chance traveled Wyoming? This beautiful little town is much too small for its name!

Respectfully,
Frank B. Adair Jr.

226 W. 150th St.,
New York City
Apt. 5 G.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta,
Georgia

PANORAMA OF DUBO

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF DEAN

October Tenth,
1 9 3 5

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

14-21-18

Dear Doctor DuBois:

After having read and considered carefully the abstract from the memorandum adopted by the Board of Directors of the Encyclopaedia of the Negro, I agree that such a work should be done.

I should be glad to contribute a short article on either one of the following subjects; namely,

(1) Medical Education of the Negroes in the United States since the Civil War,

(2) Scientific Contributions to Medical Literature by Negroes in the United States.

I shall be glad to cooperate in any way possible with this enterprise and will be pleased to be informed from time to time as to its progress.

Very truly yours,

Numa P. G. Adams

Numa P. G. Adams
Dean

cl

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HARRISON A. DOBBS
WILLIAM H. REGNERY
AND THE OFFICERS

June 18, 1935

Mr. Wm. E. B. DeBois,
226 W. 150th St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. DeBois:

14-2-15

Since Miss Addams' death, many of her friends wished to make sure of the continuance of Her Work at Hull House, and for this purpose have founded the Jane Addams Memorial Fund.

It will not be used for new buildings or equipment. The House is there. Its influence throughout the city must continue: the clubs and classes for girls and boys; the art and music schools which brought beauty into so many lives; the simple, friendly help she gave to men, women and children. Surely, she would have wanted these to go on, for among her many interests Hull House was closest to her heart.

This Hull House Fund is an opportunity for all who loved her to show their appreciation of what she meant to her city, her nation and the world. We hope that it will be as universal as the spirit which animated her life.

Small deeds, to her, were as important as great ones. Simple flowers, at her burial, lay beside orchid wreaths and blankets of roses. No gift can be too small or too great to be a part of this memorial.

If you wish to share in this continuation of her work, will you use the enclosed envelope?

Sincerely yours,

Alice Hamilton

Alice Hamilton.

AH./JD.

RAILHEAD, YAPHANK, L. I. BELLPORT 265-R

HEADQUARTERS 1245TH CO.
CAMP 82 (N. Y.)
YAPHANK, L. I., N. Y.

June 19, 1935

14-2-52

Dr. Du Bois
Professor of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

After having read your interesting and conciencious article in Current History Magazine about "A Negro Nation Within The Nation", I must give you a sincere congratulation from my heart.

I wish I could express my thoughts freely, but I am a foreigner from Puerto Rico, colored like the rest of my colored american friends. Since the moment I came to this country their troubles, has been my own troubles, and I have been fighting and I will fight until my heart beats the last beat.

I understand that education is what we need to compete this racial problem, but unfortunately it is hard to get it, although some of us try hard some times we fail. But I know that our victory is near. I see it as Moses saw the promised land.

Very truly yours I remain.

Pablo Diaz Albortt

Pablo Diaz Albortt
1245th Company Clerk

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JEFFERSON 6305

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ORGANIZED APRIL 20, 1927

4346 Labadie Avenue

~~4207 W. "COOK" AVENUE~~

ST. LOUIS, MO.

March 19, 1935

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois:
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

14-9-18

My dear Dr. DuBois:

On Saturday evening, April 20th, the Aldridge Players are celebrating their eighth anniversary. On this occasion we will have as our guests, several of the leading artists and art lovers of St. Louis.

During the past year we have encountered the effects of the general curtailed activities which surround individuals and organizations, and as a consequence we have not been able to produce and offer our small contributions to the cultural life of our city and vicinity as we have in previous years. We are resolved, however, to overcome these obstacles during the ensuing year by vigorously arousing enthusiasm and determination to operate on even higher levels. We are, therefore writing to you, among other leading contributors to and leaders of the Little Theatre movement, and asking you to offer us words of counsel and encouragement which, we are certain, will be of great value to our group.

Hoping to receive an early response to our request, we remain

Respectfully yours,

THE ALDRIDGE PLAYERS,

V. Fredk O'Neal

President

LBW/XFO

[ALDRIDGE PLAYERS]

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 21, 1935

Mr. X. Frederick O'Neal
4346 Labadie Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

My dear Sir:

Your letter has been received. Dr. Du Bois is at present attending an "Economic Conference of the Negro in Texas" at Prairie View. Upon his return to his desk, your letter will be brought to his attention.

Very sincerely yours

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

6-41

[ALDRIDGE PLAYERS]

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 3, 1935

Mr. X. Frederick O'Neal
4346 Labadie Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

14-9-19

My dear Sir:

On the occasion of the 8th Anniversary of the Aldridge Players, may I congratulate you upon holding together so long, and express the hope that you will continue to persevere in this necessary expression of Negro culture.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

ERNEST R. ALEXANDER, M.D.
234 WEST 139TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

BRADHURST 2-8362

October 9, 1935

14-21-9

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I quite agree with you and your Board of Directors that a definite need exists for an Encyclopedia of the Negro. I believe it will have a wide circulation.

I am willing to cooperate with the undertaking in any possible way.

Sincerely yours,

E. R. Alexander

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

January 2, 1935

Mrs. E. R. Alexander
234 West 139th Street
New York, New York

14-2-11

My dear Mrs. Alexander:

As I have frequently remarked, it is quite impossible to see you without preliminaries, which would take much longer than the vacations that I have.

I called you by telephone one evening between six and seven, thinking I would surely catch you for an appointment but you were already gone. I then called, as you know, and found you out, but ran you down carousing in a restaurant, and that was that.

I had many things to talk over with you, but I shall refer now only to one.

You will remember that $400 being paid me during the year 1934. Payments have been made as follows:

October 1, $100; November 5, $100; December 28, $100. This leaves $100 still due, and if something is not done this will go over into the next year, and I will be gyped out of $100. I wish you would remind the Board of this sometime if you get a chance.

Happy New Year!

A ~~Merry Christmas!~~

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

February 28, 1935

Mrs. E. R. Alexander
234 West 139 Street
New York, New York

14-2-12

My dear Mrs. Alexander:

Thank you for the first real letter that you have written me in 13 years. (I am not sure about the exact number of years but it must be something like this.) I have just returned from your home town. I went to Indianapolis, Chicago, and then to Minneapolis lecturing. Had two lectures in the Phyllis Wheatley House; one in the afternoon to the League for Peace and Freedom, and then a dinner talk at night in the city. I did not get a chance to visit in St. Paul, although invited. I noted, however, that the little town is still there. Afterward, I spoke in Toledo and Detroit. They had a birthday dinner in the latter place.

You had better let the temptation to come South prevail upon you. We have just had some severe weather here with a flurry of snow, but it's beginning to go, and the sun is coming out bright and cheerful. We shall have spring, I am sure, in a week or so. My best regards to you and Dr. Alexander.

To return to the perennial subject, I have had no remittances from the N. A. A. C. P. on the $1,000 owed me which the Board voted was to be paid this year.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

14-2-13

New York 2 July 1925

Dear Friend -

I'm supposing that even you are surprised at the outburst of acclaim, of appreciation! Isn't it great? I'm so glad I knew you were really so great before you came out and said so! Be sure and collect all the reviews and write-ups!

I was asked to review Black Reconstruction for the Woman's Press but gee! I wouldn't think of trying it!

Erbie and I just gloat over the adoration and applause! You knew a

lot of reasons why. don't you?

I'm properly humble but I still dare invite you to visit us. Indeed I want to talk to you seriously about your program for "reconstruction & rehabilitation of Negroes!"

And I'm fixing over my cellar for a cool place to rest & and — drink cooling things during hot July —

Do let us know when you are "goin' to town" — a-la Elsie Dest.

Eero must have a tonsilectomy Aug 1st and then we go to the woods for recuperation.

We're proud of you and honor you!!

Sincerely Yours

Gilbian & Alexander

for the family!

P.S. Whatever the cost I want a new [illegible] automatic [illegible] kitchen

October 15 1938

234 WEST 139TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Dear Dr Dubois:

I'm so excited at possessing a grand summer home that I just have to write you — as Liz wants to do so often —

14-2-14

Well, attended Board meeting yesterday and had a grand fight re: your back salary! I thought I was there fighting about you — having long since ruined her already slightly damaged reputation — fighting about you.

Like China you always sit quiet & contained, while others (like me) froth at the mouth re: things that should be ignored.

Eric says tell you he's still ahead of you in the Tonsil Club as he had his repeated Sept. 6 (quags or roots I think is the word) being discovered still there —

But about the summer home:
130 acres (or thereabouts), in the Ramapo Mts - near the Negro Community at Greenwood Lake (not too near); on a plateau in a valley (called Long Pond Valley) between two perfect mountain ranges paralleling each other & facing Nearly Green-wood Lake - See it? Remote - no sounds, no noise except deer at night. My tenant farmer ½ mile away!!
Such gorgeous beauty now as pales description (verb not so good) - Can you make it this fall? Any chance of passing this way?
A perfect bungalo - 7 rooms - Gen. Electric furnace - Electric range light telephone - and completely & perfectly (this simply) furnished!
Owned it one week - Have had two house parties (week-end) with 20 guests!
Do write - Best regards -

Yours Sincerely
William A Alexander.

The place is named Green Pastures!

October 23, 1935

Mrs. E. R. Alexander
234 West 139 Street
New York, New York

My dear Mrs. Alexander:

14-2-9

I can forgive you for boasting of the new summer place. Of course to my mind, a country house with an electric furnace and all that isn't at all right; but I imagine one might have a fairly comfortable time at it. In other respects your letter is disappointing. All I did with regard to the N.A.A.C.P. Board was to ask them when they were going to keep their promise to pay me a thousand dollars. They only paid me one hundred dollars last year. Now you come and say that you had a long fight but the result of the fight you discreetly omit, which leaves me quite in the air.

I am glad your husband has finished having his throat removed. Tell him that I wasn't planning any competition as to the number and amount of operations one could stand. My single one seem to me to be all I needed. I hope now that he is through.

My best regards to both of you and here's hoping that you will be done this way this winter. When you get time, go and call on Mrs. Du Bois. She is on the third floor now, 210 West 150 Street, Apartment 3A.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours

WEBD/DW

W. E. B. Du Bois

RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER
JOHN FRANCIS WILLIAMS
MACEO W. HUBBARD
SADIE T. MOSSELL ALEXANDER

RITTENHOUSE 9960 9961 9962 9963

LAW OFFICES
RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER
1900 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

October 8, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

14-21-7

Your letter of September 10th is most interesting. I am awfully glad to know that the plans for publishing an Encyclopaedia of the Negro have been revived. I was deeply interested in this undertaking several years ago when I first heard about the project. So much scholarly work has been done on the Negro by people of all races, particularly in the last two decades; such great progress has been made by the Negro in regard to his own history that it seems unfortunate that there is not some encyclopaedia under one cover that will take in all of this most important and far reaching work of a rapidly advancing race. This is particularly true at the present time, when the Negro is being discussed so generally and in many instances favorably.

I, therefore, heartily agree with you that the time has come when such work ought to be done and I believe there will be a great demand for the work.

I shall be happy to contribute an article on some subject that you may feel would be within my peculiar knowledge whenever suggested by you. I am naturally interested in the field of law, the history of the Negro lawyer, the contemporary Negro lawyer, the progress of the Negro lawyer at the bar, etc. I have also been most interested in the financial status of the Negro lawyer and the Negro professional man which might be in some ways related to the above subjects.

Please accept the best wishes of Mrs. Alexander and myself for your good health and that of your family.

Yours very truly,

Raymond Pace Alexander

rpa/w

RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER
JOHN FRANCIS WILLIAMS
MACEO W. HUBBARD
SADIE T. MOSSELL ALEXANDER

RITTENHOUSE 9960 9961 9962 9963

LAW OFFICES
RAYMOND PACE ALEXANDER
1900 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

August 10, 1935.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

May I intrude upon the peacefulness of your vacation in the interest of a mutual friend of ours, whom I can assure you is enjoying anything but quiet and peace. You have probably learned through Virginia that Raymond and I recently returned from Haiti. We spent much of our time in the company of and as the guests of Dantes Bellegarde, whom I am certain you know and admire. You probably do not know that he is apparently persona non grata with his government at the present time, because he opposed the agreement under which the American troops were withdrawn from Haiti. The financial control of the country, as you know, remained in the hands of foreigners. Even today the Bank is only nominally under the control of the Haitian Government--in fact the control of the Bank and the Port is in the hands of Americans.

14-30-89

The government has left no stone unturned to insult and embarrass M. Bellegarde. Can you imagine that, after the Haitian Government sent his eldest son, Auguste, to Ohio State University to study Veterinary Science and after the boy returned with his degree, the only person on the island with this training, the government refused to employ him in any capacity. He is today teaching at Tuskegee. One or two of his daughters were teachers in the public schools. They too were relieved of their positions. The husband of his only married daughter, a recent bride, was committed to jail along with Jacques Romaine, where he is still confined. M. Bellegarde, himself, is being constantly attacked by supporters of the government. I enclose herewith some paragraphs from a letter which he sent me under date of July 31, 1935. Have you received the letter to which he refers? If not, it probably awaits you at your office.

I am certain that it would be a source of great mental comfort to M. Bellegarde, if you would address a letter to him and send a copy to the Haitian press, protesting the maligning of the character of such an honest man. I am equally certain that you will be happy to do what you can to relieve the suffering of one who has been so unjustly attacked.

As further evidence of the treatment M. Bellegarde is daily receiving, I should tell you that when we were departing from Port au Prince, the government sent not less than ten Haitian guards to examine our luggage. There, in the mid-day sun, on the

floor of the dirty dock, we were compelled to go through the most exhaustive search of every article, even the lining of our shoes, pockets and the pages of books, including "Black Reconstruction." This was done in the presence of M. Bellegarde and for the obvious purpose of embarrassing and insulting him, because we were his guests and friends.

Because of the close surveillance the government keeps over M. Bellegarde's mail, I suggest that you do not mention to him in your letter any of the facts which I have stated in this letter. The government would glady attribute to him, rather than to me, many of the conclusions that I have drawn. Furthermore, it would not help him for the government to know that I, his friend, have divulged them to you. If, however, there are any further facts you need in order to comply with my request and his desire that you send him a letter, I shall be glad to send them to you.

14-30-90

Raymond wishes to join me in kindest regards to you and your family. Mary Elizabeth also sends regards to DuBois. We hope that you have had an enjoyable rest. I also wish to express my appreciation of the attention which I am certain you will give at your earliest convenience to the matter herein presented.

Very sincerely yours,

Judith M. Alexander

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Cambridge Gun and Rod Club,
R. F. D.,
Litchfield, Maine.

j

44-9-41

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

February 27, 1935

Dr. Virginia Alexander
2104 Jefferson Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

My dear Virginia:

I found your letter when I returned from my lecture trip. It was a very pleasant journey with speeches in Indianapolis and Chicago, two in Minneapolis, one each in Detroit and Toledo. In Toledo, there was also a dinner, and in Detroit, a birthday dinner.

I had a cold before I started away and went to the sanitorium for two days to get rid of it. Then, when I came out, I found I had neuritis or rheumatism in my right leg. It is still with me slightly and moves about. Nothing very uncomfortable and yet at times annoying. I am wondering if it can be remains from some grippe infection or whether it is my teeth. I think perhaps you had better send me some of these green capsules and any advice you may have.

It was nice to hear from you and I hope everything is going well.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

14-6-48

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 30, 1935

Dr. Virginia Alexander
2104 Jefferson Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

My dear Virginia:

I have read with much interest the plan of your friends and former patients to give you a shower. I wish I could have been there. I started to call you up but knew you would be pretty busy about nine or ten o'clock.

Mrs. Du Bois writes me that she sent something to represent the family. I am sure it was not one-tenth as much as ought to have gone. I hope everything went off beautifully.

I have just been to Knoxville to speak at the college and the Vesper services. It was a very pleasant interlude and a beautiful ride through North Georgia and Tennessee.

I have received from the Oberlaender Trust communication that they are willing to finance a trip to Germany, provide we can agree upon subjects and detail. I cannot be ready to go until sometime in 1936, probably about April, but I shall plan for it and send you eventually a copy of the letter which they sent.

Yolande has taken the examination for the New York schools but is still very doubtful as to whether she passed. I presume she did better than she thinks, but, of course, it will be some time before she can hope for an appointment, even if she did pass.

We are still struggling with the problem of a new home. Have you seen the advertisements and exposition of the pre-fabricated houses? Wanamaker has been exhibiting them in New York. If there should be an exhibit in Philadelphia, please go and see it and let me know what you think.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

64-9-41

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

May 31, 1935

Dr. Virginia Alexander
2104 Jefferson Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

My dear Virginia:

I have just finished the booklet on "The Negro and Social Reconstruction" today. It is a manuscript of 100 pages and on the whole reads pretty well, although I would like more time to polish it. At any rate, it's out of the way of vacation.

We are having a busy week of celebrations and Atlanta University Commencement comes Monday, the 3rd. I shall start away either the afternoon of the 3rd or the morning of the 4th. I speak at Johnson Smith on the 5th and Mont Hope, West Virginia on the 6th and then at Bluefield on the 12th. I shall hope to pass through Philadelphia on the 13th and 14th and look you up. I have got to hurry on for my class reunion at Harvard, but that will be over by the 20th and then we will see you in New York or Philadelphia.

I hope you are not overworking. With best regards

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

14-6-50

5J:226 West 150th Street
New York, N. Y.
June 22nd, 1935

Dr. Virginia Alexander
2104 Jefferson Street
Philadelphia, Penna.

Dear Virginia:

I have just returned from the Harvard trip. We had a very pleasant time, with fifty-two class members returning for their forty-fifth Anniversary. The weather however, was terrible, with cold and rain, - but we enjoyed it.

I have got to come down to Philadelphia to buy shoes and to consult with Wilbur Thomas. Let me know when will be a good time.

Pauline writes me that there is going to be a picnic June 30th. I doubt if it would be very interesting - but what do you think of it?

The family are well and send regards.

Very sincerely yours,

webd/s

[ENCLOSURES TO DuBOIS]

14-6-51

COPY

VIRGINIA M. ALEXANDER, M.D.
2104 JEFFERSON STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

September 21, 1935

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt
President, United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter which I felt constrained to send to Dr. Homer P. Rainey, your recent appointee as director of the Commission for the care and education of American youth.

I am in hearty accord with your appointment of Dr. Rainey, and I hope it will be possible that the Commission can include Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, who I am sure, will be of inestimable value on a Commission such as this.

With sincere appreciation for what you have done and all that you are trying to do for the relief and advancement of American people every year, I am

Respectfully yours,

VIRGINIA M. ALEXANDER, M. D.

VMA:C

Enc.

14-6-62

COPY

VIRGINIA M. ALEXANDER, M.D.
2104 JEFFERSON STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

September 21, 1935

Dr. Homer P. Rainey
President, Bucknell University
Lewisburg, Penna.

My dear Dr. Rainey:

I note with interest and enthusiasm your appointment as director of the five-year program for the care and education of American youth, which will be sponsored by the American Council on Education.

The program which you outlined is most appropriate and timely. It sounds also very much like a program which Professor W. E. B. DuBois of the Department of Sociology of Atlanta University, Founder and former Editor of the Crisis has been suggesting and emphasing for the past several years. I feel particularly called upon to suggest and urge the name of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois as a member of your Commission.

His commencement address at Howard University in June, 1930 was on the subject of Education and Work.

He called the Youth Council to the Amenia Conference during the summer of 1933.

During the last two years of his editorship of the Crisis many of Dr. DuBois' articles were on the subject of the social, educational and health needs of the youth of today.

He has made certain proposals to individuals of our race throughout the country for re-thinking our relationship to the economic, industrial and educational situations in American life today.

It seems to me that no plan for American youth can go forward without consideration of young Negroes and that therefore no Commission would be complete without one or more of our educators sitting with the Commission. I know of no one in the country in a better position to be a member of your Commission than Dr. DuBois, and I believe that he would make an able colleague with Newton B. Baker, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, yourself and other members of the Commission in such a mammoth undertaking as yours would be.

With every hope that your Commission will be able to define our problem, point out the deficiencies of our present day system and discover objectives and possible ways whereby we can approach these objectives, I am

Very sincerely yours,

VIRGINIA M. ALEXANDER, M. D.

VMA:C

VIRGINIA M. ALEXANDER, M.D.
2104 JEFFERSON STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

October 23, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
226 W. 150th Street
Apartment 5-J
New York, New York

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your letter of September 10, relative to the Encyclopedia of the Negro. I very much agree with you that there is demand at this time for such an Encyclopedia as you describe.

I should like to offer an article for the proposed Encyclopedia, though I am not so sure that I am sufficiently competent to make a contribution. My interest is of course, Public Health and Maternal and Child Welfare. I could see myself, however, rather on the band-wagon encouraging the collection of good and ~~authorative~~ authoritative articles and criticizing these articles and seeking suitable contributors than actually becoming a contributor myself. I think the scope of the Encyclopedia as you planned is excellent.

I hope as I study this year I shall be able to give much thought to your plan and that I may talk with you concerning it sometime and may enjoy continued correspondence with you on this subject.

Sincerely yours,

Virginia -

VIRGINIA M. ALEXANDER, M. D.

VMA:C

14-6-41

November 1, 1935

Dr. Virginia Alexander
2104 Jefferson Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

My dear Virginia:

I had just started a short letter to you yesterday, but will try again.

Always when you are planning a great big project and especially applying to funds, you must take into account the possibility that you will not get them. I do not think that your Rosenwald application was turned over to Bousfield without careful consideration by Embree and Davis. Bousfield is not important and you really do not need to see him. He is a celebrated ladies' man and probably had too many irons in the fire when he was East. Nothing that he would say or do probably would influence the final result. If, however, they were not disposed to grant your request, they might make him the goat to say so. I would not think of going to Chicago. The trip to Yale might be all right, although do not try and do too many things on the trip and be late to your appointment. There is no reason why you should not make one trip and see Sydenstricher and make another trip to New Haven to see the Yale people. For such interviews, do not be hurried, do not be tired, and for heaven sakes be on time. You don't know how much that has to do with the impression.

With regard to the Yale game, I find to my disappointment that it is in Cambridge this year and not in New Haven.

I see by your letter that you plan to go to New York November 13. That is good, but you must be sure to take a train that will really take you in time for that interview and in time to get from the station to the Fund offices. I doubt if you can do the New Haven trip and get back to a four o'clock seminar with Dr. Bossard unless you plan to stay overnight in New Haven.

Of course there is one thing that you must always remember, and that is that with your experience and training, you don't need to take University courses. You can yourself do the work by reading and consultation. That's all that a University course is after all.

There is one person that I'm going to write to and that is C. R. Reeves. He is one of the Associate Directors under Davis and I know him pretty well. I am returning the letters which you sent me. I rather doubt if any word from me to Winslow and Hiscock would help, but I am sending letters which you can use as letters of introduction, if you wish to.

Very sincerely yours

WEBD/DW
Enclosures

W. E. B. Du Bois

14-6-55

VIRGINIA M. ALEXANDER, M.D.
2104 JEFFERSON STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

November 5, 1935.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thanks so much for your letter and the copy of the one to Dr. Rorem, as well as the introductions to Dr. Hiscock and Dr. Winslow; they will mean a lot to me.

It was good of you to go to such trouble for me. I do appreciate your counsel, it means everything to me.

I intend to be on time in New Haven. I expect to get there Wednesday night early in order not to be tired or rushed for the morning appointment. I am not really and truly counting on the grant as though it were already given me, but I did think that I should act as though they were making a mistake not to consider my application. If the Milbank Memorial Fund considers my request for the public health movement favorably, then I think the Rosenwald people would be interested. However, I am not discouraged and I am trying to think, read, write and talk intelligently about the health situation as I see it today. In the meantime, I am trying mighty hard to think about tomorrow in terms of a little financial security.

We are very busy here. Dr. Helen O. Dickens is a good find, the housekeeper makes things hum. We are a busy, harmonious group.

With best wishes to you and yours, I am

Sincerely yours,

Virginia M. Alexander

VIRGINIA M. ALEXANDER, M. D.

VMA:C

VIRGINIA M. ALEXANDER, M.D.
2104 JEFFERSON STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

14-6-56

December 13, 1935

Dr. W.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I could use five copies of Black Reconstruction for Christmas gifts if I might pay for them in full on or about January 15. Could you get them for me in this way or would this bother you too much, or would it be asking too much of your publisher?

I shall attend a meeting, on Dec. 21st or send a letter if I am unable to attend, to the editorial board of Race. I am not a little disturbed over the attacks on individuals and organizations in this first issue. I am not at all sure that this issue justifies its purpose or promises long invaluable life; I do see much merit to it, however. It would be a decided help if I might offer constructive criticism and sound advice to this group. I know you are busy, but I wish you would give me a few pointed suggestions that I might use when I meet with these young men and women.

Thanking you for your all-time courtesies to me, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Virginia

V.M. Alexander, M.D.

VMA:n

14-6-41

December 18, 1935

Dr. Virginia Alexander
2104 Jefferson Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

My dear Virginia:

In accordance with your letter of December 15, I have ordered (5) copies of "Black Reconstruction" sent you. The bill will be $14.35.

With regard to "Race", you cannot, of course, judge the publication by its first number. A publication cannot exist long unless it positively advocates something. The negative attitude of fighting everything and everybody will not carry it on because only the cognoscenti know the fine points of the differences of opinion and are not particularly interested anyway. What we want to know in this world is not how wrong other people are, but how right we may be in any line of endeavor. I think I should make that point with the Board.

With best regards and hoping to see you Christmas.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

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DIRECTOR OF WOMAN'S WORK
ARTHUR RAPER
RESEARCH AND FIELD SECRETARY

TELEPHONE
WALNUT 7963

October 7, 1935.

CK

14-26

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Dr. Alexander is out of the city at present and it will be several weeks before he returns. At the first opportunity, however, your letter of September tenth, which reached the office this morning, will have his attention.

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay

Emily H. Clay

Encyclopedia of the Negro

October 7, 1935

Dr. Will Alexander
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

My dear Dr. Alexander:

14-28-56

I have been working as a Committee of One during the summer to revive interest in the Encyclopaedia of the Negro. Mr. Stokes still thinks there is chance eventually to raise money for it. In the meantime, it has been suggested that perhaps we can get some preliminary surveys and gathering of material done under the FWA, especially under the Writers' Project, which Mr. Alsberg heads.

I wonder if you could help us at all in this matter? Either with the President or Mr. Ickes? I have written Mr. George Foster Peabody urging his help. I think that if we could get the government to start the preliminary projects, we would be more certain to raise the necessary funds for the main project. Anything that you can do, I shall appreciate.

I hope you are beginning a successful year.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

[WILL ALEXANDER]

DILLARD UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS

CK

W

October 11, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta
Georgia

14-36

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter of October 7 to Dr. Alexander has been received during Dr. Alexander's absence from the city. He is now in Washington, and I am sending your letter to him there.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. W. Dent

AWD:egm

A. W. Dent
Business Manager

[October 16, 1935]

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR
WASHINGTON

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

14-26-50

My dear Dr. DuBois:

As I understand it, Dr. Weaver and Dr. Stokes are now trying to find a way to interest Mr. Alsberg in the Encyclopaedia referred to in your letter of October 7th. I will keep in touch with them here and if there is anything I can do to help out I shall be glad to do so. If, in the meantime, there occurs to you from that end any suggestion as to how I may assist kindly let me know. You may be assured of my great interest.

Very sincerely,

Will W. Alexander

Will W. Alexander
Assistant Administrator.

M. ASHBY JONES, HONORARY PRESIDENT
MRS. W. A. NEWELL, SECOND VICE PRES.
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DIRECTOR OF WOMAN'S WORK
ARTHUR RAPER
RESEARCH AND FIELD SECRETARY

TELEPHONE
WALNUT 7963

October 25, 1935.

W

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I wrote you from Washington about my interest in the Encyclopedia. I now find your letter raising the question about specific suggestions that should be included and asking whether I would be willing to contribute. I am so heartily in favor of this that I can assure you that I will do anything which the committee thinks I can do to help. A little later I will try to suggest certain subjects which, in my opinion, should be included in the Encyclopedia. I have a very modest opinion of my own ability as a writer, but if it were thought desirable I would undertake to contribute modestly to the volume.

14-26-51

The group that has been interested in this is under great obligation to you for keeping the matter alive. I hope that you will push it along.

I happened to be attending a meeting of the Washington chapter of the American Sociological Society the other evening. It is a very serious-minded body, and they were discussing research in the general field of agricultural economics in the South. The speaker gave an admirable review of studies which had been made, and I was very much interested in the great volume of work that has been done in this field recently. I was pleased to hear him say that you were the first to begin a study of this field after the Civil War.

I trust that your work on the Encyclopedia may prove to be as stimulating and fruitful as those early studies when you were on the faculty of Atlanta University before.

Sincerely yours,

Will W. Alexander

Will W. Alexander

[Alpha Phi Alpha]

Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia,
April 24, 1935.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I failed to mention this morning the most important occasion for my visit.

The Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity is conducting from April 28 to May 5 its campaign of Education for Citizenship. The three local chapters are holding a joint public meeting, Sunday, May 5, at which time it is desired that you should be the principal speaker. Following your speech of twenty minutes, there would be five munite discussions by Forrester Washington, William Dean, A. T. Walden, and myself. There would then be achance for questions from the floor,

I hope very much that you will find it possible to accept since this isthe most ambitious program attempted by the chapters here in a number of years. Dean will see you for an answer.

Sincerely,

Rayford W. Logan

4-22-4

[Alpha Phi Alpha]

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 26, 1935

14-27-6

Mr. Rayford W. Logan
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Logan:

I will be glad to speak at the public meeting of the Alpha Phi Alpha, Sunday, May 5. Kindly let me know how long I am expected to speak, and at what hour and where the meeting is?

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

DR. CHARLES H. WESLEY
PRESIDENT
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
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14-22-7

ΑΦΑ

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity

(INCORPORATED)

OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA GEORGIA

April 30, 1935.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thanks a lot for accepting our invitation to speak for twenty minutes as leader of a pnel discussion on "The Value of the Ballot to the Negro" on Sunday, May 5, at 6:30 P. M. at the Warren M. E. Church, Greensferry Avenue and Mildred Street.

Sincerely,

R. W. Logan

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS
744 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 3, 1935

Professor W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Professor Du Bois:

At the suggestion of one of our members*, your name has been proposed for membership in the Association. We are, therefore, extending a personal invitation to you and enclosing a circular of information and a nomination blank.

14-2

To become an Active member it is necessary to hold, and to have held for three years, a position of teaching or research with the rank of instructor or higher in an accredited institution. We use the "Accredited List" of the American Council on Education as our accepted list of universities and colleges. ~~The three years of service may be interrupted, provided the total of interruptions is not more than five years.~~ Junior membership is open to those who within the past five years have been connected with an accredited institution either as graduate students or persons eligible for nomination as Active members except in length of service.

In case you wish to make use of the Appointment Service, a registration blank will be sent on request and may be returned with the nomination, without awaiting formal notice of election. Payment of dues is necessary, however, before your papers can be placed in the active file.

For further information or assistance in securing the necessary three nominators, it would be appropriate to consult members of the Association at your institution, at one nearby, or at the institution from which you received your graduate degree.

We should be glad to receive your nomination if you fulfill the above requirements.

Very truly yours,

Joseph Mayer

Executive Secretary

NE 6 (5:26:34)
Enc. 2 (inf., nom.)

* Professor Edwin L. Clarke

rb

American Association of University Professors

744 JACKSON PLACE, N. W., Washington, D. C.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Association includes at present nearly 12,000 members from 450 universities and colleges. It grew out of a conference of representatives of universities held in November, 1913, and the organization meeting in New York City, January 1 and 2, 1915, was attended by more than 250 leading representatives of the profession from all parts of the country.

"Until this time there was no visible evidence that the bodies of scholars serving in the colleges and universities of the United States had attained what may be called a collective professional self-consciousness. There is nothing to show that they were generally aware that some form of professional organization was indispensable."

Objects and Aims. The objects of the Association as defined in the Constitution are: "To facilitate a more effective cooperation among teachers and investigators in universities and colleges, and in professional schools of similar grade, for the promotion of the interests of higher education and research, and in general to increase the usefulness and advance the standards and ideals of the profession."

The Association aims to be a national clearing-house for the general problems of university and college teaching. For the profession of university teaching and research, its position and functions are analogous to those of the American Bar Association and the American Medical Association in their respective fields.

In order that the Association may become still more thoroughly representative of the profession and still more influential as an educational force, it is highly desirable that every university or college teacher or investigator meeting the requirements for membership should become a member. Nomination forms, circulars of information, and Appointment Service registration blanks will be sent upon request.

Membership. Classes and conditions of membership are as follows:

(a) *Active.* To become an Active member, it is necessary to hold, and to have held for three years, a position of teaching or research with the rank of instructor or higher in an eligible institution. Election is by the Committee on Admissions following nomination by three present members of the Association (not necessarily in the same institution as the nominee); the list of eligible institutions is based on the accredited list published by the American Council on Education, as modified by action of the Association. Dues are $4.00 per year.

(b) *Junior.* Junior membership is open to two classes: persons who are (or within the past five years have been) graduate students in accredited institutions, or persons now teaching in accredited institutions who are eligible for nomination as Active members except in length of service. In the absence of transfer to Active status, Junior membership terminates at the end of five years. Dues are $3.00 per year.

(c) *Associate.* Associate members include members who, ceasing to be eligible for Active or Junior membership are transferred to the Associate list with the approval of the Council. Dues are $3.00 per year.

(d) *Emeritus.* Any Active member retiring for age from a position in teaching or research may be transferred, at his own request and with the approval of the Council, to Emeritus membership, which allows exemption from dues and receipt of the *Bulletin* at $1.00 per year.

(e) *Life Membership.* The Treasurer is authorized by the Council to receive applications from Active and Associate members for life membership, the amount to be determined in each case on an actuarial basis.

Work of the Association. The activities which have occupied the Association up to the present time are illustrated by the titles of its special and standing committees given below. Many important reports have already been published, especially noteworthy and of practical and timely interest to

all members of the profession being those bearing upon the problems of academic freedom, the professor's tenure of his position, and a series of reports forming a comprehensive study of methods of increasing intellectual interest and raising intellectual standards of undergraduates. The Association has recently completed a comprehensive study of college and university teaching and methods of improving it.

Appointment Service. In 1929 an appointment service, open to members of the Association and to appointing officers, was inaugurated. There is no fee for registration, but a fee of three per cent of the first year's salary (or five per cent for less than one year) is charged in case of appointment. Information as to vacancies and teachers available is published in the *Bulletin*, and the records of members registered are placed at the disposal of appointing officers.

The Association aims by this service not only to assist its members but also to recognize its obligations to facilitate the selection of well-qualified men and women for college and university staffs.

Chapters. Whenever the Active members in a given institution number seven or more, they shall constitute a Chapter of the Association. Each Chapter shall elect annually a President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, and such other officers as the Chapter may determine.

The principal functions of Chapters are:

(a) To discuss questions of general interest to American college and university teachers;

(b) To discuss current local questions of educational method or policy, or of professional obligation and privilege in a freer, more informal, and more thorough way than is usually possible in faculty meetings;

(c) To serve as a nucleus in initiating faculty action;

(d) To take action upon specific matters of Association business submitted to the Chapters by the Council or the officers of the national organization;

(e) To cooperate with the national officers in dealing with problems of committee personnel, etc., in order that the Association shall be represented with the necessary breadth.

Bulletin. The Association publishes a *Bulletin* (issued monthly except during June, July, August, and September) which serves as a medium for publication of reports of officers, committees, and chapters. It is sent to all members. Single copies are 40 cents, with the exception of the January issue, which is $1.00 when it contains the complete list of members. Subscription price (due and payable in advance) is $3.00 per year, postage free. Foreign subscriptions (including Canada) are $3.50 per year; single copies, 50 cents.

Notification of change of address must be received at the Washington Office not later than the fifth of any given month to become effective with the current issue of the *Bulletin*.

When a member has been in arrears for a year in payment of dues, his name is dropped from the *Bulletin* mailing list and from the active files of the Appointment Service. Interruptions or terminations of membership require notification of the Washington Office, in the absence of which the *Bulletin* is continued for one year and the member is responsible for dues. There is no provision for temporary discontinuance, but a member who resigns may afterwards apply for reinstatement.

Annual Meetings. Successive annual meetings of the Association have been held, usually in December, with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Historical Association, the American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association, the Modern Language Association, the American Philological Association, and others.

Cooperation. While the Association—as its name implies—is a society of teachers and investigators, it has recognized from its foundation the importance of cooperation with organizations of college and university administrative officers in dealing with problems of common interest.

A conference on Academic Freedom and Tenure was held at Washington, January 2, 1925, with delegates from eight interested national organizations. The resolutions agreed upon at this conference were published in the *Bulletin* for February, 1925, and May, 1932.

COMMITTEES AND COMMITTEE REPORTS

PRESENT COMMITTEES

The membership of the following committees is published in the January *Bulletin*. Only the more recent reports, in general made annually, are listed. The letter preceding the title in each case is the official designation of the committee.

(*A*) ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND TENURE, *Chairman*, CARL WITTKE, Ohio State University.
Reports, *Bulletin*, March, 1930; February, 1931; January, May, 1932; February, 1933; February, 1934.

(*C*) INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, *Chairman*, STEPHEN P. DUGGAN, Institute of International Education.
Reports, *Bulletin*, March, 1933; March, 1934.

(*D*) RELATION OF VOCATIONAL TO GENERAL HIGHER EDUCATION, *Chairman*, LUCILE EAVES, Simmons College.

(*E*) ORGANIZATION AND CONDUCT OF LOCAL CHAPTERS, *Chairman*, G. H. RYDEN, University of Delaware.
Reports, *Bulletin*, February, 1929; February, 1934.

(*F*) ADMISSION OF MEMBERS, *Chairman*, R. E. DENGLER, Pennsylvania State College.

(*I*) UNIVERSITY ETHICS, *Chairman*, HENRY CREW, Northwestern University.
Reports, *Bulletin*, May, 1930; October, 1933.

(*J*) RELATION OF JUNIOR COLLEGES TO HIGHER EDUCATION, *Chairman*, A. C. KREY, University of Minnesota.
Report, *Bulletin*, February, 1933.

(*L*) COOPERATION WITH LATIN-AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES TO PROMOTE EXCHANGE PROFESSORSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS, *Chairman*, L. S. ROWE, Pan-American Union.
Reports, *Bulletin*, March, 1930; February, 1932; February, 1933; March, 1934.

(*P*) PENSIONS AND INSURANCE, *Chairman*, E. W. PATTERSON, Columbia University.
Reports, *Bulletin*, March, 1930; February, 1931; January, 1932.

(*Q*) REQUIRED COURSES IN EDUCATION, *Chairman*, K. P. WILLIAMS, Indiana University.
Reports, *Bulletin*, May, 1930; March, 1933.

(*R*) ENCOURAGEMENT OF UNIVERSITY RESEARCH, *Chairman*, F. K. RICHTMYER, Cornell University.
Reports, *Bulletin*, March, 1930; October, 1932.

(*S*) LIBRARY SERVICE, *Chairman*, C. C. WILLIAMSON, Columbia University.
Report, *Bulletin*, March, 1931.

(*U*) COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY TEACHING, *Chairman*, W. B. MUNRO, California Institute of Technology.
Reports, *Bulletin*, March, April, October, November, December, 1932; May, 1933.

(*Z*) THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE PROFESSION AND INCOME TAX QUESTIONS, *Chairman*, S. H. SLICHTER, Harvard University.
Reports, *Bulletin*, February, 1932; February, 1933; February, 1934.

FORMER COMMITTEES

Reports of committees having completed their duties, and therefore no longer active, include the following:

HONORARY DEGREES AND THE BASIS FOR CONFERRING THEM. *Bulletin,* December, 1917.

METHODS OF INCREASING THE INTELLECTUAL INTEREST AND RAISING THE INTELLECTUAL STANDARDS OF UNDERGRADUATES. *Bulletin,* February, October, 1922; February, October, December, 1923; May, October, November, December, 1924; November, 1925; February-March, April, October, 1926.

FREEDOM OF TEACHING IN SCIENCE. *Bulletin,* February, 1925; December, 1927.

MIGRATION AND INTERCHANGE OF GRADUATE STUDENTS. *Bulletin,* October, 1921.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PH. D. DEGREE. *Bulletin,* January-February, 1919.

SUMMER SCHOOL ORGANIZATION. *Bulletin,* March, 1919.

EXTENT OF EMPLOYMENT OF STUDENT ASSISTANTS AND THE EFFECT ON QUALITY OF UNDERGRADUATE INSTRUCTION AND ON GRADUATE WORK OF THE STUDENT ASSISTANTS. *Bulletin,* February-March, 1926.

PLACE AND FUNCTION OF FACULTIES IN UNIVERSITY GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION. *Bulletin,* May, 1924.

STATUS OF WOMEN IN COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY FACULTIES. *Bulletin,* October, 1921; November, 1924.

NORMAL AMOUNT OF TEACHING AND RESEARCH FOR PROFESSORS. *Bulletin,* March, 1930; March, 1931.

METHODS OF APPOINTMENT AND PROMOTION. *Bulletin,* March, 1929.

SYSTEMS FOR SABBATICAL YEARS. *Bulletin,* March, 1931; April, 1932.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE. *Bulletin,* February, 1931; March, April, 1932.

STUDENT HEALTH AND COLLEGE ATHLETICS. (No report published.)

CONDITIONS OF TENURE. *Bulletin,* April, 1932.

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*Members of the Executive Committee.

[ENC]

American Association of University Professors

744 Jackson Place, N.W. Washington, D. C.

Nomination for Active Membership

(Please Print or Type Answers)

*Name of Nominee*_____
(*Last*) (*First*)

*Permanent Address*_____

*Present University or College*_____

*Present Address*_____

*Present Rank or Title*_____

*Present Subject*_____

*Present Number of Hours per Week of Teaching or Research*_____

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Professional Record

ARTICLE II. Section 2. Active Members: Any university or college teacher or investigator who holds, and for three years has held, a position* of teaching or research in a university or college** (not including independent junior colleges) in the United States or Canada, or in a professional school of similar grade, may be nominated for membership in the Association.

Institution	*Rank or Title*	*Dates*

Signatures of Nominators***

*Name*_____ *Institution*_____

*Name*_____ *Institution*_____

*Name*_____ *Institution*_____

Signature of Nominee:_____

*This is interpreted to include instructorships, but not assistantships or teaching fellowships.

**The "Accredited List" of the American Council on Education is used, in general, as the accepted list of universities and colleges.

***Nominations for membership must bear the signatures of three present members of the Association as nominators.

Received	Acknowledged	Published as Nomination	Approved by Committee	Notified of Election	Published as Election

[AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON THE ETHIOPIAN CRISIS]

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE on the ETHIOPIAN CRISIS

NEW YORK CITY

Address:
289 Fourth Avenue

Telephone:
GRamercy 5-3475

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois
226 W. 150 Street
New York City

August 9, 1935

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Is there yet any way in which Americans can throw the weight of our country toward a peaceful solution of the Italo-Ethiopian crisis?

You are invited to attend a meeting called to organize a representative national inter-faith and inter-racial committee to discover and use such ways if they exist.

The meeting will be held next Wednesday, August 14, at 4 p.m., in the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library, 8 West 40th Street, New York City.

14-4

We regret that the swift march of events makes it impossible to give longer notice, but we believe that your sense of the gravity of the situation will lead you to attend if possible.

As Americans we have an inescapable responsibility to do everything possible to bring the friendly cooperative methods of peace into play in this crisis. Not only our obligation as a younger Christian people to Ethiopia, the oldest Christian nation, but our inevitable involvement in the economic and political chaos which the cosmic disaster of modern war creates, impels us to do what we can, even at this late date, to avert conflict and injustice. The announced program of Italy not only menaces one of the two remaining free nations in the vast continent of Africa, but it constitutes a direct threat to the peace of the world.

An informal inter-racial group representing Jews, Catholics and Protestants, vitally interested in peace and international justice, met on the 6th and 8th instants and felt impelled to issue the call for this more widely representative gathering, where a national organization with officers of its selection may be formed.

We urge that you give your presence and counsel next Wednesday, and in the plans for the days to follow.

On behalf of the group which met:

By: THOMAS JESSE JONES
Temporary Chairman.

By: EMORY ROSS
Temporary Secretary

Cable address "Leagonat"

Telephone CHickering 4-6394-5

American Committee on the Ethiopian Crisis

Ethiopia

8 West 40th Street

New York, N. Y.

THOMAS JESSE JONES
Chairman Executive Committee

EMORY ROSS
Executive Secretary
A. BEATRICE BUSE
Associate Secretary

September 19, 1935

Dear Friend:

Through the courtesy of The March of Time, the members resident in New York of the American Committee on the Ethiopian Crisis and certain invited guests have just had a preview of the sixth issue of The March of Time which will be released tonight in the Music Hall in New York and tomorrow in first-run theatres throughout the country.

This issue of The March of Time closes with an episode on the Ethiopian situation which in the judgment of those witnessing the preview, including three persons who know Ethiopia at first hand, is remarkably faithful and forceful in its presentation both of the Ethiopian and Italian attitudes in the present tense situation, and of a certain phase of America's relation thereto.

Our Committee takes this opportunity and liberty of asking that you use your personal and organizational influence to make widely known the sympathetic and objective treatment accorded the present tense Italo-Ethiopian and world situation in this issue of The March of Time, and to urge its being seen. R.K.O. representatives in every city will gladly inform you where it is being shown.

The Chronicle of World Affairs for September 18, 1935, published by the League of Nations Association, has a full treatment of the Italian, Ethiopian and world positions regarding the crisis of today: summarized statements of various premiers, Italy's charges against Ethiopia, League of Nations discussions and its Covenant's provisions now applicable, British interests, position regarding Suez, internal Ethiopian problems, etc. Five cents a copy, in stamps, to this office.

"Rivalries in Ethiopia", by Elizabeth P. MacCallum with introduction by Newton D. Baker, is today being issued by the World Peace Foundation. This objective study of British, French, and Italian penetration into Ethiopia during a period of several decades reveals - largely from official sources - some new and startling aspects of the present Italo-Ethiopian controversy. Sixty-four pages. Paper, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents, postpaid, from this Committee.

The Foreign Policy report for September 11, 1935, 25 cents postpaid, is on the subject "Imperialist Rivalries in Ethiopia", by William Koren, Jr., with the aid of the research staff of the Foreign Policy Association. This study maintains the high tradition of the Foreign Policy Association for accurate factual treatment.

"Ethiopia - Still Proud and Free!", by Emory Ross, illustrated, reprinted from the August issue of the Survey-Graphic and listed by the Council of Librarians as one of the ten outstanding magazine articles appearing in America last month, is available at 15 cents a copy postpaid.

The above four publications, plus The March of Time, will at nominal cost give a very plain picture of what grips the world today in fear and suspense.

The American Committee on the Ethiopian Crisis is entirely dependent on small voluntary subscriptions for its work.

Yours sincerely

Emory Ross

Emory Ross
Executive Secretary

AMERICAN LEAGUE
AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

A movement to unite in common resistance to War and Fascism all organizations and individuals who are opposed to these allied destroyers of mankind

NEW YORK CITY COMMITTEE

213 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
TELEPHONE: GRAMERCY 5-2042

14-11-5

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September 17, 1935

CH-3-4720

Dr. E. B. Dubois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 55
New York, N.Y.

My Dear Dr. Dubois:

Can you join with ten other nation-wide leaders to speak at Madison Square Garden on the evening of September 25th on the theme of the Italo-Ethiopian crisis?

I have just learned of your being in our city and hope that this invitation can be answered in the affirmative, providing it does not interfere with your plans in returning to Atlanta University for the opening of the academic year. May I be so bold as to suggest that if it should involve delay that you will still be able to give us the benefit of your world-wide experience and knowledge. The meeting is under the auspices of the American League Against War and Fascism and we have had the definite promise of John Haynes Holmes, and the son of Rabbi Stephen Wise promised to get his father who is arriving from abroad this afternoon, so we have hopes that Rabbi Wise will be among the speakers. Other leaders of the calibre of Norman Thomas and Frank Crosswaith are being approached.

As chairman of the Committee planning this meeting I deeply hope that you may be able to help us and that it will not seriously interfere with your return to Atlanta. May I add a personal word and say how glad I was to see you at the Atlanta Commencement last June and thank you for the cordial welcome given to me.

Earnestly hoping you can be with us and assuring you that it will mean very much to this city-wide and nationally reported meeting.

I am, very sincerely yours,

Wm Lloyd Imes

Rev. William Lloyd Imes
Chairman of the Committee

AMERICAN LEAGUE
AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

A movement to unite in common resistance to War and Fascism all organizations and individuals who are opposed to these allied destroyers of mankind

NEW YORK CITY COMMITTEE
Presbyterian Bldg.
156 - 5th Ave.
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PAUL CROSBIE
JAMES WATERMAN WISE
HARRY F. WARD

14-11-6

Dr. E. B. Dubois
226 West 150th St.,
Apt. 55, New York.

My dear Dr. Dubois:

I want to thank you for your telephone message delivered to me this morning.

I feel very strongly about this meeting we have planned. It will mean so much to the Negro people. Your presence is so important that I have taken it upon myself to wire a plea to the University to ask that you be allowed to remain in New York in order that you might be with us.

The University will undoubtedly answer today. Mr. Maurer will call you as soon as word is received. Unfortunately I must leave the City in an early afternoon train. But I will be again in New York tomorrow morning.

Hoping all will work out weal for the success of this meeting, I remain as ever,

Very sincerely yours,

William Lloyd Imes

Rev. William Lloyd Imes
Chairman of the Committee.

[AMERICAN LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM]

ST. JAMES MANSE
206 WEST 137th STREET
NEW YORK

9/17/35

Dear Dr DuBois

Please accept our Committee's grateful thanks for your invaluable help to us in The Madison Square Garden Meeting Sept 25. Downtown office will send you details

Telegram received

Wm Lloyd Imes

8-11-41

American Mercury

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

January 8, 1935

Mr. Charles Angoff
C/O THE AMERICAN MERCURY
730 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Angoff:

In accordance with your letter of November 23, I am submitting an article on "Keeping Blacks and Whites Apart".

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

rejected by Charles Angoff
1/18

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

47-10-1

ALFRED A. KNOPF · *Publisher* · CHARLES ANGOFF · *Editor* · LAWRENCE E. SPIVAK · *Business Manager*

THE AMERICAN MERCURY
730 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Cables: KNOPF · NEW YORK *Telephones:* CIRCLE 7-7670

January 18th.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have read this article three times and it still leaves me in doubt. Your argument has some good detail, but on the whole it fails to persuade. Moreover, it collides somewhat sharply with many facts of the Negro situation in the United States. Many thanks, anyway, for letting me see the article.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Angoff

47-10-2

THE AMERICAN MERCURY

September 27, 1935

Professor W.E.B.Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

14-31-01

Dear Professor Du Bois:

After reading an article of yours in a recent issue of Foreign Affairs, it occurred to me that you might have on hand other manuscripts which would be suitable for publication in The Mercury.

If this is the case, I will be glad to read any articles you care to submit.

Sincerely,

GC/vbr

GORDON CARROLL
Managing Editor

American Mercury

October 2, 1935

Mr. Gordon Carroll
C/O American Mercury
730 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Sir:

14-31-02

Answering your letter of September 27, I beg to suggest certain subjects for treatment in the American Mercury which might interest you. I should be glad to know which one you think might be suitable.

A. The American Negro During the Depression.

(This would deal with the way in which the depression, the New Deal and the Recovery had effected black folk.)

B. Recent Currents of Thought Among American Negroes.

(This would deal with the new outlooks concerning economic conditions, the Ethiopian crisis, and imminent World War.)

C. The Present Plight of Negro-American Literature.

(This would review the renaissance of Negro literature about ten years ago and its results as shown today.)

D. The Possible Future of the Negro in America.

(This would examine anew the possibilities of amalgamation, more complete segregation, migration and extinction as ways of settling the Negro problem.)

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/IW

[American Mercury]
[1935]

THE AMERICAN MERCURY

October 8 --

Dear Prof. Du Bois -

I wonder if you would care to submit on approval an article which might be entitled: The Negro in Politics. This would discuss the present status of the Negro under the New Deal, his political preferences and affiliations, his reaction to the Democratic administration, and to the party leaders of his own race. Also, a brief resume of the Negro's political course since Reconstruction days, as well as a brief prediction of his course in the immediate future.

15-12-70

GORDON CARROLL
Managing Editor

D1535

THE AMERICAN MERCURY

Although a number of articles have appeared on this same general subject, I do not feel that complete justice has yet been done. A factual, colorful study of the changing trends in American life as they affect the Negro would make an interesting article for The Mercury. We would be glad indeed to see it in print.

If the idea appeals to you, and if you care to discuss it in further detail, may I hear from you?

Sincerely -

15-12-71

GORDON CARROLL
Managing Editor

THE AMERICAN MERCURY *has moved to larger offices in the General Electric Building*
570 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK CITY
TONE: PLAZA 3-9670

[American Mercury]

Mercury, American

October 24, 1935

Mr. Gordon Carroll
The American Mercury
570 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Carroll:

15-12-72

Answering your letter of October 8, I am enclosing a manuscript for your examination. It is of course much too long for a magazine article and yet it contains a succinct history of the Negro in politics from colonial times down to today. The first two pages refer to Reconstruction. They might of course be omitted and the paper begin with the second paragraph on page three, but there is to my mind so much misinformation concerning Reconstruction that this short introduction seems to me very necessary for understanding the rest. Pages three to sixteen contains the history of Negro political activity from 1876 to the world war and pages seventeen to twenty-three, the activity from the world war to the administration of Hoover. That leaves only the last four pages for the New Deal which you rather stress in your letter. Of course Negro activity under the New Deal has not been exactly political; it has been mainly social and to a small extent administrative. A whole article could be prepared on that.

But I am sending the paper inorder that you may indicate what parts of it you would like condensed and what parts of it expanded. I know this is asking a good deal of a busy editor, but I know no other way of coming to a definite understanding.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure

LAWRENCE E. SPIVAK · *Publisher* · PAUL PALMER · *Editor*

THE AMERICAN MERCURY
730 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Telephone: CIRCLE 7-5916

14-31-14

November 4, 1935

W. E. B. Du Bois, Esq.
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

Mr. Carroll turned your MS over to me. The only possibility I see in it is an article stating what effect the New Deal has had upon the Negro. If you care to write such an article, and it is distinctly unfavorable to the administration, I will be glad to read it. Please submit a piece of this type on approval if you feel that it will make interesting reading.

D.

Sincerely,

Paul Palmer

P/vbr

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West Kentucky Industrial College
Paducah, Kentucky
March 28, 1935

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

14-27-57

I am herewith enclosing a letter from Oberlin College.

If possible I would like to have a list of the colored persons holding the Ph.D. degree. If I am asking too much for a list of them, please give me a few of the most worthwhile.

Thanking you, I am

Yours very truly,

D.H. Anderson,
President.

DHA:m
Encl.

[ENCLOSURE]

OBERLIN COLLEGE
OBERLIN, OHIO

ERNEST HATCH WILKINS, PRESIDENT
GEORGE M. JONES, SECRETARY
J. E. WIRKLER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Mr. D.H.Anderson, President,
Western Kentucky Industrial College,
Paducah, Ky.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of March 6th in which you request addresses of colored persons, not over fifty years of age, holding the Doctor's degree from Oberlin or other institutions.

I am not quite sure what your request means. In the first place, if you mean the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, I would say that Oberlin College has never given this degree.

We have no statistics as to the number of colored graduates of Oberlin College who have received the degree of Ph.D. from other institutions after leaving Oberlin. However, I have glanced over our list of graduates from 1900 to the present time, and I find no colored graduate who has reported to us that he has received the degree of Ph.D. A number of the colored graduates have reported that they have received the degree of Master of Arts since leaving Oberlin. A number of colored graduates have taken medical courses and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

If you wish to get information concerning colored college graduates in general (not necessarily Oberlin graduates) who have received the degree of Ph.D. you might be able to get the data from Professor W.E.B. DuBois of Atlanta University, who, as you probably know, is the editor of "The Crisis."

Yours very truly,

George M. Jones
Secretary.

March 12, 1935.

See Tuskegee year book, 1931-32 Edition pp 184-5

14-27-56

CROSS REFERENCE

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE PRECEDING,

D. H. ANDERSON TO DuBOIS, MARCH 28, 1935

SEE THE FOLLOWING:

DuBOIS TO GEORGE M JONES, APRIL ?, 1935

(GENERAL CORR)

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
WALKER-JOHNSON BUILDING
1734 NEW YORK AVENUE NW.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

HARRY L. HOPKINS
ADMINISTRATOR

October 14, 1935.

W

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Doctor DuBois:

14-26-41

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 10, 1935, addressed to me at Columbia University, in which you ask if I would be willing to contribute a short article or articles for inclusion in a proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro.

At the present time, I am heading the Labor Relations Section of the Works Progress Administration, and of course am extremely busy. However, your enclosed prospectus described the field of contribution as very broad, and in the event you might wish to include some phase of unemployment relief as it affects the Negro, possibly I could furnish you some information.

We have in this Section, a young Negro, Alfred Edgar Smith. No doubt he is known to you at least in name, as he tells me he has had correspondence with you and has contributed at one time to the Crisis magazine on a subject in which you were mutually interested. If you are interested in the relief angle, he may possibly have further suggestions.

Sincerely yours,

Nels Anderson

Nels Anderson, Director
Section on Labor Relations.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

14-18-61

March 8, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Doctor DuBois:

I realize more and more day by day the necessity of following your advice and taking some time off to get energy for the next move.

Although you could not be present at the banquet, your good letter was very stimulating to me.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours

S. H. Archer

SHA:MLB

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 1, 1935

13-35-80

Mr. A. W. Arnaud
1865 Virtue Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of November 14, 1934, I beg to say that there is a wealth of material concerning the free Negroes of Louisiana but you should apply to the various libraries in New Orleans, rather than to an outsider, like myself.

I am sorry not to be able to help you.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

THE ARYAN PATH
51 ESPLANADE ROAD
BOMBAY

17 GREAT CUMBERLAND PLACE
LONDON, W. 1

119 WEST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK

September 19th, 1935.

Mr. W.E.B.Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

Our Editors in Bombay ask us to approach you in regard to writing an article for the pages of their journal, The Aryan Path.

Under separate cover we have sent you a copy of the September issue of our magazine; in looking over it's contents, you will note perhaps that its policy is open and free discussion. May we add that while it advocates the philosophy of Theosophy, which is but a statement of the great truths uttered by the sages, philosophers, poets and writers down the ages, it is, as a magazine, entirely unconnected with any Theosophical Society.

Should you care to write an article along the lines of your interests, we shall be very glad to have you do so.

On hearing from you whether you consent to write for us, we shall be happy to discuss subjects titles, and our rate of payment with you.

Sincerely yours,

THE ARYAN PATH,
New York Office

For the Editors,

M.S.P.

417-9-95

October 8, 1935

The Aryan Path
119 West 57th Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Answering your letter of September 19, I beg to say that I would be very glad to furnish you an article and to know just along what lines you would like me to write? I would suggest one of the following subjects:

A. The Present Relation of Africa and Asia.
B. The Methods of Increasing the Interest and Knowledge Between Indians and American Negroes.
C. The Religious Divergencies Between India and and African America.
D. The Economic Co-operation of the Darker Races.

I thank you for a copy of the September number of your magazine.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

47-9-84

THE ARYAN PATH
51 ESPLANADE ROAD
BOMBAY

17 GREAT CUMBERLAND PLACE
LONDON, W. 1

119 WEST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK

October 10th, 1935.

Mr. W.E.B.Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

We thank you for your letter of October 8th, in which you tell us that you would care to write for the pages of our magazine, as also for the list of suggested titles. These we shall be glad to send on to our Editors in Bombay. In case they would like to have you write on Some Special Features of Negroe Culture, (as we happen to know they are interested in that particular subject) could you contribute an article of 1500 to 1800 words on that theme also?

Our usual rate of payment is 2 cents a word; so we would appreciate hearing from you, if that is agreeable to you.

47-9-94

Sincerely yours,

THE ARYAN PATH,
New York Office,

For the Editors,

M.S.P.

October 23, 1935

Editors of
The Aryan Path
119 West 57 Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Answering your letter of October 10, I beg to say that I should be very glad to write "some special features of Negro culture" to the extent of 1,500-1,800 words if your magazine should want me to.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

4/9-87

THE ARYAN PATH
51 ESPLANADE ROAD
BOMBAY

17 GREAT CUMBERLAND PLACE
LONDON. W. 1

119 WEST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK

October 23rd, 1935.

Mr. W.E.B.Du Bois,
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr.Du Bois:

We thank you for your letter of October 23rd, in which you tell us that you will be glad to contribute an article on Some Special Features of Negroe Culture, should our Editors desire it. We shall be happy to transmit your message to them, and will communicate with you as soon as we receive word from India.

Sincerely yours,

THE ARYAN PATH,
New York Office,

For the Editors,

M.S.P.

4-17-9-93

THE ARYAN PATH
51 ESPLANADE ROAD
BOMBAY

17 GREAT CUMBERLAND PLACE
LONDON. W. 1

119 WEST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK

November 8th, 1935.

Mr. W.E.Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of October the 8th, in which you tell us of some suggestions for titles, our Editors in Bombay would very much like to have you write 2000 words on the theme of The Methods of Increasing the Interest and Knowledge Between Indians and American Negroes. May we know approximately when to expect the article for forwarding to Bombay?

May we also request at the time of sending your contribution, the addition of rather full biographical notes? Our Editors appreciate having these on lines of education, travel and interests.

Sincerely yours,

THE ARYAN PATH,
New York Office

For the Editors,

M.S.T.

47-9-92

December 8, 1933

Editor of the Aryan Path
119 West 57 Street
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of November 8, I am enclosing a proposed article and also a biographical sketch taken from "Who's Who in America".

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DM
Enclosures 2.

16-9-47

THE ARYAN PATH
51 ESPLANADE ROAD
BOMBAY

17 GREAT CUMBERLAND PLACE
LONDON. W. 1

119 WEST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK

December 7th, 1935.

Mr. W.E.Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

37-9-86

Dear Sir:

We thank you for your letter of December the 3rd, with the enclosure of your article entitled Indians and American Negroes.

Early in the coming week we are forwarding this to our Editors in India, and when we hear from them, we shall be happy to communicate with you.

Thank you for the biographical data you sent.

Sincerely yours,

THE ARYAN PATH,
New York Office

For the Editors,

M.S.P.

14-17-16

June 3, 1935

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RADIO

PHONE OAKLAND 6400

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I regretted to find you out of the city when I called at your office at Atlanta University a few weeks ago. It had been my desire to remind you that this news channel is ever at your service for the dissemination of news, opinion or material of any sort which you desire to reach the newspapers of the country. If at any time you decide to do a periodical column of comment I hope you will think in terms of this organization.

Sincerely yours,

Claude A. Barnett

ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS

R

14-17-12

Room 204
200 West 135 Street
New York, New York

August 29, 1935

Mr. Claude A. Barnett
C/O Associated Negro Press
3807 South Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Barnett:

Your letter of June 3 has just come to my attention. I am sorry that I was not in the office when you called.

I have considered plans for a weekly or monthly column of comment for the Negro press, but have not been able to see any real demand for it. Such offers as have been made me did not seem worth while and the Negro press has so many columns that I have refrained from offering my services.

If you have any particular offer in mind, or if you are in New York next week, I should be glad to see you. I am probably going to take a trip abroad sometime during 1936 which might be a source of interesting material.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/bw

[ASSOC OF NEGR. LAND GRANT COLLEGES]

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October 23, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

14-2-45

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The Annual Meeting of the Conference of Presidents of the Negro Land Grant Colleges will be held in Washington, D. C., November 18, 19 and 20, 1935. The Whitelaw Hotel, Thirteenth and T. Streets N. W., Washington, D. C., will be the official headquarters of the Conference.

The following subjects will be discussed:

1. Monday, November 18 -
   A Study of Vocational Opportunities of the Negro by the Land Grant Colleges.

2. Tuesday, November 19 -
   The Molding and Adaptation of the Curricula of the Land Grant Colleges to Meet the Needs of the Graduates and of the State.

3. Wednesday, November 20 -
   Report of the Findings Committee and Round Table Discussions.

I am asking the Secretary to send you a copy of our Program, which will give you more detailed information. All meetings will begin at 9 O'clock in the morning. I should be very happy to have you arrange your schedule so that you can be present and join in the discussion of these subjects. I want to assure you it will be a pleasure to have you as a guest of our Conference.

Looking forward to seeing you in Washington next month, I am

Yours truly,

W. R. Banks

W. R. Banks, President
Association of Negro Land Grant Colleges

WRB:W

[Assoc. of Negro Land-Grant Colleges, Inc.]

CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS

OF

NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

CONCURRENT WITH THE

ASSOCIATION OF LAND-GRANT
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

THE WILLARD HOTEL

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

NOV. 18, 19 AND 20, 1935

HEADQUARTERS

WHITELAW HOTEL

THIRTEENTH AND T. STEETS, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Treasurer.....J. S. Clark, Louisiana

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14-2.

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President, W. R. Valentine

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PROGRAM

Monday, November 18, 1935, at 9:00 A. M.

Whitelaw Hotel

Presiding.....President John W. Davis

Subject—"A Study of the Occupational Opportunities of Negroes by the Land Grant Colleges."

I. Discussions by—

(1) W. R. Banks, Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas

(2) J. W. Davis, West Virginia State College Institute, West Virginia

(3) J. R. E. Lee, Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Florida

(4) J. F. Drake, A. and M. College, Normal, Alabama

(5) M. F. Whittaker, State A and M. College, Orangeburg, South Carolina

II. Round Table Discussion—

(1) Conference Members

(2) Guest Speakers

Six o'clock P. M.—Informal dinner at Howard University as guests of the President and Administrative Officers.

Tuesday, November 19, 1935, at 9:00 O'clock A. M.

Whitelaw Hotel

Presiding .....President J. F. Drake

Subject—"The Molding and the Adaptation of the Curricula of Negro Land Grant Colleges to the Needs of the Graduates and of the State." —Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

PROGRAM—Continued

I. Discussions by—

(1) Virginia State College—Home Economics

(2) Hampton Institute—Mechanical Industries

(3) Kentucky State College—Agriculture

(4) Extension Service—Dr. E. H. Shinn, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

(5) Health Education—Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, Washington, D. C.

II. Round Table Discussion by—

(1) Conference Members

(2) Guest Speakers

Six o'clock P. M.—Second Annual Conference Dinner at Whitelaw Hotel.

Wednesday, November 20, 1935, at 9:00 O'clock A. M.

Whitelaw Hotel

Presiding . . . . . W. R. Banks

I. Report of Findings Committee; Discussion by—

(1) Conference Members

(2) Guest Speakers

II. Business Meeting—

(1) Treasurer's Report

(2) Report of Nomination Committee

(3) Report of Resolutions Committee

(4) Miscellany

PROGRAM—Continued

A. Guest Speakers—

(a) Dr. Eugene Kinckle Jones, Adviser on Negro Affairs, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

(b) Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

(c) Dr. Arthur D. Wright, President Slater and Jeanes Funds, Washington, D. C.

(d) Dr. Lawrence A. Oxley, Special Adviser, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

(e) Dr. H. O. Sargent, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

(f) Dr. H. A. Hunt, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.

(g) Dr. M. W. Johnson, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

(i) Dr. Robert Weaver, Adviser on Economic Status of Negroes, Department of Interior, Washington, D. C.

(j) Dr. Fred McCuistion, Executive Agent, Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Nashville, Tennessee

(k) Mr. Joseph H. B. Evans, Resettlement Administration, Washington, D. C.

(l) Dr. Jackson Davis, General Education Board, Richmond, Virginia

(m) Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia

(n) Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Attention is drawn to the following suggestions:

(a) Prompt attendance of Conference Members at all meetings.

(b) Speakers who are assigned subjects should not extend remarks beyond twenty minutes.

(c) Speakers in the discussion of subjects should limit remarks to five minutes.

(d) Afternoon and evening sessions will be announced daily.

(e) Conference will adjourn at noon Wednesday, November 20, 1935.

PROGRAM—Continued

I. COMMITTEES—

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John W. Davis, West Virginia
John M. Gandy, Virginia

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D. Resolution Committee

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14-2-56

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Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching

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January 4, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter accepting my invitation to speak to the women of the Interracial Commission and the women of the Association for the Prevention of Lynching on Friday, January 11, at 2:30, has been received.

It is a regret to me that it is not possible for us to see each other before that time. I do not feel that I could, with propriety, suggest the subject of your talk. You see, so very much has gone into the making up of this group; to the education that women of both races have had in bringing them to the place where they now are, that it would exceed the l limits of an ordinary letter to outline our present status. There are so many problems facing us that you could not possibly fail to choose one of them, and whatever you say will not only be highly appreciative by all of us, but be equally as helpful in advancing the whole process of education.

Thanking you for your acceptance, I am

Sincerely yours,

Jessie Daniel Ames

Jessie Daniel Ames

Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching

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VIRGINIA
MRS. JAMES A. RICHARDSON
WEST VIRGINIA
MRS. SHERWOOD FUNK

14-2-57

January 21, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Your lecture on Abyssinia and its present status in the Council of the League of Nations gave all of us a keen interest in following the fate of that West African kingdom. You were very kind to do this for us. I assure you we appreciate it deeply.

Sincerely yours,

Jessie Daniel Ames

Jessie Daniel Ames

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

January 2, 1935

MEMORANDUM TO PRESIDENT HOPE
FROM DR. DU BOIS

It seems to me that the matter of inter-institutional mail ought to receive careful consideration. I sent a note to the matron in charge of the Atlanta University Dormitory. It remained in the Post Office ten days without delivery. Mrs. Gannon sent a note to me from Spelman. It was dropped in the mail shute, went to town, and instead of my getting it in time for preparation for my Northern trip, I got it the day after I returned.

If the mail is not put in the shute, it has to be laid on the counter where it stays unguarddd for anyone to look through it or even take it while the attendant is not there during most of the day. Usually, if I want a note delivered at Spelman, the only way to be sure of its reception is to carry it there.

There is also considerable misplacement of regular mail. I get President Archer's mail, now and then, and I presume that other people must get mine. It ought to be impressed upon the attendants in the Post Office that mail, even for local delivery, is a very important matter, and should be carefully guarded. I doubt if it is wise to leave it in the hands of irresponsible students. It ought to be possible to send local mail by messenger three or four times a day, between the institutions with care and promptness.

I think this whole matter should have the serious attention of the authorities.

47-10-40

MEMORANDUM TO MISS GAMBRELL
FROM DR. DU BOIS

January 4, 1935

I think the best way will be for you to continue to come to the Seminar Wednesday night, and combine your Sociology 545 with 543. It would simply mean that you would give 2 periods of preparation to the course, while the others would give 1, and your assignment for 543 could be brought in written out.

If this is satisfactory, we will change the Thursday Seminar to Wednesday night.

4/7-10-91

WEBD/DW

MEMORANDUM TO THE REGISTRAR
FROM DR. DU BOIS

January 7, 1935

14-8-1

I have changed my schedule. The Seminar 543 will meet hereafter Wednesday night at 7, instead of Thursday, at 4. The Seminar 545 will meet Monday at 4 o'clock, and also join in the Seminar Wednesday night. The Seminar on Negro History, I have turned over to Mr. Bacote.

WEBD/DW

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

14-14-20

To: Dr. DuBois

Thank you for the copy of the letter from Mr. Roland C. Travis of Western Reserve University with reference to Mr. Charles Collins.

I regretththat I know of no opening for Mr. Collins.

John Hope

January 9, 1935

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

January 10, 1935

Mr. Ira De A. Reid
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Reid:

Enclosed is the proposed Creed for young Negroes concerning which I have spoken to you several times. I should be glad to have you read and criticize it.

I am sending a similar copy to Mr. Logan.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

1-10-40

MEMORANDUM TO PRESIDENT HOPE
FROM DR. DU BOIS

January 14, 1935

Following up our conversation concerning a possible magazine at Atlanta University, Mr. Reid and I have been in consultation, and we are proposing one of two possible magazines:

A. The Atlanta University Quarterly. This would be based on the idea of the Yale Review, and would be "A Journal of Negro Civilization". It would be published by the University and edited by University officials, and at the same time would not express officially the University point of view. The University would act simply as agent to make public ideas that seem worth printing, but the responsibility for the points of view would be entirely on the authors. The plan would be to issue the Journal May 1, November 1, January 1, and March 1. The subjects covered would be Sociology, Economics, Anthropology, Psychology, Physical and Chemical Science, Geography and Travel, Literature and Art. A review of current literature for periodicals and books. Every number would contain an historical chronical with short paragraphs of dates, facts and places, in order to preserve a current history of the Negro race the world over. References in such a chronical could also be made to historical events. Our idea would be that this magazine should be in the hands of a small board of resident editors, and that contributing editors be selected from the leading Negro universities and other institutions, and from leading Negroes in Africa, the West Indies, and South America. It should always, in addition to its English articles, have at least one article in French, Portugese, Spanish or Bantu.

47-10-258

B. The Journal of Negro Sociology and Economics. This would be smaller than the proposed Atlanta University Quarterly, and distinctly devoted to a single branch of knowledge. It would have a local board of editors, and editors drawn from the depar ments of Sociology and Economics in various Negro institutions. It would publish articles on sociology and economics with regard to the Negro race the world over, and chronicle all events and review of books.

Accompanying this is a magazine of the size which the quarterly ought to be. The Journal could be somewhat smaller. The one thousand copies of the full-size, printing, paper and binding, would cost $830.00. By reducing size, this might be brought down to $600.00 or even $500.00. Proposed title pages are pasted on the backs of the two specimen magazines.

WEBD/DW
Enclosures

47-10-259

(Whittaker)

MEMORANDUM TO THE REGISTRAR
FROM DR. DU BOIS

January 14, 1935

I understand Miss Cambrell is to have her Comprehensive examination at the end of this term. If this is true, who should take charge of it and just what courses should it cover?

14-8

WEBD/DW

MEMORANDUM TO PRESIDENT HOPE
FROM DR. DU BOIS

January 16, 1935

I suggest that the petition to the Commonwealth Fund be amended as follows:

A. That the general plan outlined be retained, and we might even add the original plan covering a long period of study and organization.

B. That we ask the Commonwealth Fund not to support the complete plan but simply to initiate it for a period of one, two or three years, reminding them that it is not difficult to get great foundations and philanthropists to aid an established project which is showing results, but that it is always difficult to get a new project underwritten. This is quite natural and is the reason that so many boards are willing to support plans of proven excellence but unwilling to examine new and valuable ventures.

Atlanta University is convinced that if once they can get their plan of study and organization started, that support will be forthcoming to carry it on. What they ask of the Commonwealth Fund is to help them start it.

WEBD/DW

4/7-10-35

Box 261
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia
January 16, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have endeavored to analyze very carefully the thirty-two different courses in sociology and related subjects listed in the current issue of the Atlanta University, the Spelman College, and the Morehouse College catalogues. These courses are listed on the attached sheet.

The American Sociological Society gives twelve major fields into which the subject matter of Sociology may be divided. These are:

I.	Human Ecology and Population	4
II.	Statistics	2
III.	Social Psychology	4
IV.	Social Research	1
V.	General and Historical Sociology	7
VI.	The Community and its Problems	8
VII.	The Family	3
VIII.	Sociology of Religion	0
IX.	Sociology and Psychiatry	0
X.	Sociology and Social Work	2
XI.	Rural Sociology	3
XII.	Educational Sociology and the Teaching of Sociology	1

The numbers posted to the right of each class represent the distribution of the listed courses.

During the first semester the combined colleges offered two courses in general or introductory sociology, one course in social psychology, one course in statistics, one course in educational sociology, two courses in social problems of the American Negro, and a graduate research seminar.

417-10-92

It seems that the interest of the Sociology Department might be directed toward the following conditions that warrant our immediate attention:

(1) Reorganization of the listed courses, giving more work in the fundamentals of sociology, and giving emphasis to departmental aims.

(2) Introduction of an undergraduate elementary course in statistics as a required course for a sociology major.

(3) More definite standards for prerequisites to courses, and more faithful adherence to these prerequisites before admission to courses.

(4) A required Sociology Seminar dealing with the broader aspects of the field.

(5) The introduction of a course in Research Methods in the Social Sciences as a prerequisite submitting any degree thesis in the social sciences.

(6) The discussion of plans for interesting graduate students in the field of sociology.

417-10-93

Sincerely yours,

Ira De A. Reid

IDAR/j
Encl.2

Ira

MEMORANDUM TO MR. REID
FROM DR. DU BOIS

January 17, 1935

Could you drop in a little while today to talk about examinations and theses?

4/7-10-43

WEBD/DW

MEMORANDUM TO PRESIDENT HOPE
FROM DR. DU BOIS

January 18, 1935

Following up our conversation concerning a possible magazine at Atlanta University, Mr. Reid and I have been in consultation, and we are proposing one of two possible magazines:

A. The Atlanta University Quarterly. This would be based on the idea of the Yale Review, and would be "A Journal of Negro Civilization".

It would be published by the University and edited by University officials, and at the same time would not express officially the University point of view. The University would act simply as agent to make public ideas that seem worth printing, but the responsibility for the points of view would be entirely on the authors.

The subjects covered would be Sociology, Economics, Anthropology, Psychology, Physical and Chemical Science, Geography and Travel, Literature and Art, with a review of current literature for periodicals and books.

Every number would contain an historical chronicle with short paragraphs of dates, facts and places, in order to preserve a current history of the Negro race the world over. References in such a chronicle could also be made to historical events.

Our idea would be that this magazine should be in the hands of a small board of resident editors, and that contributing editors be selected from the leading Negro universities and other institutions, and from leading Negroes in Africa, the West Indies, and South America. It should always, in addition to its English articles, have at least one article in French, Portuguese, Spanish or Bantu.

47-10-8a

The Journal would be primarily cultural with some scientific articles.

B. The Journal of Negro Sociology and Economics. This would be smaller than the proposed Atlanta University Quarterly, and distinctly devoted to a single branch of knowledge. It would be primarily a scientific organization with some cultural aspects. It would have a local board of editors, and editors drawn from the departments of Sociology and Economics in various Negro institutions. It would publish articles on sociology and economics with regard to the Negro race the world over, and chronicle all events and review books.

Accompanying this memorandum are two magazines of the size which the Quarterly and Journal ought to be. Either Journal would be published May 1, November 1, January 1 and March 1. One thousand copies of the Quarterly, 200 pages, with printing, paper and binding, would cost $830, for an edition of 1,000 copies--$1,000 for 2,000 copies. The Journal of 150 pages would cost about $650. Thus, by an expense of $2,800 or $3,300 a year, a Journal could be issued. Probably after two or three years the income might meet half the expense. Added to this would be the fact that the library would save a thousand or more dollars a year by getting in exchange university publications which it now buys.

43-01-47

WEBD/DW
Enclosures

MEMORANDUM TO PRESIDENT HOPE
FROM DR. DU BOIS

January 21, 1935

I am taking advantage of this examination period to spend the week end in New York, so as to attend to three matters:

1. Consultation with my publishers, who now promise that "Black Reconstruction" will appear in March.

2. Consultation with Henry Holt and Company, who think they may want me to write another volume of the history of the Negro race.

3. Consultation with the Social Science Research Council with regard to eventual aid for my history of the Negro in the World War.

4. Consultation with the Oberlaender Trust with regard to a possible study of Negro troops in Germany.

I hope that out of some of these interviews aid for further writing will come.

WEBD/DW

47-10-47

MEMORANDUM TO MR. REID

January 23, 1935

I am handing over to you Miss Gambrell's examination papers. Dr. Du Bois said that you could keep them until he returned.

47-10-44

[1935]

12 Copies

EXAMINATION...SOCIOLOGY 471

Thursday morning, January 24.

8 o'clock

1. What has been your chief difficulty in doing the work of this course?

   A. Lack of books.
   B. Inability to get books at the right time.
   C. Difficulty of knowing what you were looking for after you had found the books.

2. What has helped you most in the course?

   A. Lectures and explanations in class.
   B. Reading.
   C. Discussions.

3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of written reports from books read? Do you remember what you have read or do you tend to copy mechanically, or would you get more out of the book by reading and recitations, rather than by written reports?

4. In a course like this, do you prefer one standard textbook or several textbooks available to each member of the class, or a library in which you can browse and choose?

5. What do you consider the real object of this course of study: the mark which you achieve in order to get your degree and get a job and earn a living; the information which you gather; or the experience which it gives you in gathering other sorts of information?

6. In a class like this, during the recitation, who should do the chief work: the teacher or the student? And just what should that work consist?

7. How much time do you estimate that you have actually spent on this course, including that spent in searching for information, in reading, writing, and attending classes? Do you think the time spent was worthwhile, or could it have been spent better in other ways; and if so, in what ways?

The above questions will have no effect upon your final mark unless they contain internal evidence that the answers have not been considered and given frankly. In the case of careful, straight-forward answers, no change in the final mark will be made, even though the answers are severely critical.

47-11-189

Courses at Spelman College in Which Morehouse College Students Are Enrolled

Schedule of Final Examinations

Monday, January 21 - Saturday, January 26, 1935

Course No.	Title	Day	Hour	Room
	ART			
201	Drawing and Painting	Tuesday	10:40	LS206
213	History of Art & Architecture	Thursday	8:00	Exh. Room
	EDUCATION			
300	Methods of Teaching Biology	Thursday	1:45	G313
300	Methods of Teaching French	Tuesday	10:40	T212
303	Psychology of Ind. Differences	Monday	10:40	T102
321	Agriculture for Rural Teachers	Tuesday	8:00	T102
365	Rural Education	Friday	8:00	T212
	ENGLISH			
215	American Literature	Thursday	8:00	T312
301	History of English Language	Wednesday	1:45	T312
303	Development of Drama	Tuesday	10:40	T107
305	English Composition	Tuesday	8:00	LS305
	FRENCH			
201	Phonetics	Friday	8:00	T312
211	Survey of French Literature	Wednesday	1:45	T212
301	Adv. French Composition	Tuesday	8:00	T212
	HISTORY & POLITICAL SCIENCE			
201	National and State Government	Wednesday	10:40	T112
211	American History	Thursday	10:40	LS305
301	English History	Monday	10:40	T312
331	Negro History	Tuesday	10:40	T112
	PHILOSOPHY			
311	Introduction to Philosophy	Friday	8:00	T112
	SOCIOLOGY			
301	Introductory Sociology	Friday	8:00	T102

14-11

Course No.	Title	Day	Hour	Room
	MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS			
	Mathematics			
151	College Algebra, Sec. 1,2	Monday	10:40	Sc26
	College Algebra, Sec. 3	Monday	10:40	S10
211	Differential Calculus	Thursday	8:00	T102
308	Solid Analytic Geometry	Friday	8:00	S10
451	Advanced Calculus	Tuesday	8:00	S10
461	Theoretical Mechanics	Tuesday	1:45	Sc1
	Physics			
253	Mechanics, Sound, Light	Friday	1:45	Sc1
361	Adv. Heat and Thermodynamics	Monday	1:45	Sc1
	MODERN LANGUAGES			
	French			
151	Elementary French, Sec. 1	Thursday	1:45	Sc26
	Sec. 2	Thursday	1:45	S13
	Sec. 3	Thursday	1:45	Sc1
153	Intermediate French, Sec. 1,2	Thursday	1:45	Sc26
U415	French Lit. of 18th Century	Monday	8:00	SRC
U458	French Civilization	Wednesday	8:00	S12
U461	French Lit. of 17th Century	Friday	8:00	S12
	German			
151	Elementary German	Thursday	1:45	S11
153	Intermediate German	Tuesday	8:00	Sc1
	MUSIC			
151	History and Appreciation	Thursday	1:45	S14
253	Harmony	Friday	1:45	S14
	PHILOSOPHY			
311	Introduction to Philosophy	Monday	1:45	T112
361	Elementary Ethics	Monday	1:45	S11
	PHYSICAL EDUCATION			
153	Personal Hygiene (January 17)	Thursday	8:00	Sc26
352	History and Principles of Phys.Ed.	Friday	1:45	S10
	RELIGION			
151	English Bible, Sec. 1,2,3	Monday	1:45	Sc26
	Old Testament	Friday	1:45	S7
	Social Teachings of Jesus	Thursday	8:00	S3
	Church History I	Wednesday	1:45	S3
	Social Environ. of Early Christ.	Tuesday	8:00	S3
	Hebrew 2	Friday	1:45	S3
	History of Missions	Monday	10:40	S3
	Sermon Building	Monday	8:00	S3
	Theology I	Monday	1:45	S3
	The Great World Religions	Wednesday	1:45	S6
	SOCIOLOGY			
251	Introductory Sociology	Tuesday	1:45	S11
351	Social Psychology	Friday	8:00	S6
U453	Statistics	Friday	1:45	S6
U471	Race Problems in Europe & Amer.	Thursday	8:00	Adm116
	FRESHMAN SUBJECTS			
	Freshman Lectures (January 15)	Tuesday	8:00	Sc26
	Freshman Hygiene (January 17)	Thursday	8:00	Sc26

14-11

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
Atlanta, Georgia

Schedule of Final Examinations
Monday, January 21 - Saturday, January 26, 1935

Course No.	Title	Day	Hour	Room
	BIOLOGY			
150	General Biology	Monday	8:00	Sc26
151	Invertebrate Zoology	Monday	8:00	Sc25
251	Comparative Anatomy	Monday	8:00	Sc26
353	Embryology	Tuesday	1:45	Sc25
U463	Neurology	Tuesday	10:40	Sc25
U465	General Physiology	Thursday	8:00	Sc25
	CHEMISTRY			
151	General Chemistry	Wednesday	1:45	Sc10
251	Qualitative Analysis	Friday	8:00	Sc10
351	Quantitative Analysis	Thursday	1:45	Sc10
353	Organic Chemistry	Wednesday	8:00	Sc10
455	Physical Chemistry	Monday	10:40	Sc10
	ECONOMICS			
251	Theory and Principles, Sec.1 and 2	Thursday	10:40	Sc26
261	Introductory Accounting	Wednesday	1:45	S15
351	Intermediate Accounting	Wednesday	8:00	S6
357	Advanced Economic Principles	Monday	8:00	S8
451	Business Law	Tuesday	1:45	S6
U455	Money and Banking	Tuesday	1:45	Adm116
U463	Advanced Accounting	Tuesday	8:00	S6
U465	Labor Problems	Wednesday	1:45	SRA
U471	Corporations and Corp. Finance	Monday	1:45	Adm116
U475	Marketing	Monday	3:45	Adm116
U477	Statistical Method	Friday	1:45	S6
	EDUCATION AND PSYCHOLOGY			
251	General Psychology	Wednesday	8:00	Sc26
253	History of Education	Friday	8:00	S13
351	Tests and Measurements	Wednesday	1:45	S11
354	Teaching of High School Subjects	Friday	1:45	S11
U453	Statistics	Friday	1:45	S6
U461	Secondary Education	Saturday	10:00	SRP
	ENGLISH			
150	Sub-Freshman English	Tuesday	10:40	Sc26
151	English Composition, Sec.1,2,3	Tuesday	10:40	Sc26
251	English Literature, Sec. 1,2	Friday	10:40	Sc26
251	English Literature, Sec. 3	Friday	10:40	S8
253	Public Speaking, Sec. 1,2	Thursday	3:45	Sc26
261	Argumentation and Debating	Friday	1:45	S8
215	American Literature	Thursday	8:00	T312
371	Nineteenth Century Poetry	Wednesday	8:00	S8
U481	Shakspere	Saturday	9:00	LS211
U467	Age of Dryden	Monday	8:00	L3
	HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE			
	History			
151	European History, Sec. 1,2,3	Wednesday	10:40	Sc26
252	American History	Wednesday	8:00	S11
U463	America from 1492 to 1775	Thursday	8:00	S7
	Political Science			
201	National and State Government	Wednesday	10:40	T112

MEMORANDUM

January 30, 1935

Atlanta University should keep firmly before it as one of its main functions, the rendering of assistance in various scientific lines to other institutions, especially governments, national, state, and local, public schools, state-supported institutions, and colleges of all sorts.

An effective Graduate School should be equipped for this service and should miss no opportunity of rendering it. Sometimes the service would consist simply of visits, lectures, and attendance upon conferences. The Department of Sociology at Fisk University has been unusually successful in this respect. No meeting of any sort takes place in the United States that some representative of that department is not present. The result is that it is the best known department in the United States, and one of the first thought of when funds are to be distributed or information desired.

(I think undoubtedly that ~~it~~ there is in this case too much mere visiting and too little organized assistance, and we can learn from the experience of Fisk.)

In the case of Prairie View, we ought to remember that this is one of the largest and possibly the best-organized colored state institution in the United States. Its influence and ramifications in Texas are enormous, and this annual conference has reached large and influential proportions. We ought by all means to be represented there, and to accept with alacrity any proposal to help organize the conference and make public its results. If we do not do this, some other individual or institution will, and I do not think any are better equipped for this work.

The object of a university is to help in every way the acquisition and organisation and spread of knowledge. Atlanta University must not conceive of itself as limited to campus teaching. That should be only a part, and on the whole, a small part of its main activity. Its teaching and leadership

37-10-163

beyond the confines of the campus form its major goal.

37-10-104

MEMORANDUM TO PRESIDENT HOPE
FROM DR. DU BOIS

January 30, 1935

In my recent Northern trip, I attended to the following matters:

1. I had an interview with the President of Henry Holt and Company, and they are willing to consider a plan for a book on the Negro. This is to be not merely a revision of my little book in the Home University Library, but a new and larger volume for the general reader and for high schools and colleges. It is to sell for not more than $2. I shall prepare a plan immediately and hope to have a contract before the end of the year.

2. I consulted with my publisher, Harcourt, Brace and Company. "Black Reconstruction" will appear in April. It will be a book of about 750 pages and sell for $4.50. All of my work on it, including index, proof reading, and checking of references, has been finished.

3. I had a long talk with Donald Young of the Social Science Council. I have asked the Social Science Council to help finance my history of the Negro in the World War which has long been in manuscript and needs re-writing, condensation, and checking of authorities. He is going to put the matter before the Council in March. He thinks that Atlanta University ought to have funds for research, and is not at all satisfied with the large amount that has gone to Fisk, or with the general attitude of Johnson in his books. He asked why the Rockefeller Fund does not include Atlanta University in its support of scientific work.

37-10-151

4. I had an interview with Wilbur K. Thomas of the Oberlaender Trust and Carl Schurz Foundation. He would like in some way to make it possible for the work of bettering relations between Germany and the United States to include some phase of the Negro problem which would involve research in Germany. He pointed out certain fields in which they were interested, and I am going to lay before them a plan of research which would try to see what Germany education has to teach us for the re-building of our whole system of industrial education for Negroes. He brought into the conference a young Southern man from Alabama, who seemed interested.

5. I stopped overnight in Salisbury and spoke next morning to the teachers and students of Livingston College on "Italy and Abyssinia".

6. I am annexing some general considerations which would cover cases, like the invitation to Prairie View.

7. I shall be glad to talk with you and Mr. Reid concerning (A.) The Commonwealth Fund, (B.) A proposed magazine, any time this week. May I suggest that a week end at Clayton, from Friday to Monday, might be excellent, if possible.

8. Two matters of congratulations; first, at the epoch-making fact that you were asked to give the welcoming address for the Association of Colleges; and secondly, as a grandfather, may I congratulate grandfather!

37-10-152

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

MEMORANDUM TO THE REGISTRAR
FROM DR. DU BOIS

January 30, 1935

14-8

Miss Lula Gambrell has passed her Comprehensive Examination for the Master's Degree in Sociology with a mark of "B".

WEBD/DW

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

January 31, 1935

MEMORANDUM TO PRESIDENT HOPE
FROM DR. DU BOIS

Here is an abstract from a personal letter, which I think is worth passing on. It is from Miss Burton, who took her M.A. here last year. Of course, she hadn't the slightest idea that I would show it.

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

417-10-418

MEMORANDUM TO THE REGISTRAR
FROM DR. DU BOIS

January 31, 1935

14-8-3

I am informed that the mark "F" given a student precludes his making up a failure. I did not want to go as far as this. Therefore, will you please change the mark which I have given Woodward, Miss Reed and Miss Malone in Sociology 471, to "E" instead of "F".

WEBD/DW

[Jan, 1935?]

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION FOR THE
MASTER'S DEGREE IN SOCIOLOGY

1st Semester---1934-1935

1. What is sociology and what does it seek to do?
How does it differ from economics, anthropology, and psychology?

2. What is socialism? Explain the development of its theory.

3. What is consumers' co-operation and how did it arise and spread?

4. Outline the problem of the Jew in Europe, illustrating it by events in Spain, England, Germany and Russia.

5. Explain the problem of Ireland.

6. What is meant by the New Deal? What does it seek to do? And how has it affected the Negro thus far?

7. Explain and illustrate the population increase of the American Negro.

8. Outline the history of the Negro in Atlanta.

47-10-90

add Mr. Reid's questions
(15 in all)

Jan, 1935

3rd edition
Feb 1, 1935

THE AMERICAN NEGRO

PROJECT OF THE UNIVERSITY SURVEY OF
HIS HISTORY, PRESENT CONDITION, PROSPECTS

37-10-165

SUMMARY

Attached is a plan for a continuous and inclusive scientific study of American Negroes designed to duplicate no other efforts at present being made, co-operating and collaborating with other projects, but supplementing and filling in omissions and gaps.

In this way, by using all scientific methods--sociological investigations, psychological measurements, biological experiments and economic studies--it is proposed to furnish an increasingly complete scientific basis which, by means of printed material and spoken word, can be used for wise and purposive action in the treatment of the Negro problems in America and race problems the world over.

This study is planned to extend systematically in ten-year cycles for an indefinite time and to take advantage of an unparalleled opportunity for the social sciences to furnish an indisputable factual basis for purposive action and reform.

This opportunity is presented because we have here a more or less completely isolated group under modern social environment and in rapid inner evolution; a group which can not be studied understandingly by regarding it simply as part of the larger group which forms its environment. Negro mortality, for instance, must not be regarded as simply a part of a larger national study of mortality but also and primarily as a part of the whole development of the Negro race.

So, too, in studying education, social institutions, crime, citizenship, art and history, and particularly the economic situation, systematic and inclusive study of the whole Negro group is planned as the object of this project.

The University is asking the Commonwealth Fund to help start this work by making a grant covering 1 or 2 years. It is not difficult to get great foundations and philanthropists to aid an established project which is showing results,

but it is always difficult to get a new project underwritten. Atlanta University is convinced that if once it can get this plan of study started, support will be forthcoming to carry it on.

37-10-166

THE AMERICAN NEGRO

PROJECT OF A UNIVERSITY SURVEY OF
HIS HISTORY, PRESENT CONDITION AND PROSPECTS

There has been in the past a great deal of discussion of the American Negro and a number of interesting treatises and valuable studies. Yet it is true today that our knowledge of the social and economic condition of persons of Negro descent in America is incomplete. This arises from the fact that study of the Negro has often been part of some current controversy and because most studies made have been fragmentary and incomplete, both in the territory covered and in the space of time under consideration.

37-10-167

Especially does it arise from the practice of studying the Negro simply as a subsidiary part of various national problems and neglecting the fact that this group has long formed a more or less complete organic whole and must be studied as such for full and intelligent understanding.

It would seem that there is now unusual opportunity to begin a systematic and continuous study of the American Negro, done in such a way as to make the facts underlying any discussion of his future increasingly clear and complete.

It is proposed that Atlanta University undertake such a study as a university project, that is, as an activity which would call into use all departments of the university and definitely tie up the institution to a body of scientific knowledge of the American Negro and to plans for scientific guidance of his future efforts.

Atlanta University feels a definite responsibility in directing the interests and aims of the people it serves toward an understanding of the basic phenomena in their lives. The securing of such information is an accepted university function. Atlanta University goes beyond this accepted inheritance, and believes that such knowledge should be transmitted to the people whom it chiefly concerns. The University then seeks to foster the accumulation of knowledge and to stimulate effective application of its findings. It is interested in becoming a vital part of the Negro community.

Such a role is not new at Atlanta. More than thirty years ago, the first set of social studies on Negro life were conducted under the auspices of the Old Atlanta University. Their importance cannot be over-estimated. Today, however, the need looms large for a newer vision on university research--one that will encompass not only the wide field of socio-economic relations, but the great problem of developing a better set of research techniques; more precise research tools; better defined concepts; and a clearer understanding of human nature and its reactions in social situations. For the Negro university, this is a new field. For sociological science this presents itself in the aspect of a laboratory test; for historic reasons and because of present conditions, American Negroes form a group whose organs and actions are largely isolated and yet occur in a modern environment. One can, to a degree then, study in their case, a society in microcosm and increase thereby not only knowledge of American Negroes but of all human action.

37-10-108

We plan to make Atlanta University a center of real scientific research and of exact and careful student training; but we do not think of the purpose of the University as simply this.

On the contrary, we regard Atlanta University as an institution which not only gathers knowledge but tries to see that this knowledge is effectively used for the best development of the Negro group in the United States. The methods by which the University hopes to attain this object comprise not only collection of knowledge and training of students but practical projects for the guidance of the community mainly through the agency of the students which we have trained.

We do not mean as an institution organically to set up and guide these projects, but we do intend to use all our knowledge, teaching and influence to see that such projects are set up with the help of students whom we have trained and then to watch the growth and development of such projects so that they may grow successfully by means of further knowledge and further man-power which this institution can from time to time put at their disposal.

The studies are to be carried out by the combined work of faculty and students; the faculty will furnish the background of general knowledge and specialized

technique of research; students especially selected for their aptitude and interests will do the bulk of the work under this trained guidance.

The following intensive nation-wide studies of the Negro group are planned:

1935-1936.....Economic Status
1936-1937.....Health and Sanitation
1937-1938.....Education
1938-1939.....Institutions
1939-1940.....Citizenship
1940-1941.....Delinquency and Dependency
1941-1942.....Distribution of Population
1942-1943.....Art and Letters
1943-1944.....Anthropology and Psychology
1945-1946.....History

37-10-169

With each general study would go a local survey of the complete life and condition of a selected Negro community--a city, county, or unified district. The national study of each year would be followed up by the collection of data for the succeeding 9 years, and another conference on the same subject would be held on the 10th year. Thus, an increasingly complete and continuous picture of the Negro group would be built up and filled in checked by every available measurement.

This body of knowledge would be made continuously available and practicable by 3 methods:

1. Conferences should be held annually or oftener to discuss the study of the American Negro and any plans for systematic amelioration of his condition through scientific guidance based on adequate and continued investigation.

2. The initiation of some practical project to make use of the information gathered for experiments and projects in social uplift.

3. The publication of scientific results with notes and comments in an Atlanta University Quarterly, and eventually in other permanent forms.

The character and object of each year's study can be judged from our plan for the first inquiry into the economic status of the Negro.

The first year it is proposed that a concentrated study of economic life should be made; the occupations and income of Negroes, their expenditures, their place in national and local industry, their relation to trade unions, and white labor and capital in general. A continuous collection of economic facts would be

37-10-170

made for the following 9 years, and on the 10th year, another concentrated economic study.

The basic practical idea of this study is that in the coming re-organization of industry the Negro must find his place under trained, economic guidance. There is already a great deal of economic co-operation among Negroes, in their churches, schools, business establishments, and professional and artistic life. With careful study, social measurements and economic planning, this co-operation can be widely extended in the lines of consumers' co-operation and producers' co-operation in such ways as not to interfere with normal and profitable participation in the general industry of the country, not to increase racial friction, but at the same time, to furnish employment to increasing numbers of Negroes, and to reduce expense of consumption and modify its character.

The projects should involve co-operation between the university and the United States Government, between the university and all Negro universities, and between the university and the larger American universities, North and South, and in Europe.

Every effort should be made to avoid needless duplication of effort by careful inquiry into such projects as other institutions or individuals plan or are carrying out; with the object of helping such studies wherever the university can; or of supplementing them; or of continuing them where this seems wise.

The following table (See Table B.) will illustrate the way in which the various parts of the university might co-operate in such a study.

For the carrying out of this university project funds are needed:

A. For the salary of directors and investigators.
B. For the expenses of investigation.
C. For proper housing and equipment.

The total annual cost of the project of this sort could not be estimated in advance and would naturally vary a good deal according to the type of investigation carried on, and the method of publishing the results. What is needed, however, is enough money to start the project for 1 or 2 years, and for this we estimate that $25,000 a year would be adequate to start the project and thoroughly

test its methods. We are convinced that if it proves a sound and promising undertaking, that it will not be difficult thereafter to raise the necessary funds for continued support.

37-10-171

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

14-14

February 1, 1935

To the Faculty and Staff of Atlanta University:

The letter announcing your reappointment to the faculty and staff of Atlanta University for the year 1934-35 stated that a salary reduction might be required because of a falling off in the income of the University. The University has made every effort to avoid any reduction in salary, but from present indications based on the income for the first six months, it will be necessary to ask the faculty to accept a reduction of 10% for the rest of the year. The enclosed check is for the full amount, and the first deduction will be made from the check for February. I should prefer to consider the deduction as a contribution from the faculty and staff and let the basic salary remain where it is if that meets with your desire.

We are making every effort to increase our income from outside sources and if possible and as far as possible the deductions in your salary will be restored in part or in whole at the end of the fiscal year.

Sincerely yours

John Hope

JH:W
Enclosure

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

MEMORANDUM TO THE
PRESIDENT OF ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

February 5, 1935

Enclosed is a comparison of the major fields of study recommended by the American Sociology Society, the present courses offered by Morehouse College, Spelman College and Atlanta University, and proposed courses in the 3 institutions worked out by myself and Mr. Reid.

As to the proposed courses:

1. The orientation course would be designed for students in sociology, economics and history, and would give a chance for Freshmen to meet all the leading teachers.

2. This course would correspond with courses already given in the college and university.

3. Course Number 3 proposes an elementary study of statistics and an advanced course for seniors and graduates.

4. The main course in sociology is Number 4, corresponding to the present courses in introductory sociology.

5. &
6. These courses combine several present courses.

7. This course is made a graduate course instead of a college course, but extended to a year.

8. The treatment of the family will be partly covered in Course 4, and Course 8 will be made a graduate course.

10. This course is designed as a course not in theology but in scientific study of the wide phenomena of religion, suited for graduates.

11. Also, the course in social work, Number 11, is thought of as a scientific treatment of the subject as contrasted with the more practical courses given in the School of Social Work.

13. The research seminars, under the general subjects, will treat many of the matters which have been given special titles under the present courses in Atlanta University.

47-10-80

It is realized, of course, that the possibility of putting these courses in effect will depend somewhat upon the teaching force at the disposal of the institutions, but the matter ought to have serious attention. It will be

noted that, foll wing the major fields of study recommended, there are certain figures which show the number of courses under that field given in certain typical institutions. This shows roughly the emphasis which institutions put on these fields. The community and its problems and general sociology having the largest number of courses, followed by ecology and social psychology.

If similar studies were made for the departments of economics, history, and psychology, a great deal of over-lapping would be prevented, and the institutions brought into accord with the best educational thought of the day.

I am enclosing three copies.

WEBD/DW
Enclosures 3.

12-3
Box R
47-10-81

MEMORANDUM TO THE REGISTRAR
FROM DR. DU BOIS

February 8, 1935

The status of Miss Gambrell, who is a candidate for the Master of Arts in Sociology, is as follows: she has done her required work acceptably, and has passed her comprehensive examination with a grade of "B". She has been working for a year or more on her thesis which is based on a study of 300 Negro transients who received relief from the Atlanta Bureau.

She has written a thesis based on this and revised it considerably, but the thesis is at present unacceptable for 2 reasons: (1) its English is not good. Concerning this, you might consult Mr. Tillman. (2) Miss Gambrell has not the proper background of facts and general knowledge which enables her to interpret the rather difficult mass of statistics that she has. This is not unusual in such cases, and does not reflect upon Miss Gambrell's desert and hard work, but it does mean that she ought to devote 3 or 4 months to increasing her general knowledge on the subject and completely re-writing her thesis. I have offered to supply references for such work, and have given her general advice along these lines.

I am referring the matter now to the proper authorities for final decision.

Miss Gambrell has suggested a possible change of subject. I have no objection to this, but it would still leave the difficulty about her English, and in my opinion it would take as much time, if not more, to work up a new subject, as it would to stick to this one, and put it in proper shape.

WEBD/DW

MEMORANDUM TO MR. REID
FROM DR. DU BOIS

February 7, 1935

I have just written to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to find out what publications they have made concerning relief transients.

I have sent the enclosed memorandum to the registrar. Could you furnish Miss Gambrell a list of five or six good recent books which would furnish a general background on which she could write her thesis. Any other references that you could give me for her, I should be glad to have.

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

copy

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

February 11, 1935

Mr. Rayford Logan
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Logan:

Enclosed is a proposal for a Negro Book-of-the-Year Club. I confess that its origin is pretty selfish, namely, the desire on my part to have my book, "Black Reconstruction", get a large circulation among colored people. But the idea has to start somewhere, and whether or not my book found favor this year, I think we should make a plan for making American Negroes book conscious, with some critical discussion as to what kind of books concerning themselves and by themselves they should buy.

Will you read the enclosed memorandum and let me have your judgment?

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

1122-01-44

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 13, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

14-14-22

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Mr. Lawrence K. Frank, Associate Director of Education, General Education Board is to be in Atlanta on February 18, 19, and 20.

Mr. Frank wishes to meet for a brief general discussion the members of the faculties of Atlanta University, Spelman, and Morehouse who might be directly interested in a study of child development or available for consultation and advice on different aspects of child growth. I am therefore asking you to meet Mr. Frank in the Exhibition Room of the Atlanta University Library on Monday, February 18. The hour will be determined later.

Sincerely yours

John Hope

JH:PK

MEMORANDUM TO PRESIDENT HOPE
ON THE APPEAL TO THE COMMONWEALTH FUND

February 14, 1935

Last year we prepared and laid before the Commonwealth Fund a proposal for a continuous study of the Negro problem consisting of general studies from various points of view for a period of 10 years, and special studies covering the same time, together with conferences and publications.

The Commonwealth Fund was unable to take definitive action on this appeal last year but has given us permission to present our plans again. We wish, therefore, to present the same plan with these modifications:

1. Realizing that no fund with limited resources would wish to commit itself to as large and long a plan as ours, we suggest that the Commonwealth Fund might be willing to support our project for 1 or 2 years until it could get started. We are confident that once started a plan like this would show enough results so that it would not be necessary to give it up, and that from various sources we could hope for continued support.

2. Since we were unable to start the plan at the beginning of the school year, 1934-1935, a modification of our proposed budget is necessary, and in that modification we suggest 1 preliminary study which could be made quite apart from the general plan, and yet, if possible, be introductory toward it.

In our general plan, we suggested that detailed study be made of the Negro population of Atlanta, Georgia, in view of the fact that an interesting Federal housing project was being started there, and also because the Department of Sociology has made certain preliminary studies which could be used for the general study.

We propose that we ask, therefore, that the Commonwealth Fund consider an appropriation of $15,000 for the year 1935-1936, to finance a social study of Negroes of Atlanta, Georgia as laid out in the former plan, and that this be so carried out that it could be made the introductory study for the largerproject which we present; but at the same time, the Commonwealth Fund be not specifically obliged beyond this preliminary help.

WEBD/DW

47-10-253

MEMORANDUM TO MISS REED
FROM DR. DU BOIS

February 14, 1935

I understand that you called on me the other day presumably to ask about making up your work in Sociology 471. I do not know the facts in your case but I have a feeling that either your work interfered with class work, or that you were not particularly interested. At any rate, I suggest in your case that you make up the work by a term paper of 20 pages, typewritten, this size, on "Race Problems in South America", including race relations of the Indians, Spaniards, Portuguese, Negroes, and mixedraces. You will find a good many books and articles on the subject in the library.

WEBD/DW

MEMORANDUM TO MISS MALONE
FROM DR. DU BOIS

February 14, 1935

I suggest that for making up your deficient mark in Sociology 471 that you write a term paper of 20 pages, typewritten, and this size, on "Race Problems in Asia", touching Chinese, Manchus, the Japanese, Communists, and the whites. You will find a number of books and articles in the library covering this situation.

WEBD/DW

47-10-25

MEMORANDUM TO MRS. NABRIT
FROM DR. DU BOIS

February 14, 1935

14-8-25

I have received the memorandum from your office concerning the visit of Mr. Frank.

Last October in reply to two memoranda of mine, October 1 and 7, President Hope consented to my taking the third week in February for my annual lecture tour in the West. I have, accordingly, arranged the following lectures:

February 17...Indianapolis, Y.M.C.A.
February 18...Chicago, Church of the Good Shepherd
February 20...Minneapolis, Phyllis Wheatley House
February 22...Toledo, Y. M. C. A.
February 24...Detroit, Y. M. C. A.

I shall, therefore, unfortunately, not be here at the time of Mr. Frank's visit.

WEBD/DW

Whittaker

MEMORANDUM TO THE REGISTRAR
FROM DR. DU BOIS

February 14, 1935

1. In accordance with arrangements which I made with President Hope in October, I am going to be out of the city on a lecture tour from February 16 to February 25. I shall arrange written work in my library for the class in Economic History, and I am sure everything will go along well. They will be glad to have you look in on them at any time if you should wish.

14-8-5

2. In re: Miss Gambrell. If the matter comes up, I think you might impress it upon the President and his advisers that so far as general work is concerned, the scholarship of a graduate student can be so determined that we can know several months ahead whether or not she will pass. This has been true in Miss Gambrell's case. In the case of a thesis, however, no final word can be promised until the thesis is practically done, and this judgment has been given in Miss Gambrell's case as early as was possible.

WEBD/DW

MEMORANDUM TO PRESIDENT HOPE
FROM DR. DU BOIS

14-14-23

February 15, 1935

I am handing you copies of recent correspondence with Anson Phelps Stokes.

Enclosures 2.

TO: Dr. DuBois

FROM: Ira De A. Reid

The attached represents some of theopinion and plans that I would incorporate in the plea to the Commonwealth Fund.
Mr. Hope asked for my suggestions this morning and I referred these to him.

14-13-23

2-25-35

[ENC FROM REID]

February 25,1935

MEMORANDUM

TO: President Hope

FROM: Ira De A. Reid

14-13-2K

The following statement covers in part some of the suggestions that might be incorporated in the subsequent statement to the Commonwealth Fund:

The University believes that the end of social science is the better understanding of the world. It knows that this better understanding will not come from the mere multiplication of men able to collect facts, nor from the fact-gathering machinery itself, but from the increase of those who know, first, whatfacts need to be collected, and, second, what value those facts have when assembled. This is the province in which Atlanta University wishes to develop.

In establishing this program of social and sociological research, the aim of the University will be threefold. In the first place, it will attempt the dispassionate analysis of the aforementioned aspects of Negro life. Even if the University does not have the necessary research toolsto deal in strictly measurable and objective terms with all phases of Negro life, the mere effort to analyze the subject without prejudice represents a decided advance over the one-sided propagandistic attitude that has characterized the glib assumptions of social literature on the subject in the past.

In the second place, this research program will be of tremendous value in introducing new and fresh points of view in the analysis of the many problems attending Negro life, and American culture. Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the usual and commonplace things that happen. The constant manipulation of these facts is certain to yield some new approaches to the solution or palliation of these problems.

Finally, it is the aim of the University through its social research program to transfer these numerous topics of Negro life from subjects of heated controversy into matters of verifiable knowledge. It is well aware that the mere fact gathering can have no value unless it is relatedto significant problems and situations, but with the precise methods of social inquiry available, and adequate financial support assured, together with the imagination, initiative, common sense, and

actual experience with the topic studied, a real contribution can be made to our whole social living.

THE ATLANTA STUDY

The University has undertaken two phases of this research program during the year, each an integral part of the proposed study of the Negro in Atlanta . The first of these studies,"LIVING COSTS OF 500 NEGRO FAMILIES IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA " is now being tabulated and will be released during the month of April. The second study "THE TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF WHITE COLLAR AND SKILLED NEGROWORKERS IN ATLANTA GEORGIA ", conducted in cooperation with the Division of Research and Statistics of the FERA in Washington, has reached its final stage and will be ready for publication about March 15.

14-13-25

In addition to these studies the Department of Social Sciences has gathered preliminary materials on the history of Atlanta's Negro population. Data gathered to date cover all of the early history of the population and much of the modern materials.

By working in this manner the study of the Atlanta population might eventually be completed, but it would always suffer from a cumulative lag wherein much of its effectiveness would be lost.

The following budget would cover the conducting of this study for a one year period.

TENTATIVE COST BUDGET

Rent and Equipment desks, chairs, telephone, typewriters and tabulating machinery		$1,500
Salaries:		
Director	$4,000	
Assistant	1,800	
Clerk-Sten.	1,500	
Stenographer	1,200	
3 student assistants scholarships at $600	1,800	10,300
Supplies: paper, postage, tabulationforms, printing of schedules and questionnaires, purchase of maps and other materials		400
Travel : Local transportation		100
Special Costs: Making of tabulations, graphs, charts, etc.		300
Writing and Printing Report		750
Publicizing Report: conferences and magazine and newspaper publicity		250
Contingency Fund:		1,400
TOTAL		$15,000

Dr. DuBois:

Some time ago Mr. Hope asked that I see what I could do toward formulating a program of University extension along Adult Education lines. The first effort brought forth the attached. It is to have several revisions, but you may have some ideas that would be very helpful. If so, may I have them ? Thanks.

14-13-19

2-26-35 Ira De A. Reid

[ENC.]

February 25, 1935

MEMORANDUM

TO: President Hope

FROM: Ira De A. Reid

14-13-20

The following statement represents an initial effort to formulate a working program of adult education for the University and its affiliated institutions. Your criticisms and suggestions will make it possible to work it over for greater effectiveness.

For some years the affiliated colleges of the Atlanta University system have realized the importance and effectiveness of a program that reached beyond the confines of the campuses and into the several communities. This social influence of the educational instituion the colleges have attempted to utilize- not only through providing leaders for the areas, but for the followers they endeavored to provide a wider understanding of the problems the gorup faced. But a wider concept has come to these colleges through the limited extension program they have conducted, namely, that the aim of this program should be not alone one of providing for a closer group living, but to provide for the enrichment of the mond and the body o f the individual as well, in order that he might utilize more fully the resources of the wesld about him.

Atlanta University has at its command numerous resources for conducting the program outlined below - its purpose, presitge, contacts, organization, equipment and staff, are the most available in the South. It lacks only the financial support with which to initiate and conduct this program. Nevertheless, the University proposes to conduct for a period of three years, reaching the Negro population of Fulton and DeKalb C unties in particular, and North Georgia in general, and working in the small urban areas as well as the rural areas of the section, the following program:

1. The promotion of Adult Forums in Local Communities.

   This program to include not only the gene al forum idea but to encourage the use of panel discussions. This program to be initiated by a member of the University staff. Subjects and literature to be suggested theStudies and Research Division.

2. A School for Leaders.

   One of the first promotional efforts will be the bringing together of lay persons interested inpromoting some form of adult education in the respective communities. This school willbe most informal, and will emphasize the steps the Uinversity is trying to take to make the program fill the

proper needs.

3. An Occupational Clinic- Conference.

To give theoretical and practical attention to the problems of agriculatural and industrial occupational adjustment . This effort will become a part of the research activity.

4. Studies and Research Bureau

To provide materials for the use of local groups; to asist in the planning; to prpepare repor s of the project.

5. A Demonstration Unit.

The physical facilities of the University system make possible the use of several rooms for demonstrating model apartments, housing,;cle n business establishmentsin three fields particularly- grocery stores, barber shops and e ating establishments. These three activities represent the foremost small business activities of Negroes. How to operate these on a clean, sanitary, attractive basis will be an educational effort to reach the operator as well as the patron. It is a very necessary field for educational efforts of this type.

6. A Portable Library.

E tending the facilities of the University Library together with t he resources ofthe state and local libraries is a piece of promotion work that the University should undertake.

7. A Portable Theatre.

For four years the University has emphasized the development of the drama among the students. In no community does the theatre carry real signi icance for the Negro population. The use of University Players, with a travelling theatre, giving productions free of charge in local areas and in the smaller towns seems a desirable feature.

8. Folk or Community Players

Likewise the University's program will include the developme t of local talent in productions that will be used for intercommunity competition.

9. Folk or Community Singing

This is a very r eal contribution that can be made to gorup living. The rapid changes of the past fifteen years have driven into the background much of the cultural heritage of Negro song. This would be revived through the encouraging of competitive singihgs

14-13-21

10. Lecturers and Instructors

The University staff would be utilised in the promotion of this program through services rendered as lecturers and discussion leaders in the local areas.

This program should be initiated for a period of three years. The budget for this period is estimated at $52,500. A tentative one year budget is given below:

TENTAIVE ONE-YEAR BUDGET FOR AE EXPERIMENT

SALARIES

Director	$5,000
Clerical aid	1,500
Honoraria for staff members	2,250
Equipment	5,000
Travel	2,000
Publications	1,500
Contingency Fund	250
TOTAL	$17,500

[Atlanta Univ.]

MEMORANDUM TO PRESIDENT HOPE
FROM DR. DU BOIS

February 27, 1935

On my spring lecture trip, I filled the following engagements:

February 17, Indianapolis, Y.M.C.A., 700 persons.

February 18, Chicago, Church of the Good Shepherd, 500 persons.

February 20, Minneapolis, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 400 persons.

Dinner talk, 20 persons.

February 22, Toledo, Y.M.C.A., 500 persons.

February 23, Detroit, dinner at Nacirema Club, 200 persons.

February 24, Detroit, Y.M.C.A., 1,000 persons.

WEBD/DW

47-10-55

Whittaker

MEMORANDUM TO THE REGISTRAR
FROM DR. DU BOIS

February 27, 1935

14-8-2

You sent me no term sheet covering Course 543, Sociology, Communism, and Fascism.

WEBD/DW

Mr. Whittaker

MEMORANDUM TO THE REGISTRAR
FROM DR. DU BOIS

14-7-26

March 1, 1935

You promised several weeks ago to look up the academic status of Mrs. Shivery. I should be very glad to have notes upon it so that the Department can carefully consider her case.

9
11
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26

12
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12
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18

6

MEMORANDUM TO THE REGISTRAR
FROM DR. DU BOIS

March 4, 1935

14-8-6

On February 5, I sent the enclosed memorandum to President Hope suggesting changes in the courses given by the Department of Sociology in Atlanta University.

I am enclosing a copy to you.

Enclosures 2.

MEMORANDUM TO MRS. NABRIT
FROM DR. DU BOIS

March 7, 1935

14-8-26

President Hope appointed yesterday a committee consisting of President Read and myself. We were to consult today and report to him at 4:00. So far, I have had no word from President Read. Will you kindly find out what I am supposed to do?

W.E.B.D.

WEBD/DW

Miss Read would like you to telephone her now Main 3767

MEMORANDUM TO PRESIDENT HOPE
FROM DR. DU BOIS

March 11, 1935

In accordance with your directions, I have arranged with Mr. Banks of Prairie View to spend the last two weeks in March at his school. As a part of this time will cover our own spring vacation, my absence from the University will amount to eight school days.

WEBD/DW

417-10-96

March 12, 1935

14-13-26

TO: Dr. DuBois

FROM: Ira De A. Reid

With your approval, I should like to have suggested to the Registrar that the Sociology Course now listed as RESEARCH IN SPECIAL PROBLEMS 545-546 be made a required course in the graduate school ; that the catalogue statement be made to read- "Required of all students ~~doing~~ who plan the writing of a thesis in sociology."

IDAR

Whittaker

MEMORANDUM TO THE REGISTRAR
FROM DR. DU BOIS

March 13, 1935

15-8-7

Mr. Reid and I both think that the sociology course now listed as "Research in Special Problems", 545 and 546, should be made a required course in the Graduate School, and that the catalogue statement should be made to read: "Required of all students who plan the writing of a thesis in sociology."

WEBD/DW

March, 1935

MEMORANDUM TO PRESIDENT HOPE ON POSSIBLE ACTIVITIES AT ATLANTA UNIVERSITY AND AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS IN THE FEDERAL HOUSING PROJECT

To my mind, there are 7 classes of projects which Atlanta University and affiliated institutions might undertake to promote in the Federal Housing Project. I name them in order of their importance from my point of view:

1. The present difficulty of the Negro race in America, and especially in Atlanta, is to find regular employment at a remunerative wage. Given a community of three thousand persons of the better class, well-housed, and with opportunities for education, it should be the serious study of the various departments of the University, but more especially, those of economics and sociology, to see what could be done to secure a greater variety of employment, of better grade of employment, a better adaptation of work to ability and training, and better salaries and wages. This calls for careful investigation into present conditions, and theoretical study of these conditions as compared with the situation elsewhere in this country and others.

2. There is one practical method of increasing income indirectly, and that is by decreasing expense, and this can be done by applying to this group and in this area the best forms of consumers' co-operation. This co-operation must be started with the distinct understanding that it is not a method of promoting Negro business in the sense of increasing private profits, but it looks toward voluntary organization under trained and salaried managers in order to buy cheaply and distribute with the least expense, and return all profits to the buyers in the form of money dividends or educational advantages. The efforts of co-operation in the United States, especially in the Northwest, and in countries like England and Denmark, should be made available for this community.

3. One phase of this saving should be the establishment of credit unions, and cheap, reliable and honest insurance. The United States government is promoting credit unions by legislation and administrative action which makes it possible for poor people and small communities to escape the exactions of loan sharks, and this can be extended to honest sickness and death insurance which is of a co-operative nature, and does not involve the exploitation and cheating of the insured. Facts and examples of this kind of community effort could easily be obtained by the University, and projects promoted.

4. The community will need policing in the area, not so much for the purpose of discovering and punishing crime, as for the purpose of preventing crime, curbing innocent mischief, and afford protection to the young and weak. In addition to this, there ought to be established a regular legal defense bureau, where in return for small, regular payments contributed by all, competent lawyers should be available to defend anyone in the community who is arrested on any charge, not for the purpose of seeing that persons escape punishment for crime or carelessness, but to see that they get fair and reasonable justice, and are not fined and convicted through lack of interest and prejudice.

In the matter of policing, the influence of the Federal Government and of all decent citizens of Atlanta, white and black, should be brought to bear in order to compel the appointment and pay of a reasonable number of colored policemen.

47-10-82

5. A system of community medical care should be established, for the teaching of sanitation and hygiene, the prevention of disease, home nursing and care of the sick, and prompt and proper hospitalization. Nurses and young physicians should, as soon as possible, be hired on salary for the purpose of conducting this kind of medical care, and gradually replacing the private general practitioner. This is a system which is growing in all progressive communities, and ought to be immediately started in this group.

6. There should be effort to establish from the beginning systematic adult education. Not as a past-time and temporary project, but as a permanent effort which recognizes that no person's education does stop or ought to stop with his school years. Rather, it should be carriedon systematically with teachers and guidance through his life. The work should consist of lectures in history, science, sociology, and economics, popularized and given in regular series with discussions, charts, and reading. It should consist in technical instruction, in handicrafts and art work, in guided reading, field work, travel and excursions, and should make it possible for any earnest persons through the use of his spare time, to gain the equivalent of a college education or a technical course of study within a reasonable time.

7. Systematic effort toward guided recreation should be made for the purpose of using the spare time of persons, increasing their joy of life, their physical health, and their artistic expression. The methods of the German Turn-verein, open-air walking, and group singing, should be encouraged. Dancing should be promoted, not simply the unguided and inexpert dancing now prevalent, but the trained square dance and minuet, the dancing class which gives lessons in etiquette, rhythm, and deportment, the asthetic and interpretive solo and group dancing. There should be every opportunity for dramatic expression, for recitations, orations, dialogues and plays. The children, particularly, should have such training as is given by Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, training in games and stunts, group exercises with marching and music. There should be a nursery school, kindergarten, and day nurseries, all of them with guided recreation.

All of the above recommendations are given in broad and general outline. For their practical application, they would need detailed and careful study on the part of committees and groups, whose aim should be to first lay out the general object, then to take up matters of method and finance, and finally, to see what specific parts of these projects could be put into immediate and practical working order.

Every effort must, of course, be made to avoid all appearance of paternalism, or effort on the part of the University to impose upon this com-

417-10-63

munity a philanthropic program. It will be the job of the University to induce the community to do these things for itself by means of inspiration and information with assistance from members of the University group.

WEBD/DW

4-7-10-84

[c. March, 1935]
Sociology

MEMORANDUM TO THE MEMBERS OF THE
CLASS U482

The members of the class will meet during my absence as usual in this room. Please attend the meetings promptly, and as you come in, let Miss Wilson check your attendance.

During this time, your work will be to complete the tables of the main occurrences and facts of Reconstruction in each one of the Southern states. Each of you for two states have special study, and each of you have certain economic facts about crops, etc., which need to be copied from the individual reports on to the various state reports; as for instance, the report on the cotton crop in the various states at various times should be copied down on the state tables for each state at the various periods. Then, you are also, each of you, to make yourselves familiar with the history of Reconstruction, not only in the two states that you are especially studying, but also in all the other states. You can do this by studying each other's tables and by reading the various state histories of Reconstruction in the University library, and in this library.

Books from this library may be withdrawn between recitations, but must be returned promptly.

You will be prepared, April 3, for an examination on the chief facts concerning Reconstruction in each of the Southern states between 1865 and 1876.

WEBD/DW

[Atlanta Univ.]

MEMORANDUM TO PRESIDENT HOPE
FROM DR. DU BOIS

April 3, 1935

I returned from Prairie View Tuesday night, April 2. While there, I attended to the following matters:

Three lectures to the Department of History on "Abyssinia", "Slavery", and the "Civil War".

One lecture to the teachers and families on the "Economic Problems of Negroes".

Two round-tables with the executive staff on the same subject.

One lecture to the Conference, consisting of 600 representatives from the most important points in Texas on the the "Economic Condition of Negroes in Texas". A dozen or more county superintendents of education, and the state superintendent, were present.

Two short talks in San Antonio at a fraternity dinner and at church.

Most of my time was spent in examining and tabulating the interesting mass of returns from various parts of Texas concerning the economic condition. In this, I collaborated and made suggestions to the registrar's office, and superintended the making of a couple of dozen charts which were exhibited before the conference.

I have been invited to make a special evening address before the North Carolina Colored State Teachers' Association on the night of Thursday, April 18. This might be combined with the Negro Encyclopedia meeting.

I have also been asked to speak to the Georgia State Teachers' Association Friday night, April 12, at Macon.

In January, while in the North, I supplemented my appeal to the Social Science Council by a visit to Donald Young, Secretary, in New York. I asked for help in collecting books and manuscripts and for stenographic help outside of that furnished by the University. The enclosed letter has been received.

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

47-10-63

MEMORANDUM TO: THE REGISTRAR

FROM: DR. DU BOIS

In my mid-year report of the standing of students in Course U482, will you please change Hightower's mark from "A" to "B".

14-8

April 5, 1935

MEMORANDUM TO MR. REID
FROM DR. DU BOIS

April 5, 1935

14-13-27

The Department of Sociology must meet today and take action on Miss Gambrell's candidacy. Could you drop in for a few minutes this morning?

WEBD/DW

Memorandum

To: Dr. DuBois
From: Mr. Whittaker

I am attaching to this memorandum a statement which seems to me to define Mrs. Shivery's status to date. I am sending a copy of this to Mr. Reid.

14-7

April 8, 1935

John P. Whittaker

C O P Y

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

[ENCLOSURE]

MRS. L. D. SHIVERY

Status

Major: Sociology

Undergraduate Requirements	Requirements Satisfied
1. High School Graduate (15 units)	1. Graduate, Walker Baptist plus year at Haines Institute (15 units)
2. Graduate with bachelor's degree.	2. A. B. Atlanta University, 1898, plus study at Columbia University.
3. 24 semester hours in undergraduate record of sociology or a major of 24 semester hours in one of the following: philosophy, psychology, anthropology, political science, economics or history.	3. 31 semester hours in history, sociology, economics, psychology, ethics, Bible, plus 18 sem. hrs. in education. Is this the equivalent of (3) Undergraduate Requirements?
4. General Psychology--3 semester hours.	4. Satisfied
5. American History--3 semester hours.	5.
6. Social Anthropology--3 semester hours.	6.
7. Economics--6 semester hours.	7. Satisfied.
8. History of Europe--6	8. Satisfied.
9. Introductory Sociology--6 semester hours.	9. Satisfied.
Graduate Requirements	
10. 24 semester hours of graduate work in Sociology.	10. To date 9 semester hours.
11. Satisfy requirement in English.	11.
12. Satisfactory thesis (approved by department)	12.
13. Satisfy modern foreign language requirement.	13.
14. Final comprehensive examination.	14.

14-7

Summary

As I see it Mrs. Shivery will need to satisfy requirements 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, and a ruling from her department on requirement 3.

While work as an assistant is valuable to a student, we cannot grant credit for it.

In view of the limited amount of course work in Sociology, I am of the opinion that the full 24 semester hours in Sociology should be required.

April 8, 1935 (Signed) John P. Whittaker

(C O P Y)

MEMORANDUM TO: MR. WHITTAKER
FROM: DR.DU BOIS

April 9, 1935

I disagree decidedly with your judgment on the academic status of Mrs. L. D. Shivery. I think our final judgment in this matter is fundamental for the ideals of Atlanta University, and will decide as to whether we are going to grant degrees mechanically on the basis of technical rules for counting of "credits",or whether we are going to take into major account power, knowledge, and ability.

1. The work of Mrs. Shivery at Columbia was graduate work, and, in my opinion, she should have credit for every point gained there. I think it would be indefensible to refuse her the full credit of this work simply because it was not all done at Atlanta University. This rule was made originally, I take it, by institutions who were either suspicious of the grade of work done by other institutions, or who desired to hamper the inter-migration of students between institutions. Atlanta University cannot afford to be suspicious of the quality of work done at Columbia on the basis of the marks Mrs. Shivery received; and migration of students far from being discouraged, is becoming more and more the custom in the best academic circles.

2. There is question as to the rank of Mrs. Shivery's bachelor's degree taken when the college department of Atlanta University ranked lower than present standards. It seems to me that whatever lack there was there has been amply made up:

A. By Mrs. Shivery's long work as a teacher and social worker. Not many years ago, this alone would have been sufficient to obtain for her the A.M. degree.

B. Her work in sociology in Atlanta University for two years under me, which although extra-curricular and partly paid for as student labor, was exceedingly efficient and deserves academic credit.

3. The question of counting her later sociological work with Mr. Bingham and Mrs. Brown when she was a paid assistant in sociological investigation, seems

just as clear to me. If we are seeking to know whether or not Mrs. Shivery has a sufficient knowledge of sociology to satisfy the requirements of Atlanta University, then this question of accomplishment and power is altogether beside the technical question as to how she got it: whether by taking a prescribed course or doing a paid job. Her present ability for doing work of that sort is greater than that of any other student who has been in the department since I have been here, and her term papers are on file to prove it. I think, therefore, that due credit should be given for these two years of work.

4. I think we should hardly require evidence of efficiency in English from the Head of the English Department in the Booker T. Washington High School.

5. The question of the foreign language requirement depends upon whether Mrs. Shivery wasregarded as a candidate for the master's degree before that requirement was passed. This, of course, is a matter of record.

6. I think, myself, that Mrs. Shivery has fully met all requirements for the A. M. degree, except: (1) The Examination; (2) The Thesis; (3) the foreign language requirement, if this is according to our vote. However, I am willing to add to this Mr. Reid's suggestion of six additional semester hours of work.

WEBD/DW (Signed) W. E. B. Du Bois

14-7

L. D Shivery

High School — 3 years — Walker Baptist
2 — Lucy Laney

A.U. — A.B. — 1903

Columbia — 2 Summer Session 1922 - 1923

A.U. — 2 yrs Pols — NRA & Negro
Race in Europe
Feminism in Europe
Chinese — History Sociology (Weekly Socs)

× Chinese & Negro — Bogalusa — 1 year Asst — 1
× Economic Conditions of Negro (13 months — 7 cell investigator & Supervisor in Ga — / Summer 1 —

Organized Athletic Assn &
organized Colored High School of Ga. 1917

X — High School Principal Diploma voted 1923

14-2-18

ACADEMIC RECORD OF MRS. LOUIE D. SHIVERY

High School work. Walker Institute, 1894-1898. Diploma.

Haines School, 1½ years, 1898-1899.

Atlanta University, 1899-1903. Degree, A.B.

Clark University, 1 summer. Certificate.

Sociological Investigations

1902

Student Assistant in the preparation of Atlanta University Publications, Number 7, "The Negro Artisan". 5-7 hours a week.

1903

Student Assistant in preparation of Atlanta University Publications, Number 8, "The Negro Church". 5-7 hours a week.

14-7

1904

Student Assistant in preparation of Atlanta University Publications, Number 9, "Notes on Negro Crime". 5-7 hours a week.

1916

Paid Assistant for 1 year to Mr. Bigham who was in charge of a study on Negro crime. Helped collect data and make tabulations. Manuscript finally unpublished.

1917

Assistant to Mr. Brown in study on the "Economic Condition of the Negro in Georgia". Field Investigator, and in charge of work from June until fall, when the study was published, as Number 19, of the Atlanta University Publications. Prepared tables, pp. 40-53.

1917-1918

Assistant to M. N. Work, at Tuskegee, in making a study of "Negro Migration from Georgia".

1918

Organizer of Illiteracy drive in Atlanta, and of the colored night schools.

1929-1935

Secretary of the Executive Board of the Neighborhood Union.

ACADEMIC RECORD OF MRS. LOUIE D. SHIVERY

Courses at Atlanta University

1934

Summer School: "History of Social Thought". S505. Mr. Chivers. 2 points; "Race Problems in Present-Day Europe". S513. Mr. Du Bois. 2 points; "The New Deal and the Negro". S514. Mr. Du Bois. 2 points.

1934-1935

Seminar, 545. "Socialism, Communism and Fascism". 3 points.

Courses at Columbia University

1922

Education, S285A. Work of the high school principal in graduate course. 2 points.

Education, S289A. Organization and administration of the Junior High School. Graduate course. 2 points.

Education, S481. Supervision of instruction in secondary schools. Graduate course. 4 points.

Education, S10. Demonstration School. Graduate course. 1 point.

Total...

1933

Education, S483. Tests and measurements in secondary education. Graduate course. 3 points.

Education, S281A. Methods of teaching. Graduate course. 2 points.

Education, S289B. Social life of the junior high school. Graduate course. 2 points.

Total...16 points

14-7

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 12, 1935

To : Dr. DuBois
From: Mr. Hope

I received your note of April 3. It indicates that you had an enjoyable and profitable trip.

I have read your letter from the Social Science Research Council and congratulate you on receiving a grant-in-aid.

John Hope

Enclosure

47-10-57

MEMORANDUM TO PRESIDENT HOPE
ON THE LETTER OF BERNARD SMITH OF APRIL 8, 1935

From Dr. Du Bois and Mr. Reid

April 12, 1935

37-10-153

We are not unmindful of the difficulties faced in endeavoring to secure "concrete results" from social studies. The somewhat indeterminate human equation with which the social sciences must deal makes hazardous the anticipating of specific reforms. We do know, however, that the study will have two very practical results, to wit:

1. Educational. We regard as the first end of the study the educating of the populations concerned with the social, economic and cultural problems of Negro-white relationships in Atlanta. By making this information available to the press, public officials, educational and social institutions, and interested citizens, we have provided the basis for counteracting much of the subversive propaganda against Negroes now current in Atlanta. In the second place, such an end will assist in changing the point of view of the community toward Negroes from one of emotional reactions and wishful thinking to one of intelligent choice. If the study does no more than this it will serve an excellent purpose in the community, and will be well worth undertaking.

2. Remedial. No study can in itself effect changes and reforms. It can find the facts, present the findings, and suggest ways of improving certain conditions. This study will propose remedial and constructive programs to be carried out in certain fields. There are problems that must be handled by the Negro community alone; there are others that must be handled by the white community alone; there is another, the largest, group that must be approached through the combined effort of the white and the colored community. The impact of a forceful study, presenting the facts and suggesting practical remedies is certain to have far-reaching results in the community. The effectiveness with which the sponsors of the study can elicit community support and interest determines, in part, the concrete results.

MEMORANDUM TO PRESIDENT HOPE
ON THE LETTER OF BERNARD SMITH
OF APRIL 8, 1935

The proof of the foregoing statements may be found in the experience of Atlanta University. From 1897 to 1911, Atlanta University conducted a series of conferences and studies. There was at the time no distinct plan of doing more than furnishing a sound basis of fact. Nevertheless, practical results did follow. We made, for instance, three studies on conditions of Negroes in cities, and efforts for social betterment, in 1896, 1987, and ten years later, in 1907. Out of these studies arose a great interest among Atlanta Negroes in social work, the first result of which was the kindergartens established by Negroes before there were any for whites in the city, and sustained by private contributions; and also, a general movement which gradually was crystalized by the organization of the Neighborhood Union, and eventually by the establishment of the School of Social Work, and efforts for inter-racial understanding and Adult Education.

The third study, in 1898, continued in 1907, was on Negro business and economic co-operation among Negroes. This resulted in the founding of the Negro Business League which still exists after more than thirty-five years of work, and has done a great deal for the guiding of Negro business. When the late Mr. Booker T. Washington heard of our conference and study, he asked for a statement of the results and objects, and especially lists of the business men with whom we had corresponded. On the basis of this list, he made his first call for the Negro Business League.

32-10-154

The study of education in colleges and common schools, done in 1900, 1901, 1910, and 1911, launched a lively discussion as to the place of the college and industrial school, and had its effect upon the subsequent course of Negro education. The study of the Negro artisan in 1902 and 1912, was participated in by Booker T. Washington and R. R. Moton, and led to attempts to bring Negro workers into trade unions. The results were largely abortive but this was mainly due to the attitude of the unions. No concrete movement followed our study of the Negro church, but the study of Negro crime in 1909 was later used as a part of the basis of an anti-lynching campaign under the N. A. A. C. P. The efficiency of these studies was enhanced by the conferences which were held and the prominent persons who took part in them, and thus gave wide publicity to the results. Nearly all the leading social

writers and workers of the day joined in this part of our studies. The appropriations, however, for the work were so small, less than $5,000 a year, including salaries, that at last the whole effort had to be given up.

In the proposed new set of studies, we are again compelled to make them because of certain very definite problems which face us, and this is peculiarly true of the situation in Atlanta, where we want to make the first study.

The problems there among the colored people are: (1) work; (2) income; (3) homes and neighborhoods; (4) living expenses; (5) crime and legal defense; (6) political power; (7) schools and recreation for children; (8) civil rights, especially in publicly supported institutions and in travel; (9) health and hospitalization; (10) the problem of the future function of the Negro church.

37-10-155

All these matters we want to include in the preliminary study of the city; and then, we want to see first what can be done in this matter of employment and income.

In connection with this, we have the housing proposition about to be put into realization by the United States government. We have made a study of the people living in the area before it was cleared. This was to ascertain the exact type of community which the cleared area represented, their income and expenditures, and their demands in the matter of housing and other facilities. This study was put at the disposal of the United States government and used for comparisons in its other housing projects.

We have made a study of groups of Negroes in this and other parts of the city who represent the class of folk who would probably move in to this area. We have made some tentative estimates of the actual expenditures of the families who will occupy this area with the idea of seeing just what amounts of food, including meat and bread and vegetables, they are going to need in a year. We plan to continue this study with the idea of determining from this group, and from others, how far surrounding Negro farmers, or farmers who could be brought into touch with this group, could actually furnish the food that these people want. How far co-operative effort could help in the distribution of fuel, medical service, and possibly, some

portions of the clothing.

We have been wondering if it would not be possible for the Negro church to become a center of distributors' co-operation, and of legal defense. The situation of poor Negroes before the lower courts in Atlanta is pitiable. Boys and irresponsible men are arraigned on trivial charges and hastened to the chain gang. There is no real juvenile protection, and this means the beginning of a life of crime. A public defender for Negroes could settle a great many, if not almost a majority of these cases, and save a harvest of crime.

37-10-156

Would it not be possible for churches to take charge of this kind of work?

We are especially interested in the helpless political position of Negroes. They have no representative in the city council; no representative in the administration; no representative on the school board, or any of the committees; no voice in any part of the government, and occupy no official positions higher than notary public. Yet, they can register, but the problem is: how shall they vote? They need to be taught the matterson which their vote can be effective even now, and on which they might be effective by applying legitimate pressure. They need to have their attention focused on real problems of political policy, assessment and taxation, police bribery, slums, and real differences of political opinion.

Already citizenship schools have been held by certain organizations, and a considerable number of people given information and training. Careful study of this situation might lead to extension of these schools.

The government housing project ought to stimulate the city and state to further projects, and subsistence homesteads, and land-buying, might be used to help re-establish the Negro farmer, especially the farm-tenant, in relation to the Negro city population.

The situation of the schools is bad. There are too few, over-crowded, under-staffed, with comparatively few facilities--the high school has, for instance, no assembly room, where more than 100 of its three thousand students can come together--double sessions are used, which means that the school term is really cut in two, and the load of the teacher almost doubled. The teachers are underpaid, and receive

much less than the poorly paid white teachers. Just what are the facts concerning these conditions, and what movements through parent-teacher associations, and the use of the ballot, can be initiated to better the situation?

Health and hospitalization call for action. The provision for Negroes in the Grady Hospital is poor, and the treatment is not good. Negroes need a new and complete hospital, with a Negro staff. They ought to have visiting nurses; they ought to have systematic health information. When we can get a large body of facts upon which to base this demand, action in some form will without doubt follow.

37-10-157

Finally, the peculiar position of the Negro in a city like Atlanta with regard to the police, ought to be brought out. Negro sections are practically without police, so far as relations among themselves are concerned. Any Negro can do almost what he pleases to Negroes in the Negro section, and be unmolested. Negroes dislike to ask for the arrest of Negroes because they know of their treatment in the courts. It means, therefore, that discipline in the Negro group is not easy to apply, and only a general public opinion keeps order. It is rather remarkable that in the whole area around Atlanta University, witha thousand students, and many thousands of citizens, there is no regular police control, and yet an extraordinary degree of order. There ought to be colored policemen, better lighting, and better discipline, and when these facts can be brought out, some remedial efforts may follow.

Even if specific reforms and efforts desired cannot be put on foot, alternative movements may be started. If, for instance, Negro sections cannot get Negro police, what substitute can be made in the interests of order and discipline?

How is this to be done?

The techniques for bringing about these results, are based upon the organization of an effective community committee. This committee will be composed of white and colored persons, and will represent all major groupings of activities, public and private, in which the matter of Negro adjustment is a vital one. The purpose of this committee will be four-fold:

1. To stimulate effective publicizing of the reports findings through the press, conferences, etc.

2. To prepare memorials to public and private agencies, and to confer with these agencies on the problems and programs suggested in the report.

3. To stimulate the interest of the Negro community and Negro neighborhoods in utilizing effectively its own resources.

4. To arrange for demonstrations of practical changes that may be effected when there is a concerted community effort. Such demonstrations may be in the fields of health, recreation, adult education, by the University, in co-operation with the committee and the community.

These methods are not mere paper appliances. They were used very effectively in a study of twenty-five Negro communities in New Jersey in 1931-1932. This study was conducted by a member of our staff. For such a program, Atlanta is virgin soil. Atlanta University realizes the necessity for the program and is eager to take the initiative in stimulating the necessary community action.

From this, I think it can be seen why a study like that we propose should be made; the kind of information which it may establish on a scientific basis; and the sort of action which we expect to ensue.

WEBD/DW

37-10-158

MEMORANDUM TO PRESIDENT HOPE
FROM DR. DU BOIS

14-14-25

April 17, 1935

As I told you some days ago, I am planning to address the North Carolina Colored Teachers' in their annual convention at Raleigh, April 18.

My class which meets on Friday will have an examination while I am away, and I shall go to Washington to a meeting of the Encyclopedia trustees, where I presume you will be, also.

WEBD/DW

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

14-14-29

April 22, 1936

Memorandum to President Hope:

I spoke Thursday night at the North Carolina Teachers' Convention, along with Guy Phillips, and the city and county superintendents of schools. The speech was well received.

On the way to Raleigh, I stopped over for an hour at Durham and addressed the school there on Abyssinia. Saturday, as you know, I attended the conference in Washington.

I think your proposal there was extraordinarily thoughtful. I shall see that it is carried out to the best of my ability.

WEBD/DW

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DU BOIS
FROM MR. REID

April 22, 1935

14-13-3

Miss Gambrell has requested an extension of the time-limit for her thesis of one week. If you have no objection, I am authorizing that her thesis be submitted to you not later than May 8, 1935.

IDR/DW

MEMORANDUM TO: PRESIDENT HOPE
FROM: DR. DU BOIS

April 23, 1935

14-14-27

Several years ago, I applied to the Oberlaender Trust for a grant to make a study in Germany. I first suggested a study of former German colonies and the movement in Germany toward their restoration. The trustees did not approve this, but the Secretary, Mr. Thomas, intimated that he would like to have me apply again. Last year, therefore, in January, I went to his office and interviewed him and his assistant. In accordance with another suggestion of mine, and their advice, I asked for a chance to study the connection between public school education and industry in Germany; that is, how far was the school introducing the child into methods of earning a living? As a result of this, I have received the attached letter.

I shouldlike to talk to you early next week. My present suggestion is that I might spend 6 months or less in Germany, beginning January 1, and returning in time for the Summer School of 1936. This would be in accordance with our understanding that I was to serve for the two main terms of the school year, but that if I taught Summer School, I should have one of those terms free.

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

MEMORANDUM TO: MR. WHITTAKER
FROM: Dr. DU BOIS

April 23, 1935

8-8-71

I have received the following memorandum from Mr. Reid:

"Miss Gambrell has requested an extension of the time-limit for her thesis of one week. If you have no objection, I am authorizing that her thesis be submitted to you not later than May 8, 1935."

I have no objection to the extension of time for Miss Gambrell, if you are willing.

WEBD/DW

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

MEMORANDUM TO: MR. WHITTAKER
FROM: DR. DU BOIS

14-8-11

Mr. Kilgore was absent from an important announced examination in Course U482, Monday, March 22.

[illegible] his excuse for being away such that he ought to have a chance to take the examination again? He is not being failed in the course and if he misses this examination, his mark will be pretty low.

April 24, 1935

To: Dr. DuBois
From: Mr. Whittaker

In re: Memorandum of April 24 relative to Mr. Kilgore.

Dean Brazeal and I have checked up on the absences of Mr. Kilgore and as far as we can discover he had no good reason for being absent from the examination on March 22.

6-8-41

April 24, 1935

John A. Whittaker

TO: THE REGISTRAR

April 24, 1935

Miss Billie Reed:

Make-up mark in U471, 1st Semester, 1935

"B"

47-10-97

WEBD/DW

Make a copy (Signed - W.E.B. DuBois)

MEMORANDUM TO THE REGISTRAR
FROM DR. DU BOIS

April 24, 1935

Could you let me know today:

14-8-12

A. Did Mrs. Shivery have French or German or both in college?

B. What was our general decision as to examination in a foreign language in cases of those who had had one in college?

WEBD/DW

To: Dr. DuBois
From: Mr. Whittaker

In Re: Memorandum of April 24 relative to Mrs. Shivery.

14-8-10

1. Mrs. Shivery had one year of German in College

2. The vote of the faculty was that students should pass an examination in a foreign language. No exceptions were made in case of students who had had only one year of a foreign language in college. The foreign language requirement applies to students in Sociology and has applied from the beginning of our graduate work.

April 24, 1935

John P. Whittaker

14-13-4

Dr. DuBois:

I am leaving the city this evening to attend the Lincoln University(Mo) Educational Conference. I am to speak on Guidance as a Factor In Education. (Of course, I know nothing about it.) I am returning on Sunday morning.

Ira De A. Reid

My Friday classes I conducted today.

April 25,1935

MEMORANDUM TO PRESIDENT HOPE
FROM DR. DU BOIS

14-41-28

April 25, 1935

1. How long does the 10% cut in our salaries continue?

2. On what date does school open in September?

WEBD/DW

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

To: Dr. DuBois
From: Mr. Whittaker

Your memorandum of yesterday, outlining certain requirements for Mrs. Shivery and signed by both you and Mr. Reid, is acceptable to me, subject to the approval of the President.

I am not sure that 4-B can be satisfied by taking the Elementary Social Statistics. This, however, is a minor point and Mr. Reid and I can make the necessary adjustment. It might be better for Mrs. Shivery to take the course in statistics offered by one of our own professors instead of the one offered by the Atlanta School of Social Work. We are offering a graduate course in statistics during the summer. The advisability of this would have to be looked into by me.

April 26, 1935 John P. Whittaker

4-B-11-134

MEMORANDUM TO: THE REGISTRAR
FROM: DR. DU BOIS

April 26, 1935

14-8-13

On the attached page of last year's catalogue, Karl Marx is spelt with a "C". It ought to be spelt with a "K".

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

To: Dr. DuBois

From: Mr. Whittaker

I cannot at this time make the decision relative to the extension of time for Miss Gambrell. Last year, the faculty voted on this. I am, therefore, referring it to the President.

14-8

April 26, 1935 John R. Whittaker

MEMORANDUM TO: PRESIDENT HOPE
FROM: DR. DU BOIS

April 30, 1935

14-14-29

I spoke Saturday night at Knoxville College. The college has a small enrollment but seemingly of very excellent quality and the students look contented and alert. Mr. Liston, the Dean, is going to send some graduate students to the University next year.

I am asked to speak Sunday, May 19, at the Conference of the Social Science Division of Howard University. George Haynes, Dr. Wesley, Nannie Burroughs, Charles Johnson, Howard Young, President Johnson and Alain Locke are presiding officers and the speakers include John P. Davis, Abram Harris, T. Arnold Hill, E. Franklin Frazier, Frank Tannenbaum, Forrester Washington and others. This will not interfere with my class work.

WEBD/DW

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 30, 1935

14-11-50

Memorandum to: Mr. Lewis
From: Dr. Du Bois

I will speak at Morehouse Chapel, Wednesday, May 15, at 9 A. M. My subject will be, "Negro Plans for Social Reconstruction, 1780-1930".

WEBD/DW

MEMORANDUM TO: MRS. NABRIT
FROM: DR. DU BOIS

April 30, 1935

14-8-27

Will you please return to me the letter from Wilbur K. Thomas of the Oberlaender Trust attached to a memorandum which I sent to President Hope. I will let you have a copy of the letter.

WEBD/DW

14-14-30

MEMORANDUM TO: PRESIDENT HOPE
FROM: DR. DU BOIS

May 2, 1935

I am going to be out late Friday night.
May I borrow a key to the men's dormitory?
It takes a long time to awaken anybody after
the door is locked.

WEBD/DW

MEMORANDUM TO: PRESIDENT HOPE
FROM: DR. DU BOIS

May 3, 1935

14-14-31

Mr. Whittaker has doubtless taken up with you the academic status of Mrs. Shivery. He and the Department of Sociology are agreed on the necessary requirements for completion of her work for the Master's degree. The matter awaits your approval.

The completion of this degree will involve between $80 and $100 of fees, most of which are technical fees for registration where credit is going to be given automatically for work already done. It seems to me under these circumstances that Mrs. Shivery ought to get some help for this work. She has not asked it but I am herewith raising a question if such an application could be considered and in what form? I know that she is considerably in debt for her children's education and can hardly afford this extra expenditure.

I should be glad to have the matter considered.

WEBD/DW

[MAY 8?]

Memorandum to: Mrs. Nabrit
From: Dr. Du Bois

82-8-14

Two ladies from Philadelphia, who are friends of mine, are passing through Atlanta Wednesday or Thursday. Can I arrange for them to have a suite in the Atlanta University Dormitory during their stay at my expense?

Kindly let me know as soon as possible.

May 28, 1935

MEMORANDUM TO: MR. WHITTAKER
FROM: DR. DU BOIS

14-8-14

I am changing the hours for my Class 482 in order to attend a conference with the approval of President Hope.

May 10, 1935
Enclosure 1.

MEMORANDUM TO: PRESIDENT HOPE
FROM: DR. DU BOIS

14-14-32

May 16, 1935

Does President Hope realize that in the men's dormitory of Atlanta University it is impossible to get a single drink of cool water after the dining room closes at 7 P. M.?

WEBD/DW

MEMORANDUM TO: MR. WHITTAKER
FROM: DR. DU BOIS

May 16, 1935

Make-up mark for Woodward, Course 471,
First Semester, "B".

14-8

WEBD/DW

ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO
1865-1935

Schedule of 15 weeks' work

Week of February 3	1865
Week of February 10	1866
Week of February 17	1867
Week of February 24	1868
Week of March 3	1869-1870
Week of March 10	1871-1873
Week of March 17	1874-1875
Weeks of March 24 and 31	1876 (and examination)
Weeks of April 7	1877-1880
Week of April 14	1880-1890
Week of April 21	1890-1900
Week of April 28	1900-1910
Week of May 5	1910-1920
Week of May 12	1920-1930
Week of May 19	1930-1935

The course will consist of lectures, reading and discussion. The lectures will be 25 minutes in length, and will come at the beginning of the period. On Monday, the lecture will point out the period to be studied during the week, the sources of information. On Wednesday, the lecture will give a general survey of the period, and the problems which it raises. On Friday, the lecture will point out the conclusions of the lecturer on the week's subject.

Weekly reports, written in ink, on white paper of standard size, 10 pages in length. The first page will have the name of the student at the top, the title of the report in the center, and the date on which it is due at the bottom. The last page of the report will be a list of the authorities wanted, with author, title of the work, volume and page. At least 3 authorities must be given. These reports must be handed in weekly on Monday before the lecture. No reports will be received after this time, unless permission therefore has been given before the time that the report is due.

47-10-89

Speak to Dr. Dee Bois about

	JH	5/30/35		

MEMORANDUM TO PRESIDENT HOPE
FROM DR. DU BOIS

14-14-33

May 28, 1935

I have assured Miss Wilson that in all probability the same arrangements will be made for her services next year as this year. I wish, however, that her status could be improved by putting her on the regular 12 months' schedule.

I am attaching to this memorandum the dummy title pages of the proposed publications of Atlanta University. May I again stress the fact that if Fisk or Dillard or any other university in the deep South should issue a Journal of Sociology, our chance would be gone for years, as we ought not to duplicate effort. There is every reason, then, for our getting first in the field and I am sorry that we have missed a whole year.

not attached! received later

W.E.B.D

WEBD/DW
Enclosures

14-8

N O T I C E

There will be a joint University Assembly Friday morning, May 31, in Sisters Chapel at 9 o'clock. Dr. John Hope, President of the University will speak to the students and faculty of the three schools at this assembly.

Office of the Registrar
Atlanta University
May 29, 1935

Donation

Carbon tc

Eo Soc

Trust

@ U

Laundry

Miscellaneous

2.

24.06

2.00

2.00

.25

5.84

9.50

45.65

Memorandum to: Mr. Whittaker
From: Dr. Du Bois

14-8-41

Mr. Reid and I suggest that the Departmental requirements in Sociology be changed in accordance with the enclosed statement.

Enclosure 1.

May 31, 1935

[ENC.] May 31, 1935
Mr. Whittaker

14-8-16

DEPARTMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

SOCIOLOGY

The prerequisite to graduate work in Sociology is defined in terms of a previous preparation in social science that will enable graduate study to be pursued with an adequate background. Specifically this means that an applicant for admission to graduate study in Sociology must offer in his undergraduate sequence a major of at least 24 semester hours in Sociology or the equivalent of an undergraduate major of at least 24 semester hours in one of the following departments: Philosophy, Psychology, Anthropology, Political Science, Economics or History. In addition to the requirement above, a candidate must offer in his undergraduate work 3 semester hours each in General Psychology, American History and Social Anthropology, 3 semester hours in one of the Biological Sciences, and 6 semester hours each in Introductory Economics, European History and Introductory Sociology.

Specific requirements for the Master's degree for candidates majoring in Sociology are:

1. A minimum of 24 semester hours of graduate work in Sociology, six of which must be in statistics, or 24 hours of graduate work, eighteen of which must be in Sociology, three of which must be in statistics, and three of which may be in related fields approved by the departmental advisor.
2. An acceptable thesis on an approved subject.
3. A final examination. This may be oral or written.
4. A reading knowledge of French or German.

DEPARTMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

SOCIOLOGY

For admission to graduate work in Sociology, applicants are required to offer undergraduate preparation in the Social Sciences as follows:

A. 24 semester hours in Sociology

or

24 semester hours in the following studies: Philosophy, Psychology, Anthropology, Political Science, Economics or History.

B. The applicant must also offer:

3 semester hours each in General Psychology, American History and Social Anthropology.

3 semester hours in one of the Biological Sciences.

6 semester hours each in Introductory Economics, European History and Introductory Sociology.

For the degree of Master of Arts in Sociology, candidates must offer:

1. A minimum of 24 semester hours of graduate work in Sociology, 6 of which must be in statistics

or

24 hours of graduate work, 18 of which must be in Sociology, 3 of which must be in statistics, and 3 of which must be in related fields approved by the departmental advisor.

2. An acceptable thesis on an approved subject.

3. A final examination. This may be oral or written.

4. A reading knowledge of French or German.

June 1, 1935

MAJOR FIELDS OF STUDY RECOMMENDED BY THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGY SOCIETY		PRESENT COURSES IN MOREHOUSE COLLEGE	PRESENT COURSES IN SPELMAN COLLEGE
I. Human Ecology and Population	4	Population and Population Movements 3464 Social Anthropology 382 Urban Sociology 353	
II. Statistics	2		
III. Social Psychology	4	Social Psychology 361 Rural Social Psychology 362	Social Psychology 304 Types of Social Imagination 518
IV. Social Research	1		
V. General and Historical Sociology	7	Introductory Sociology 251-252 Contemporary Social Trends 470	Introductory Sociology 301-302
VI. The Community and Its Problems	8	Rural Community Organization 371 Social Control U467	
VII. The Family	3	The Family 451 Modern Family Problems 452	The Family 315
VIII. Sociology of Religion	0		
IX. Sociology and Psychiatry	0	Criminology 450	
X. Sociology and Social Work	2		
XI. Rural Sociology	3		
XII. Educational Sociology and the Teaching of Sociology	1		
		Total...12	Total...4

PRESENT COURSES IN ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

Population and Population Movements 504

Statistical Method 477-478
Advanced Social Psychology 503
Personality and Social Adjustment 507
Sociology of the American Negro 471
The Field and Theory of Social Science 544
Research in Special Problems 545-546
Seminar in Social Problems 547-548
History of Social Thought 505
Contemporary Social Theory 506
Karl Marx and the Negro 512
Economic and Social Cooperation Among Negroes 543
Social Control 467

Rural Sociology 501
Rural Social Problems 565
Educational Sociology 513-514

Total...16

PROPOSED COURSES IN THE THREE INSTITUTIONS

I.	Orientation Course in the Social Sciences	(Freshmen)	Morehouse and Spelman...1 Semester
II.	Human Ecology	(Junior-Senior)	Morehouse and Spelman...1 year
III.	Statistics (Elementary)	(Sophomore and Junior)	Morehouse, Spelman...1 Semester
	(Advanced)	(Senior and Graduate)	Atlanta...1 Semester
IV.	General and Historical Sociology	(Sophomore)	Morehouse and Spelman...1 year
V.	Community Problems (Rural / Urban)	(Junior and Senior)	Morehouse and Spelman...1 Semester
VI.	Race Problems (Negro Problems / Race Problems of Europe / Anthropology)		Atlanta (Senior and Graduate)...1 year
VII.	Social Psychology	(Senior and Graduate)	Atlanta...1 year
VIII.	The Family	(Senior and Graduate)	Atlanta...1 Semester
IX.	Delinquency and Dependency	(Junior)	Morehouse and Spelman...1 Semester
X.	Sociology of Religion	(Graduate)	Atlanta...1 Semester
XI.	Social Work	(Senior and Graduate)	Atlanta...1 Semester
XII.	Education Sociology	(Senior and Graduate)	Atlanta...1 Semester
XIII.	Research Seminars. (2 each year)	(Theory and Aims of Sociology)	1 Semester
		(Research Methods in the Social Sciences)	1 Semester
		(The American Negro)	Atlanta...1 Semester

Courses in Sociology... (Atlanta University 10)
(Morehouse College 5)
(Spelman College 5)

[1935?]

417-10-252

Memorandum to: Mr. Reid
From: Dr. Du Bois

I am sending the following recommendation to Mrs. Shivery. I do not think it would be wise for her after a hard year's work to take 6 semester hours in Economics this summer. We could easily make up the other 4 semester hours next year.

I am telling Miss Wilson to put the care of my books in your charge. You can of course borrow any that you like and if anyone else wants to borrow them, Miss Wilson will refer them to you. As a rule, refuse them, but in some cases, it will be all right to loan them.

June 3, 1935
Enclosure 1.

14-212

MEMORANDUM TO: PRESIDENT HOPE
FROM: DR. DU BOIS

You will remember that last fall Miss Wilson was overcharged for board when she was not here to the amount of $18. Miss Read promised to refund this June 31st, but it has not been re-funded.

WEBD/DW

14-14-35

June 3, 1935

5J:226 West 150th Street
New York, N. Y.
June 22nd, 1935

Mr. Ira DeA. Reid
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

14-13-8

My dear Mr. Reid:

I have just sent the enclosed letter to President Reed. I would be glad to have you do anything to straighten this matter out. I hope Miss Wilson is doing satisfactory work.

I have just been up to my Harvard Forty-fifth. We had a most interesting time, but the weather was atrocious. Fifty-two of my classmates returned.

How are you standing the heat?

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

webd/s
enc

5J:226 West 150th Street
New York, N. Y.
June 22nd, 1935

President John Hope
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

14-1-36

My dear President Hope:

Enclosed you will find a letter which I have just written to Miss Reed. I hope that it will not be necessary for you to bother yourself about it. But please do what you can to have these matters straightened out.

I have just heard indirectly of your degree at Brown, and congratulate you upon it.

I trust you are going to have a good rest this summer.

Very sincerely yours,

webd/s
enc

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

[ATLANTA UNIV.]

226 West 150th Street
Apartment 5J
New York, N. Y.
June 22nd, 1935

President Florence Reed
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

14-13-30

My dear Miss Reed:

I am writing you as Assistant Treasurer and because I do not know where to reach Dr. Hope. I am, however, sending a copy of this letter to him and asking that it be forwarded and also copies to Miss Wilson and Mr. Reid.

Miss Wilson writes me saying, that some question has arisen as to the instalment of her salary due July 1st. I therefore write to remind you of the following facts:

According to written understanding between Dr. Hope and myself last spring, Miss Wilson was to receive for her work during the year 1934-5, One Thousand ($1,000) Dollars, at the rate of One Hundred ($100) Dollars a month; for the remaining two months in the year, Dr. Hope could not guarantee payment, but said he would arrange it if he could. Because of the stringency this year, I assume that the University could not pay the extra Two Hundred ($200) Dollars. The first payment on the Thousand was made October 1st and the last payment is due July 1st, making ten payments of One Hundred ($100) Dollars each. For the rest of the year I arranged:

(a) For Mr. Reid to use Miss Wilson six weeks, for which he would pay One Hundred and Twenty-five ($125) Dollars and I would use her the balance of July and give her a vacation for the month of August and I would also undertake, from my own funds, to pay her as much as possible toward another ~~One Hundred ($100)~~ 75 Dollars.

You will see therefore that unless the payment is made July 1st, that both Miss Wilson and myself will be seriously inconvenienced.

Also you will remember that Miss Wilson began work on September 1st, 1934, working in New York most of the month. When she arrived in Atlanta the third week in September she was charged board for the whole month.

14-13-31

I brought this to the attention of Dr. Hope and you explained to Miss Wilson that a mistake had been made and that due refund would be made in the spring. When I left Atlanta the refund had not been made and I proposed to take the matter up with you, but Miss Wilson preferred to wait, as she was sure the matter would be arranged. She now writes me that the matter has not been arranged and I trust you will see to this also.

Will you kindly write or wire me at your earliest convenience and let me know these matters will be arranged satisfactorily?

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

June 26, 1935

14-13-33

Dear Doctor DuBois:

Your special delivery and registered letter of June 22 was received last evening. I am sorry that Miss Wilson did not confer with either President Hope or me before troubling you in the matter.

I have looked up the memorandum which comprises the written understanding between you and Dr. Hope. The first two paragraphs refer to the conditions of your appointment. Paragraph 3 reads as follows:

> 3. That Miss Wilson is to be retained as my secretary, and that her salary is to be paid at the rate of $100.00 a month. That payment at present can only be guaranteed for ten months; that is, beginning with August and through the payment of May 1. That the payment for the other two months of the fiscal year will depend upon the availability of university funds.

You will see from this statement that Miss Wilson's term of ten months began with August, not October, and terminated on May 31. She has received payment for the full ten months. We have the canceled checks covering the August and September payments.

I do not know whether you took up with President Hope the question of Miss Wilson's services in June or until your departure from Atlanta. Mrs. Nabrit spoke to me about it, and we were waiting for Mr. Hope's return to find out. If Miss Wilson worked for you during the first days of June, I assume that Atlanta University will pay for that period. We need to have from you, however, a statement about her services on which we could base the payment, as her appointment was to end on May 31.

I enclose a sheet which gives the full story of payments to Miss Wilson on account of salary since she began work on October 1, 1933.

Last October you sent me a memorandum about the payments for board and I talked with Miss Wilson and thought we had a perfectly clear understanding that if she worked after June 1 she was entitled to board until June 15, and that if she left our employment on May 31 she would have payment for one-half month's board coming to her. Board is payable in advance and the deduction is made for the first nine months. Miss Wilson was treated just as all the other residents of the dormitory in this matter, and like them she was entitled to board until June 15. Atlanta University arranged with Spelman College that the persons who remained after the closing of the University dormitory get their meals at Spelman.

Let me assure you that there is no desire on our part to deprive Miss Wilson of any payment to which she is entitled, and certainly none to charge her more for board than is the rule. I allowed her to have the summer school rate for her board for the six weeks of the summer school (i.e., $27.00 for six weeks) although the people on 12-month appointments at Spelman pay $40.00 a month during the summer as at any other time.

I am sending a copy of this letter to President Hope, Mr. Reid and Miss Wilson, since your letter was sent to all of them.

Sincerely yours

Florence M. Read

1413-34

P. S. Mail is received promptly at Spelman College and it is perfectly safe with my secretary even though I may be out of the city. So do not feel that you have to register any answer that may be needed to this letter.

FMR

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Apartment 5 J
226 West 150th Street
New York, New York

FMR.C
Enclosure

[Enclosure]

PAYMENTS TO MISS DAISY WILSON

1933-1934

		Checks	Board	Total
1.	October, 1933	64.00	36.00	100.00
2.	November, 1933	64.00	36.00	100.00
3.	December, 1933	64.00	36.00	100.00
4.	January, 1934	64.00	36.00	100.00
5.	February, 1934	(25.00 (39.00	36.00	100.00
6.	March, 1934	64.00	36.00	100.00
7.	April, 1934	64.00	36.00	100.00
8.	May, 1934	64.00	36.00	100.00
9.	June, 1934	100.00		100.00
10.	July, 1934	91.00	9.00	100.00
		703.00	297.00	1000.00

14-19

Vacation

1934-1935

		Checks	10%	Board	Total
1.	August, 1934	100.00			100.00
2.	September, 1934	64.00		36.00	100.00
3.	October, 1934	64.00		36.00	100.00
4.	November, 1934	(10.00 (54.00		36.00	100.00
5.	December, 1934	64.00		36.00	100.00
6.	January, 1935	(20.00 (44.00		36.00	100.00
7.	February, 1935	54.00	10.00	36.00	100.00
8.	March, 1935	54.00	10.00	36.00	100.00
9.	April, 1935	54.00	10.00	36.00	100.00
10.	May, 1935	(10.00 (44.00	10.00	36.00	100.00
		636.00	40.00	324.00	1000.00

6-26-35

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

June 26, 1935

14-13-32

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I talked with Miss Wilson and she informed me that she did not understand that she was entitled to board at Spelman College for the period between the closing of the Atlanta University dormitory and the opening of the Summer School. Other persons who were living at the University dormitory came to Spelman, and I do not know why Miss Wilson did not come regularly also.

I understand that she had her meals at the University dormitory up to and including breakfast on June 5. She did come to Spelman for a few meals.

In view of her misunderstanding about the arrangement, we are prepared to refund to her board for the period between June 5 and June 12, which would be one week's board, and let her pay for the individual meals she had at Spelman.

I am sorry for the misunderstanding about this as I thought the arrangement was perfectly clear to all concerned.

Sincerely yours

Florence M. Read

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Apartment 5 J
226 West 150th Street
New York, New York

FMR.C

5J:226 West 150th Street
New York, N. Y.
July 1st, 1935

President Florence M. Reed
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Miss Reed:

I have your letter of June 26th. I shall abide by the wording of the memorandum which I made with President Hope. I have accordingly sent Miss Wilson my personal check of One Hundred ($100.00) Dollars, for her salary of July 1st.

14-15-17

I may say however, for the purpose of record that there is an error in the memorandum, due doubtless to my own miscalculation and my long habit of calculating salaries as of the first of the month and not of the 30th or 31st. In the year 1933-34, there was no ten months limit on the payments of One Hundred ($100.00) Dollars a month to Miss Wilson. There was simply a verbal agreement that she was to be paid as long as she worked. She worked ten months but she was due a vacation of one month with pay, making eleven months, the last month being August. It was that this I had in mind when I calculated that in the ten months pay of the new contract the payment would begin with September 30th or October 1st. Unless this happened it is clear that Miss Wilson would have worked two (2) years with only one vacation.

With this understanding clearly in mind, I calculated that Miss Wilson's work for 1934-35 would end with the payment of July 1st, and that it would be my duty to see that she had work and pay for another month and for her vacation month. She worked for me from June 1st to 12th in the arrangement of the manuscripts in my office and she will resume her work for me immediately after summer school up until the 1st of August. August will be her vacation month.

I took up the matter of her re-appointment with President Hope in May but had no answer. I am writing again.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDuBois/s

5J;226 West 150th Street
New York, N. Y.
July 1st, 1935

President John Hope
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear President Hope:

I have received a letter from Miss Reed dated June 26th in answer to my letter to her. I have answered it and enclose copy of that answer. I write to suggest that the question of Miss Wilson's retention and her salary begin with the month of August, 1935 and continuing for twelve months be settled according to one of the following two suggestions:

(a) A salary of $1,200 payable monthly for twelve months and including eleven months of work and one month vacation on the same conditions as to board and room as others of the secretarial staff of Atlanta University are subjected to. Her duties shall be to act as secretary, typist and stenographer to myself in Atlanta or elsewhere as long as her services are for matters which can fairly be considered as to the interest of the University. If for any reason I do not need her services, the University may assign her to do other work in the Departmenf of Sociology or in the other departments. Any payments which may accrue for such services shall be turned over to the University.

(b) A salary of $1,000 payable monthly at the rate of $100 a month beginning with August, 1935 and ending with May 1936. For the months of June and July I shall arrange for such disposal of Miss Wilson's services as I can. Miss Wilson however, shall be charged for room and board only for such periods as she is actually in residence at the University and at such rates as are charged the other secretaries.

I strongly urge your acceptance of Plan A, if you can possibly do so. Any other arrangements works always as a possible reduction of my own salary, unless I can happen to find extra work for Miss Wilson.

I may also remind you that when I was first asked to come to Atlanta University, I explained it was impossible for me work without a stenographer as any attempt at continued writing gives me writers cramp. Next year I have a very full program calling for secretarial help.

14-17-37

President John Hope - #2 - 7/1/35

14-15-172

1. Revising and reading proof on my volume in the Adult Education series which is now in the hands of the editors.

2. My history of the Negro in the World War, which will be fully as large, if not larger, than my book on "RECONSTRUCTION" and calls for long and intensive work. It probably cannot be finished in one year, but much can be done on it.

3. I am expecting to sign this fall the contract for a new history of the Negro race by Henry Holt and Company. Some work has already been done on this and I shall plan to finish it in 1936.

4. Whether or not we receive a subvention for the study of Atlanta, I have already in hand enough of leadership and information to continue work in that line, - perhaps even to the extent of publishing a book.

5. The work on the encyclopaedia "THE NEGRO" has already been begun - will be continued in July and September and in the fall.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBDuBois/s
enc-

14-1-22

MEMORANDUM ...From: D. Wilson

Your desk is locked...and your photographs, I think, are there.

I am attaching one of your old photographs.

July 5, 1935

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 12, 1935

Dear Doctor DuBois:

I am writing to inform you of your reappointment to the faculty of Atlanta University for the year 1935-1936. I wish to say that if you accept the reappointment, it carries with it an understanding that you will accept a ten per cent reduction if that becomes necessary in order to balance the budget of the University. I sincerely hope that this will not be necessary.

14-14-38

In my letter of last January, when I informed you that it would be necessary to use the ten per cent beginning in February for the remainder of the year, I told you we would make every effort to increase our income from outside sources and that, if possible, we would restore the deduction in whole or in part at the end of the fiscal year.

It is a satisfaction to me that the University is able to restore the deductions for the last two months. I enclose the University check for the amount.

Sincerely yours

John Hope

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
226 West 150th Street
New York
New York

jh:b
Enclosure

APARTMENT 2-C
405 EDGECOMBE AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

August 2, 1935

14-13-9

Dear W. DuBois:

Please pardon this tardiness, but I have not got started the normal life.

Sometime this summer when you're free and rested I should like to talk with you. Won't you let me know?

All of us were gratified at the excellent notices of Black Reconstruction. More of this later.

Sincerely,

Rea W. Sanford

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

August 20, 1935

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am returning the letter from Dr. Herskovits with reference to Mr. Louis King. Thank you very much for the information. I wish that every one could be as frank.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours

John Hope
c.

14-14-39

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Apartment 5 J
226 West 150th Street
New York, New York

JH:C
Enclosure

Dictated by Mr. Hope, but signed after his departure from Atlanta.

Carbon

[ATLANTA UNIV]

14-13-35

Pre sident Florence Read
Spelman College
Atlan ta, Georgia

Where is Miss Wilsons salary check for September First

W. E. B. Du Bois

August 30, 1935

YWCA — 179 West 135th St; 2-4

228 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

September 8, 1935

Mrs. C. Nabrit
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

14-8-29

My dear Mrs. Nabrit:

I am having trouble again about Miss Wilson's salary. I assumed last year that her year began with the month of September and extended for ten payments. In corresponding with President Read, I was assured that this was a mistake and that Miss Wilson's year begins as the other fiscal years with the month of August. I therefore saw that she was paid for the months of June and July. She also received from Dr. Hope notice of her re-appointment. If now her year begins with the 1st of August as President Read insists, her salary check ought to have been received September 1st. It was not received.

I telegraphed to President Read and her secretary tells me that President Read is not there. Will you please tell me what can be done about this extraordinary situation? Can you get ingtouch with President Hope?

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

14-14-40

226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

September 3, 1935

President John Hope
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear President Hope:

I am again having trouble with regard to Miss Wilson's salary. You are cognizant of the detailed correspondence which I had with President Read early in the summer. I accepted her interpretation that Miss Wilson's year, like the year of others, begins with the month of August and I saw that she was paid for the months of June and July. She received from you notice of her reappointment and I therefore assumed that according to Miss Read's letter her salary would begin with the month of August, payable August 31 or September 1. No check has been received. I have telegraphed to President Read and can get no answer because she is on vacation. Also, I have had no answer from you as to whether Miss Wilson's appointment is for ten months, or as I asked, for twelve months, but in any case, it begins according to Miss Read's firm convention, with the month of August.

May I trouble you to take this matter up immediately and do something about this embarrassing situation?

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

[ATLANTA U AMS]

226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

September 4, 1936

President Florence Read
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

14-13-36

My dear President Read: (Personal)

You explained to me at length early in the summer that the fiscal year of Atlanta University began with the month of August and that Miss Wilson's salary would begin then if she were re-appointed. She received her re-appointment from Dr. Hope but no salary for September 1st covering the month of August has been received. I telegraphed you at Atlanta and received word from your secretary that: "I do not find anyone here who knows the answer to your question." May I trouble you to explain this rather embarrassing situation?

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

September 18, 1935

SPECIAL DELIVERY

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
226 West 150th Street
New York
New York

24-14-41

Dear Doctor DuBois:

I received today a telegram, a copy of which I am enclosing. I heartily agree to your speaking on Wednesday night of next week in New York at the meeting in the interest of Ethiopia, although it does deprive us of your presence and assistance at the very beginning of the school year.

I notice that you have classes Monday, Wednesday, and Friday this semester and am asking that you reach Atlanta in time to meet your classes on Friday. That will be very much better than their having to wait until the following Monday to get a start.

Hoping that you have had a pleasant and recreative summer, I am, with kind regards,

Sincerely yours

John Hope

jh:b
Enclosure

14-11-7

1206-A

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM		FULL RATE	
DAY LETTER		DEFERRED	
NIGHT MESSAGE		NIGHT LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER		SHIP RADIOGRAM	

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

WESTERN UNION

C O P Y

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT — NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCT'G INFMN.
TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

[ENCLOSURE]

NA10 49 NL - NEW YORK NY 17

C O P Y

THE BURSAR
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA-

WILL THE UNIVERSITY KINDLY GRANT PRIVILEGE TO DOCTOR DUBOIS TO REMAIN IN NEW YORK TO ADDRESS IMPORTANT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN MEETING WEDNESDAY EVENING SEPTEMBER TWENTY FIFTH ON ETHIOPIAN CRISIS WITH OTHER NATIONALLY KNOWN SPEAKERS HIS PRESENCE MEANS MUCH TO CAUSE BUT HE FEELS FIRST LOYALTY TO ATLANTA PLEASE ANSWER COLLECT

WILLIAM LLOYD IMES.

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS ARE APPROPRIATE GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

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WESTERN UNION (10)

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
SER = Serial
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
CDE = Code Cable
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
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Received at 210 West 135th St., New York

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MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

HEARTILY CONSENT DR DUBOIS BE AT MEETING WEDNESDAY NIGHT
PLEASE INFORM HIM=
JOHN HOPE.

14-14-41

TELEGRAMS MAY BE TELEPHONED TO WESTERN UNION FROM ANY PRIVATE OR PAY-STATION TELEPHONE

226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

September 19, 1935

14-14-43

President John Hope
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear President Hope:

Your telegram to Dr. Ames has been read to me. I will stay for the meeting September 25 and then drive to Atlanta. On account of the care which I always take about driving on Sunday, I will probably arrive Monday morning, September 30.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Memorandum to: President Hope
From: Dr. Du Bois

I had planned to leave New York Thursday, September 19 and arrive in Atlanta, Monday, September 23, in time for the registration on the 24th. However, in accordance with your telegram, September 18, I stayed over and spoke at the mass meeting at Madison Square Garden, Wednesday, September 25. I am enclosing the program. According to the New York Times, there were about seven thousand people there. Some of the persons on the program did not appear. John Haynes Holmes sent his paper and I did not see Rabbi Wise at all. Dr. Harry F. Ward presided and spoke.

I left New York Thursday noon, September 26, and arrived here Monday afternoon at 1:30. I thought it best to stop over in Washington and have a conference with Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mr. Brawley, Mr. Clark Foreman and Dr. Weaver with regard to the project of securing help from the government for preliminary work on the Encyclopaedia of the Negro. This conference was held Friday night, September 27.

47-10-55

Since leaving Atlanta University in June, I have been busy as follows:

1. Commencement speeches at Johnson C. Smith University and at the Du Bois High School, Mount Hope, West Virginia. Also, a speech at the opening of the summer school of Bluefield Institute. An invitation to speak at the summer school at Institute, West Virginia came too late,—after I had reached New York.

2. I spoke at the National Baptist Convention Friday, September 6, before an audience of between three and four thousand.

3. I took my vacation at a camp in Maine where I remained 26 days.

4. On returning from camp August 19, I rented an office at 200 West 135th Street and I worked on the following matters:

A. Encyclopaedia of the Negro
B. General correspondence
C. My study of Atlanta

I had helping me Miss Pauline Young, graduate student of the Library School of Columbia University, a stenographer, Mrs. Sims, part of the time, and Miss Wilson.

5. During this month, I wrote an article for Foreign Affairs on "Ethiopia" which appeared in the October number; an article for the 50th Anniversary Number of the New York Age, and an article for the new magazine "Controversy".

I also had consultation for historical and economic work with Miss Anna Ruth Fisher of London and Miss Tooley of the University of London.

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

47-16-56

Memorandum to: President Hope
From: Dr. Du Bois

I can use in my office regularly three good student workers.

One or two for classifying letters and papers of historical value from 1890-1935.

One for assisting in re-arranging material for the History of the Negro in the World War.

One for assisting in my study of the economic history of the City of Atlanta.

47-10-57

October 2, 1935

Copy

[ATLANTA UNIV.]

14-7-01

October 5, 1935

Mr. T. E. McKinney
Dean
Johnson C. Smith University
Charlotte, North Carolina

My dear Dean McKinney:

In President Hope's behalf and in his absence from the city, I am writing to inform you of his willingness that Doctor DuBois take part in the Conference to be held at your Institution on October 26, 1935.

He supposes that you have written to Doctor DuBois about this.

Very truly yours

C T Crocker

Secretary to Mr. Hope

Copy to Doctor DuBois

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

October 9, 1935

Mrs. Louie D. Shivery
87 Chestnut Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

14-8-17

Dear Mrs. Shivery:

A memorandum from Doctor DuBois states that he and Mr. Reid have decided that it will be better for you to register for the course in Social Theory instead of the course in the Technique of Social Investigation.

The class in Social Theory meets Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday from five to six in Seminar Room C in the Library. I am notifying Mr. Reid that you have been assigned to the class. I suggest that you begin at once in order that you might not be behind in the work.

Very truly yours

John P. Whittaker

JPW:C

John P. Whittaker
Registrar

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Reid
From: Dr. Du Bois

The registrar has formally notified Mrs. Shivery that she is a member of your class in "Social Theory". Our understanding is, I believe, that she will do this work under me and receive credit if successful.

My procedure will be to have her do her thesis and also do some of the required reading in your course.

October 11, 1935

14-13

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Reid
From: Dr. Du Bois

14-13-12

The registrar has formally notified Mrs. Shivery that she is a member of your class in "Social Theory". Our understanding is, I believe, that she will do this work under me and receive credit if successful.

My procedure will be to have her do her thesis and also do some of the required reading in your course.

W.E.B.D.

October 11, 1935

Correct. The text we are using is Sorokin's "Contemporary Sociological Theories." Acquaintanceship with the ideology therein will be sufficient.

10-11-35

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Whittaker
From: Dr. Du Bois

81-8-41

Gamillion is not material for Course 482. He has been absent most of the time and has handed in neither of the required papers. I recommend that he be dropped from this course and allowed to concentrate on some other work.

Fred Johnson, David Latimer and F. R. Watley are doing poor work. Martin is not up to the average. I think special warning ought to be given these students.

May Gustin has not been in the class long, but has done nothing since she has been there.

October 21, 1935

61-8-41

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Whittaker
From: Dr. Du Bois

President Hope wishes me to attend the conference which is held at Johnson Smith University Saturday, October 26, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. I shall, therefore, be absent from my work Friday afternoon. My classes are arranged for.

October 24, 1935

MEMORANDUM

To: President Hope
From: Dr. Du Bois

I attended the Conference on Social Science Offerings in Negro Colleges held at Johnson C. Smith University October 26, 1935. I arrived Friday night and took part in the preliminary committee meeting and was present during the next day's s sessions. There were about thirty persons present, representing Morgan, Howard, Atlanta University, Kentucky State, Dillard, Xavier, Smith, Shaw, St. Augustine, Fisk, Hampton, Virginia State and several other institutions. At least six of those in attendance had the Ph.D. degree and most of them the Master's degree. Enclosed is the program. The papers showed preparation and the discussion was intelligent. A committee was appointed to consider the matter of permanent organization and report within a year. Among the suggestions was a quarterly journal of the social sciences.

Enclosure 1.

October 28, 1935

47-10-60

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Whittaker
From: Dr. Du Bois

02-8-41

At the request of Mrs. Shivery, I have been consulting Dr. Volz as to the scope of her German examination. She could not get in touch with him on account of her school hours.

Dr. Volz came in this morning and said that he was willing to give her a passing mark in German on account of her work during the summer and that he would consult you. I don't know whether this will be permissable or not, but I am bringing it to your attention and will be glad to have your judgment.

November 6, 1935
WEBD/DW

13-32-16

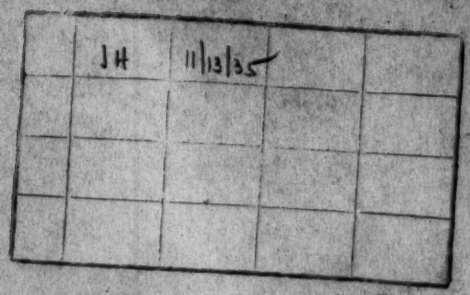
MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Allen
From: Dr. Du Bois

Enclosed is a short résumé of what I plan to say Friday night. Cut and change it as you will.

Enclosure 1.

November 7, 1935



MEMORANDUM

To: President Hope
From: Dr. Du Bois

Here are two matters for you to think over. There is no particular need for immediate action. If you want me to talk to you about them before you go, all right; if not, consultation can be postponed until you return.

1. I am proposing to make my annual lecture trip about the middle of February. I have some important large white city forums in Peoria, Chicago, Baltimore and elsewhere. I shall plan to be away a week or ten days and I think I can easily arrange for my classes as they are unusually intelligent and hard-working.

2. The Oberlaender Trust, as you know, has offered me a trip to Germany to study the relation of industry and education in Germany and Austria. The appropriation is $1,600 for six months which will just about cover my travel and living expense. I propose to leave in June and return for the second term of the year, 1936-1937;--then to teach the second term and the summer school of 1937.

   According to our understanding, a year's work on my part involves either two semesters' teaching or one semester and the summer session; so that with your consent, the second term of 1936-1937 together with the summer school of 1937, would count as a year's work and I would receive my salary while away just the same.

   I am enclosing a list of appointments made by the Oberlaender Trust in the last few years.

47-10-92

W.E.B. Du Bois

November 12, 1935

Enclosure 1.

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Reid
From: Dr. Du Bois

This is a copy of the letter to which I referred yesterday.

Enclosure

November 14, 1935

47-10-246

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Reid
From: Dr. Du Bois

Please read the enclosed. I have told Mr. Whittaker that we could without doubt make such a study. Suppose you think it outrand we'll talk it over.

How would it do to ask Chivers in for a conference?

WEBD

November 21, 1935

WEBD/DW
Enclosure

14-13 · d.

14-13-14

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Reid
From: Dr. Du Bois

Please read the enclosed. I have told Mr. Whittaker that we could without doubt make such a study. Suppose you think it out and we'll talk it over.

How would it do to ask Chivers in for a conference?

(Letter should be in Mr. Du Bois' possession.)

November 21, 1935

WEBD/DW
Enclosure

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Chivers
From: Dr. Du Bois

The Department of Sociology is asked to submit a plan for a study of Negro youth in some communities of about five thousand Negroes. Can you meet with Mr. Reid and myself Monday, November 26, at 4 P.M., in this office, and talk the matter over?

4/7-10-100

November 22, 1935

WEBD/DW

(original returned to Mr. Reed)

Dr. DuBois —

Pardon the lateness of this. Actually I forgot it until tonight. I hope you can have this Jackson copy it. Any changes you suggest will meet with my approval.

14-13-5

11.26.35

Yours truly & R.

[November (?), 1935]

1935

MEMORANDUM

TO: PRESIDENT HOPE
FROM: DR. DU BOIS

I think I have already mentioned that the Oberlaender Trust of Philadelphia has offered me a grant for travel in Germany. The Oberlaender Trust is a fund for "the support of American citizens who are actively engaged in work that concerns the public welfare, such as editors and writers, public health workers, professors, students engaged in research work that is of special interest to the American people, and those who are interested in such subjects as employment, insurance, old age insurance, public health, race relations, music, art, or any other activities of a kindred nature, and who will profit by a period of study in a German-speaking country."

I made application to the trust in 1931 to study the German colonies, but this was refused. In 1934, I talked with Mr. W. K. Thomas, the Secretary, and made out application, a copy of which is annexed. As a result of this, the Board has offered me $1,600 to finance a trip of six months to Germany. The specific work which I outlinedwas as follows:

37-10-159

1. I should like to investigate in Germany and Austria the relation of education to industry; that is, the extent to which the schools, elementary and higher, are used to furnish workers and leaders for the carrying on and development of industry in these countries. I shall want to do this with a special reference to our problems in the United States and more particularly to the Negro problem. My object would be to find out if possible through German experience the real cause of the partial failure of the Negro industrial schools in the South so ardently championed by the late Booker T. Washington and to be able to suggest methods by which these industrial schools instead of developing into irdinary colleges might again apply themselves to the problem of inducting American Negroes in industry.

2. For this purpose, I should like to spend 6 months as follows: a month in the Hanse cities and the Rhineland, a month in Bavaria, a month or 6 weeks in Prussia and East Germany, a month in Austria and the rest of the time for consolidating this study.

3. In this study, I would like to examine the laws and ordinances on industrial education, educational customs, the actual courses of study, the results of this instruction, the educational efforts within the industries, including apprenticeship, and the social, class and race lines.

A list of the persons to whom Oberlaender Trust awards have been made since 1931 is annexed.

I should like, therefore, to arrange my work at Atlanta University as follows:

President Hope

To teach during the year 1935-1936, the first and second semesters, ~~except that I would like to obtain a leave of absence of one month in the second semester; namely, the month of May.~~ In 1936-1937, to teach the second semester and summer school. This, in accordance with our understanding, would give me the first semester free with pay. ~~With regard to the monthly leave of absence in May, 1936, I should, of course, be glad if that could be with pay and the absence made up later, but if not, I would have to lose the salary for that month.~~

My idea would be to spend ~~from May to October~~ most of the time in Germany, and then if I could find the funds, to return by way of Russia, China, Japan and Hawaii, arriving in Atlanta in time for the opening of the second semester.

37-10-160

WEBD/DW

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 26, 1935

Dear Doctor DuBois:

I am willing that you have a leave of absence from your duties at Atlanta University during the first semester of the year 1936-37, with the understanding that you will teach in the 1937 Summer School. If the 1937 Summer School happens to run for ten or twelve weeks, my understanding is that you will teach the entire time.

Sincerely yours

John Hope

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta
Georgia

JH:C

417-10-67

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Whittaker
From: Dr. Du Bois

Enclosed is the letter from Mr. McKinney which you handed me, and also a tentative outline for a proposed study of a type community.

The plan was drawn up by the Department of Sociology of Atlanta University.

November 27, 1935

WEBD/HW
Enclosures 2

97-10-101

47-10-23

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Reid
From: Dr. Du Bois

Please correct this and let us have it back today.

November 27, 1935

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

MEMORANDUM

To Dr. W.E.B. DuBois

In re:

This study outline meets my approval.

Walter R. Chivers

11/28/31

47-11-136

1933.34

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Whittaker
From: Dr. Du Bois

I understand that Mrs. Shivery has now satisfied all requirements for the Master's thesis, except as follows:

1. Current course which she is taking this semester, + next.

2. Two courses for which she was to register and receive credit without being required to do any work.

3. Her thesis, which she is working on now.

This is to ask about the status with regard to two; that is, the courses for which she was to register and receive credit.

I am ready to send formal confirmation of that credit whenever you wish it.

101-10-117

December 10, 1935

WEBD/DW

14-13-16

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Reid
Mr. Shields

From: Dr. Du Bois

I can use Mr. Shields's services beginning Thursday, December 23, if Mr. Reid can arrange to release him at that time. If so, Mr. Shields will consult with me another Wednesday.

December 20, 1926

mcm/br

MEMORANDUM

To: President Hope
From: Dr. Du Bois

The situation with regard to radios in the men's dormitory of Atlanta University has long been a disgrace, but I have not complained because it did not affect me since I was cut off by the hall and empty rooms.

Recently, however, the man in 226, whose name I believe is Bonner, and who works in your office, has had an aerial installed which comes across the bedroom windows between Mr. Reid's room and mine. He then places his radio in the window where it gets the echoes of both walls of the inset, opens the window and proceeds to play it from nine until after mid-night.

I have twice protested to him about this and I wish that you would take the matter up and make it possible for me to have reasonable quiet at night.

Bonnor's excuse may be that in the other halls radios play at any time of day or night and with every degree of loudness and sometimes with the room doors stretched wide open. These radios, however, do not effect me as I am cut off from the noise, and if other persons do not complain, I have no right to. I cannot see, however, how study is possible under such circumstances.

December 10, 1935

WEBD/DW

47-10-69

MEMORANDUM

To: President Hope
From: Dr. Du Bois

The aftermath of the meeting of land grant colleges in Washington has been just as I feared. You will remember that Mr. Banks urged that Atlanta University be represented so that we might head-up a research project which would bring in all these schools. I consulted you about it, but you came to no decision.

The meeting was held. Nineteen schools united in a research project which each school was to take up under the supervision of the Executive Committee, of which Mr. Banks was president. Atlanta University was not represented and, therefore, Mr. Work of Tuskegee was named to take charge of the project.

47-10-68

December 10, 1935

WEBD/DW

December 25, 1935

Dear Mr. Hope:

Dr. DuBois and I have discussed possible arrangements for my courses during the second semester should I be released to conduct the study. He is of the opinion that the study should have prestige value, at least, for the University as well as for myself.

14-13-17

Our discussion centered around the following possible disposition of the courses:

SOCIAL THEORY : To be programmed by Mr. Reid. Might be conducted by Mr. DuBois.

STATISTICAL METHOD: Might be taught by Mr. Dean, who conducted the course in 1933-34. The class during this semester will consist of majors in Economics and Sociology.

SOCIAL RESEARCH : To be programmed by Mr. Reid and in such a way as to permit the two students to do individual assignments. Mr. DuBois to be available for conferences. Mr Reid to hold sessions with class when in Atlanta.

LABOR PROBLEMS : This course was conducted by Mr. Reid during Mr. Dean's leave. It would normally revert to Mr. Dean this semester.

NEW COURSES : This phase of the semester's work was not discussed.

Between now and the second semester I believe that we and the administrative officers might arrange for such other adjustments as should be made.

I am therefore asking for a leave of absence for the second semester of this year for the purpose of conducting a study of the Opportunities for the Training and Employment of White Collar and Skilled Negro Workers in the United States. This study is to be conducted under the auspicesof the Statistical Committee of the Wprks Progress Administration and the Department of the Interior. It will be conducted in 68 cities, with a staff of 2,047 persons and at a cost of $467,042 . All monies are to be spent before June 30,1936 . I should mention that my salary during this leave is to be paid by the government.

While it may be possible that the time for the study be extended beyond the present limit, I do not feel justified in precluding that such will be the case . I do believe , however, that the field work will be concluded ere then, and that such work as must be carried on will be more of an editorial than field nature.

14-13-18

Sincerely yours,

Ira De A. Reid

CC: Dr. W.E.B. DuBois

Dr. John Hope, President
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

14-13-11

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Reid
From: Dr. Du Bois

Please remember to give me the matter on "Social Conflict" and also will you give me an outline of the literature which you intend to cover in your course on "Social Theory".

WEBB/LW

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Reid
From: Dr. Du Bois

14-13-13

Mrs. Shivery's thesis was begun two years ago and she did a lot of work on it. It is on the subject of "Social Re-Organization in Atlanta as Carried on by Colored People During the Last Twenty-five Years or More". I am very much interested in its writing, and if you do not mind, I would like to have her continue working with me on this during this term and next, receiving for her work, after it is properly completed, two credits each semester as provided in Course 545 and Course 546. Is this satisfactory to you?

WEBDB/DW

File

[1935?]
[ATLANTA U, dept of Socio]

MEMORANDUM TO: MR. WHITTAKER
FROM: THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

In re: Academic Status of Mrs. Louie D. Shivery

The Department of Sociology has investigated with care the work and record of Mrs. Shivery as a candidate for the Master's degree. We have come to the following conclusions:

1. A. That the undergraduate work of Mrs. Shivery and her A. B. degree be recognised as satisfying the 24 semester hours required, with the exception of the requirement in Social Anthropology.

   B. That Mrs. Shivery register for the course in Social Anthropology, cover assigned readings, and take a departmental examination thereon. This will completely satisfy all undergraduate requirements.

2. That full credit be allowed for 12 semester hours of graduate work in Sociology at Atlanta University.

3. That because of her experience in several fields prior to registration at the University and the extra work done at the University during 1934-1935, Mrs. Shivery be permitted to register for courses Sociology 471 and Sociology 482. Upon registration for these courses, the department will forthwith rule that the requirements for satisfying these courses have been met, and will submit 6 credits to the Registrar's office. No additional work will be required for these credits.

4. A. That Mrs. Shivery register for and take 6 semester hours in Sociology for credit this summer, 2 hours of which must be in Statistics.

   B. That the Statistics requirement be regarded as satisfied upon the taking of the Elementary Social Statistics, supplemented by the equivalent of one semester's work in Statistical Method which ban be arranged for this summer.

5. The requir ments for English and Foreign Language are for administrative decision.

In summary: we suggest the following steps to satisfy completely the requirements of Mrs. Shivery for a degree in Sociology from Atlanta University:

A. A Reading Examination in Social Anthropology.
B. Registration for Sociology 471 and 482 to obtain credit for past work.
C. The taking of 6 additional semester hours in Sociology.
D. The satisfying of the administrative rulings on English and Foreign Language.
E. The writing of a Thesis.
F. The Departmental Examination.

47-11-133

(1935)

MEMORANDUM TO: MR. WHITTAKER
FROM: THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

In re: Academic Status of Mrs. Louie D. Shivery

The Department of Sociology has investigated with care the work and record of Mrs. Shivery as a candidate for the Master's Degree. We have come to the following conclusions:

1. That the undergraduate work of Mrs. Shivery and her A.B. degree be recognized.

   A. That her 31 semester hours in history, sociology, economics, psychology, ethics, Bible, etc., be recognized as equivalent to the 24 semester hours required.

   B. That her deficiency in American history and social anthropology be recognized as met by her work as student assistant in sociology and history under Dr. Du Bois for 2 years in 1901-1902, 1902-1903.

14-8-24

2. With regard to graduate work, we find the following facts: Mrs. Shivery will have at the end of the term 12 semester hours of work in sociology in the Graduate School of Atlanta University. She has also 11 credits in graduate work at Columbia University.

She also was paid assistant in sociology at Atlanta University under Professors Brown and Bingham for parts of 2 years and did field work in sociology as a paid assistant At Tuskegee Institute.

We recognize the difficulty and dangers in deciding just how much work should be recognized for academic credit, but this seems a fair interpretation.

A. The credits received in the course in Education S483 at Columbia should be counted as equivalent to the course in statistics at Atlanta University and a credit of 3 points should be allowed.

B. As to the other 8 points in Education at Columbia and the field work at Atlanta University and Tuskegee, we think it is clear that in this work Mrs. Shivery has more than satisfied the requirements of the course in Sociology 471. We, therefore, suggest that Mrs. Shivery enroll as a student in Course 471 and receive a credit of 3 semester hours, but be not required to take the work. This will recognize, on the one hand, the fact that she has more than done the work of that course and on the other hand, it will not embarrass the registrar's office with a decision as to the value of courses taken in other institutions and work done in the field.

3. As Mrs. Shivery has been for years head of the English Department in the Booker T. Washington High School, we suggest that in a similar way she receive credit for having passed the examination in English.

4. As to the foreign language requirement, this matter should be settled according to our recent faculty ruling.

We trust that the registrar will be able to agree with this ruling.

WEBD/DW

[1935]

MEMORANDUM

14-8-22

To: Mr. Whittaker
From: Dr. Du Bois

May I come in sometime before noon and talk to you about the present academic status of Mrs. Shivery? Let me know when you are at leisure.

WEBD/DW

[1935?]

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Whittaker
From: Dr. Du Bois

12-8-41

Did I give you the copies of the Columbia University certificates which I secured concerning Mrs. Shivery's work? If so, may I have them back?

WEBD/DW

[1935]

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Whittaker
From: Dr. Du Bois

Mr. Reid and I after consultation have decided that it would be better to have Mrs. Shivory's registration for this term transferred from 545-546 to 505-506, since this latter is a required course. If this is satisfactory to you, will you kindly make the change.

WEBB/DW

[1935]

MEMORANDUM

14-8-23

To: Mr. Whittaker
From: Dr. Du Bois

Is there any objection to holding the Seminar at night instead of the late afternoon? Psychologically, late afternoon classes are very unsatisfactory.

WEBD/EW

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
MEMORANDUM

To Dr. W. E. B. Dubois

In re: J. E. Gomillion

J. E. Gomillion has been withdrawn from Sociology 467 and 482.

B. R. Brazeal

47-10-98

[1935?]

Hope

14-14-21

Dr. Du Bois will be glad to see
President Hope at any time on
Wednesday or Thursday, at any
hour between 9:30 and 11 or 3:00-5:00,
or Thursday night after 7:00.

[1935?]

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Memorandum to: Mrs. Shivery
From: Dr. Du Bois

I recommend that this summer instead of taking 3 semester hours or 3 courses in Economics, that you take Course S152, in German under Mr. Volkz, which will be 2 semester hours and the special course in Statistics which Mr. Reid is going to arrange, which will be another 2 semester hours. It will be easy next year to arrange for finishing your work.

WEBD/DW

41-10-15

C O P Y

"... Look, Doctor Du Bois, I've thought a lot about Atlanta University since I came home. This fall I was offered temporary work in Journalism Office at Hunter. I couldn't accept for this job came through and paid more.

"Nevertheless, I did wonder seriously why A.U. has such an ineffective college and university publicity program? From the student viewpoint, I mean. Hunter has one of the best organized systems I've seen. It's so wonderful. All newspaper and college publication activities are centered and then outside publicity is largely student handled and done from the particular newspaper need angle. When I saw the article (I m an editorial) the "Constitution" gave the c rols I really felt 'called upon' again to talk to you about it. It makes sense to me to have a central publicity office with students being trained to really write news. Another instance: don't you think that the staff warrants much better write-up than they've had?

"Of course I know I'm in deep waters and discussing an administrative question of high controversy. And A.U. students really should learn first and primarily to not discuss matters of state in derogatory air. Nevertheless I'm serious about A.U. I adore it with some of the school patriotism Hunter never went out to develop. I think a University Publicity Office should be a center for student work. That's how Hunter built up a publicity that reaches every magazine and newspaper of importance in New York City and vicinity and in the whole country, England and Germany."

Lulu

1-10-41

March, 1935

MEMORANDUM TO PRESIDENT HOPE
ON THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
1935

The work of the Department of Sociology, Atlanta University, for the school year 1934-1935, is set forth in the accompanying memoranda.

Mr. Chivers has been on leave from the University for graduate work at New York University. Mr. Strong has not reported to me.

The Work of W. E. B. Du Bois Since
Commencement, 1934

15-01-47

I have done the following work, falling into three categories: teaching, lecturing, and writing:

1. Teaching

During the summer school, I conducted 3 courses: S513, "Race Problems in Present-Day Europe". 5 hours a week. S514, "The New Deal and the Negro". 5 hours a week. A course of lectures on "The Economic Development of the Freed Negro" in the Workers' School. Three to five hours a week.

In the first semester of the school year, I conducted three courses: 541, "Race Problems in Modern Europe". Three hours a week. Seminar, 545, "Socialism, Communism, and Fascism". One evening a week. Seminar, 543, "Negro Sociology".

During the second semester, I conducted these courses: U482, "Economic History of the American Negro Since 1876". Three times a week. Seminar, 545, "Socialism, Communism, and Fascism". One evening a week.

2. Writing

Final revision and corrections of my volume on Reconstruction occupied the fall of 1934. The volume will be published by Harcourt, Brace and Company in April, 1935. I have written an Encyclopedia article on "Miscegenation", for the Encyclopedia Sexualis, edited by Victor Robinson, New York. I have prepared two magazine articles: one, on "The African Roots of War", covering the history of Abyssinia, and present clash with Italy, which I have submitted to "Foreign Affairs", and one on "Race Segregation", which I have submitted to "Current History". I have written on article on "Does the Negro Need Segregated Schools" for the Howard University Journal of Education.

Memorandum to President Hope
on the Work of the Department
of Sociology

3. Lecturing

During the summer, I delivered a series of lectures at the Institute of International Relations in Atlanta, June 21-30. During the rest of the year, I have lectured as follows:

Y. M. C. A., Indianapolis; Y. M. C. A., Chicago; League of Peace and Foreign Relations and Confederation of Churches, Minneapolis; Y. M. C. A., Detroit; Y. M. C. A., Chicago; opening of Negro History Week, Atlanta; Regional Conference for the Prevention of War, Atlanta.

I have the following engagements still to fill: Race Conference on the Economic Condition of Negroes, at Prairie View, Texas. I shall spend two weeks there in compilation of data and addressing a conference; Howard University and Bennett College, April 6-7; North Carolina Negro Teachers' Association, annual meeting, April 18.

WEBD/DW

47-10-52

File

Program - W. E. B. DuBois
2nd Semester, 1935

14-8-36

DAYS / HOURS	Su	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa
8:00 - 11:40							
11:40 - 12:30		482 ~~471~~ ~~Econ Hist Amer~~ RACE PROBLEMS N		482 ~~471~~ NEGRO SOCIOLOGY		482 ~~471~~ NEGRO SOCIOLOGY	
12:30 - 2:00		LUNCH					
2:45 - 3:45 ~~3:35 - 5:35~~ ~~2:00 - 5:00~~	~~467~~	467 Soc. of Conflict 5:45 ~~Negro Sociology~~	Seminar Conflicts	467 S/C		467 S/C	
5:00 - 7:00		DINNER					
7:00 - 9:00				~~543 Sociology Seminar Fascism 443 Sociology~~			

CURRICULUM REVISION

According to your program, you are considering in this convention, two matters:

(1) The peculiar needs and problems of Negro children, (2) A closer adaptation of the courses in Negro schools to these needs and problems.

I want to emphasize, first, that whatever these needs and problems are, they cannot wholly be settled or met by the public school. The public school is an institution for certain definite ends. It is not an institution intended or adapted to settle social problems of every kind. I believe that this is a fundamental error among American Negroes so widespread as to be dangerous; and even among American whites, it is a common fallacy. In no other group in the world does anybody seriously dream that the present widespread unemployment and industrial disarrangement can be directly and entirely settled by a course of study. To mention such a belief in most countries of the world would bring a smile. But among American Negroes, because of their history, because they were so long by law deprived of the right to education, it is, quite naturally, even if foolishly, believed that education is a panacea for all ill.

Now, of course, indirectly, and in the long run, all men must believe that human wrong is going to be greatly ameliorated by a spread of intelligence; that the spread of such intelligence beyond the confines of a narrow aristocracy and the pale of race, down to the masses of men, is going to open great and inexhaustible reservoirs of ability and genius. But, mind you, this intelligence is the essential and inescapable step between the school and the social program

47-10-249

A ONE YEAR PRELIMINARY STUDY
OF ATLANTA'S NEGRO C OMMUNITY

no date

This preliminary study will make it possible to secure the total cooperation of the university staff in conducting a type-study similar to the larger ten year program, and including all of its technical features . Furthermore, it will demonstrate the methodology of the researches. The following tentative outline covers the approach to the Atlanta type-study :

THE AMERICAN NEGRO IN ATLANTA
A A STUDY IN CONTEMPORARY CULTURE IN A NEGRO COMMUNITY

I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUNDS

II. THE POPULATION

to be based upon 1. complete analysis of unpublished census data for 1930

2. population trends 1870-1930

3. urban -rural movements

4. demographic composition

III. WHERE THE POPULATION LIVES

an analysis of the areas of Negro residence, their rise & development;

location of "natural areas" of Negro occupancy in the Southern urban center.

delineation of Negro neighborhoods on the basis of class lines within the racial group

IV. THE LONG ARM OF THE JOB.

Changes in occupational roles of Negro workers in Atlanta, with emphasis upon ~~occupatio~~ the racial aspects of occupational succession.

The wage problem- what is the racial differential theory in practice?

Security in employment- underemployment and unemployment; labor laws and their application to the Negro

4/7-10-254

worker.

Collective action among Negro workers.

V. HOW THE POPULATION LIVES.

a study of incomes and planes of living , including a complete analysis of the organization and functioning of the home, the one-person family; the position of the lodger and the boarder in the Negrohome.

VI. KEEPING HEALTHY

Mortality and morbidity experience of the Negro population ; The availability and use of accepted health facilities:; the drug store practitioner; herbs, magic and superstition as factors in health problems .

VII. EDUCATING THE POPULATION

The public and private educational procedures and programs; the community response to these facilities; what is taught and who teaches it; the costs of education ; informal approaches as Adult Education.

VIII. SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

As reflected in 1. Adult delinquency
2. Juvenile delinquency
3. Race Conflict.

IX. ~~LEISURE AND ITS USES~~
LEISURE AND ITS USES

1. Cultural interests and programs
2. Facilities for socialized leisure
3. Commercialized recreation
4. Individual uses of leisure

X. BUSINESS ENTERPRISE AMONG ~~NEGROES~~ THE POPULATION

The nature, character and philosophy of business organizations, by type
a. conducted by Negroes for Negroes
b. conducted by whites for Negroes
c. conducted by Negroes for whites
d. conducted by whites for Negroes and whites

417-10-253

XI. GROUP INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIAL CONTROL

The role of the family and the church in determining the mores of the community; group mores as contratsed with those of the larger community , the role of the lodge; the newspaper as an agency of social control ; occupational prestige as a factor in social control.

XII. FUNCTIONING IN THE TOTAL COMMUNITY

The legal status of the Negro in Atlanta; the unwritten law of racial adjustment ; citizenship practices; office-holding; taxation and representation; beliefs and programs for action.

Conflict and accomodation in Negro-white relations in Atlanta; the ~~importance of the~~ Atlanta riots ; the municipal bond issues; the increasing competition between all forms of business asf actors in community adjustment.

4/7-10-256

Methods of Study

1. Historical
2. Case studies of phenomena
3. Statistical

Practical projects should be treated in the text. How and where to be conducted.

Suggest that population be made the background study, or that population and economics be conducted simultaneously during 1935

Could not whole program be expressed as follows:

1. A continuous and complete survey of the functional aspects of Negro life, under the supervision of the Department of Sociology and with the active cooperation of other university departments.
2. The publication of a Journal of Negro Sociology, which will
3. contain the findings of these continuous surveys.
3. The holding of annual conferences to discuss the study findings and ameliorative programs.
4. The supervision of practical projects in the field of immediate interest.
5. Cooperation in the preparation of a Negro encyclopedia.

47-10-257

Atlanta, Georgia

C1035 2]

APPENDIX II

An Outline of

THE AMERICAN NEGRO IN ATLANTA

A Study in the Contemporary Culture of a Negro Community

I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUNDS

The rise of the city
The Negro population before the Civil War
Reconstruction and its problems in the urban community
Contemporary backgrounds

II. THE POPULATION

Demographic composition
Social composition
Birth rate
Population movement
Fertility and fecundity
Family structure - the one person family; boarders and lodgers

III. WHERE THE POPULATION LIVES

Analysis of the areas of residence; their rise, development, racial succession therein
Location of so-called "natural areas" of Negro settlement
Delineation of Negro neighborhoods on the basis of class lines within the group
Housing - analysis by type of ownership or rental, structure, costs, and normative standards

IV. THE JOB AND THE NEGRO POPULATION

Types of employment; changes in occupational roles
Occupational succession as affected by race
The wage problem; differential wages - the theory and practice
Economic security - under-employment - unemployment
Labor laws and their application to the Negro worker
Collective action

V. HOW THE POPULATION LIVES

Incomes and expenditures
Planes and standards of living
The organization and functioning of the home
The social position of the lodger and the boarder
The family as a social unity

VI. KEEPING HEALTHY

Mortality and morbidity experience
Availability and utilization of health facilities such as hospitals, clinics
Doctors, dentists, nurses, midwives, chiropractors, osteopaths
Herbs, magic, superstition, and drug store practice, nostrums
Accidents
Health and insurance; death and undertakers

941-11-47

VII. EDUCATING THE POPULATION

Public and private educational procedures and programs
Community response to these facilities
Public and private funds for educational activity
What is taught and who teaches it
Enforcement of school laws
Indirect and informal methods of education

VIII. SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

Adult delinquency
Juvenile delinquency
Interracial conflict
Intraracial conflict
Homicide and suicide
Dependency - sickness - old age, physicially handicapped, socially handicapped

IX. LEISURE AND ITS USES

Cultural interests and programs of the community
Individual approaches to leisure
Facilities for socialized leisure
Commercialized recreation
Athletics

X. BUSINESS ENTERPRISE IN THE COMMUNITY

The nature, philosophy and practice of business in the Negro community, by type, as follows:
a. Conducted by Negroes for Negroes
b. Conducted by Negroes for Whites
c. Conducted by Whites for Negroes
d. Conducted by Whites for Negroes and Whites
The type and extent of business organization among Negroes

XI. GROUP INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIAL CONTROL

The role of the family, the church, the newspaper, the lodge and the fraternity as agencies of social control
The folkways and mores of the Negro community as contrasted with those of the larger political area
Racial basis of accommodation in the community

XII. FUNCTIONING IN THE TOTAL COMMUNITY

The legal status of the Negro in Atlanta; unwritten laws of racial adjustment; citizenship practices
Political aspects; voting; office-holding
Taxation and representation
Beliefs and programs for action
Factors attending relations between the races
Opinions of Negroes and Whites regarding the participation of Negroes in the larger life of the community

1121-11-47

APPENDIX IV

SCHEME OF INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COLLABORATION

Under the General Supervision of the Department of Sociology

SUBJECT	COLLABORATING DEPARTMENTS
POPULATION AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUNDS	History, Economics, Sociology
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS	Economics and Business Administration, History, Sociology
HEALTH AND PHYSIQUE	Physiology, Biology, Anthropology, Sociology, Physical Education, Psychology, Home Economics
SOCIAL LIFE AND INSTITUTIONS	Sociology, Economics, Education, Physical Education, History, Psychology, Home Economics
CULTURAL RELATIONS	English, Art, Music, Dramatics, Sociology, Education, Psychology, History
CIVIL AND POLITICAL LIFE	Government, Economics, History, Psychology, Sociology

47-11-142

SUMMARY OF ATLANTA HISTORY DOCUMENTS

A. Theses presented for the degree of Master of Arts:

"A Suggested Plan of Character Education for the Negro Secondary Schools of Atlanta"

"A Study of Retardation in the Ware Elementary School of Atlanta, Georgia"

"A Statistical Analysis of the Achievement of the Atlanta University College Students Who Took the Thurstone Psychological Examination for the Years 1924-1928"

"A Study of the Reading Abilities of Five Hundred School Children, Grades Three to Nine"

"The Participation of Negroes in the Government of Georgia, 1867-1870"

"A Study of Delinquency Among Negro Girls in Atlanta"

"The Effect of Labor Legislation Upon Negro Industry in Georgia from 1860 to 1900"

"A Study of the Reversal Tendency in Grade One of the Ashby Street and the Edmund A. Ware Schools of Atlanta, Georgia"

"A Comparative Study of the Performance of Two Groups of Negro School Children - One Hundred and Twenty-five in Each Group - on the New Stanford Achievement Test, the Multi-Mental Scale, and the Otis Self-Administering Tests of Mental Ability"

"Social Activities of the Negro Church in Atlanta, Georgia"

B. Seminar study of the history of Atlanta, Georgia, with bibliography, four chapters, and appendix. This covers the history of Atlanta from 1845 to the present time, and was done by a class of six graduate students. It is based on published books, city documents, personal interviews, census reports, and reports of social organizations. The whole report occupies about three hundred manuscript pages.

617-11-143

HIGHTOWER, R. L.

Ireland in the 20th Century.

Report on Land in Ireland.

Ireland in the 19th Century.

The Problem of Religion in Ireland.

A Sketch of Irish History AND map of Ireland with counties.

Relations of England and Ireland from 12th Century to Oliver Cromwell.

The Problem of the Jews in West Asia and North Africa AND The Problem of the Jew in Spain.

The Problem of the Jews in Italy and France.

The Problem of the Jews in England and Holland.

The Problem of the Jews in Germany and Austria.

Balkans in the 15th Century.

History of the Balkans to the Congress of Vienna.

map---------Balkan States in 1934.
map---------Balkan States in 1913.
map---------Balkan States in 1880.
map---------Balkan States in 1860

14 reports----5 maps

KILGORE, THOMAS

The Problem of Religion in Ireland.

A Short Sketch of Irish History and map of Ireland.

map---------Balkan States in 1860.
map---------Balkan States in 1880.
map---------Balkan States in 1913.
map---------Balkan States in 1934.

2 reports----5/4 maps

47-11-135

KENNEDY, A.C.

Ireland in the 20th Century.

Ireland in the 19th Century.

The Problem of Land in Ireland.

The Problem of Religion in Ireland.

Relations of England and Ireland from the 12th Century to Oliver Cromwell.

Sketch of Irish History.

map----------Balkan States, 1860.
map----------Balkan States, 1880.
map----------Balkan States, 1913.
map----------Balkan States, 1934.
map----------Balkan Peninsula, 15th Century.

6 reports-----5 maps.

LOWE, EUGENE

Relations of England and Ireland from 12th Century to Cromwell.

Ireland in the 19th Century.

The Question of Land in Ireland.

A Sketch of Irish History WITH map.

Religion in Ireland.

Ireland in the Twentieth Century.

map----------Balkans in 1913.
map----------Europe in 1934.
map----------Balkan Peninsula, 1878-1910.

6 reports-----4 maps.

MALONE, NAOMI

Balkans in the 15th Century.

History of the Balkans before 1815 or the 16th Century.

map----------Balkans in 1880.
map----------Balkans in 1913.
map----------Balkans in 1934.

2 reports-----3 maps

477-11-136

MARTIN, RICHARD

The Problem of Religion in Ireland.

Ireland in the 20th Century.

Land in Ireland.

Ireland in the 19th Century.

Sketch of Irish History AND map of Ireland.

5 reports------1 map

McDUFFIE, THOMAS C.

Ireland and Its Problems in the 19th Century.

Ireland in the 20th Century.

The Problem of Land in Ireland.

The Problem of Religion in Ireland.

Relations of England and Ireland from the 12th Century to Oliver Cromwell.

Sketch of Irish History AND map of Ireland.

History of Balkans in the 15th Century.

map----------Balkans, 1860.
map----------Balkans, 1880.
map----------Balkans, 1913.
map----------Balkans, 1915.
map----------Balkans, 1934.

7 reports-----6 maps

MORRIS, ELLIHU

The Problem of Religion in Ireland.

Relations of Ireland and England from 12th Century to Era of Cromwell.

MAP and HISTORICAL SKETCH OF Ireland.

SECOND REPORT ON IRELAND.

The Problem of Religion in Ireland.

Book Report of "Jewish Life in the Middle Ages".

6 reports-----1 map

47-11-137

REED, BILLIE

The Problem of Religion in Ireland.

Irish Problem in the 19th Century.

The Problem of Land in Ireland.

Relations of England and Ireland from the 12th Century to Oliver Cromwell.

Sketch of Irish History AND map.

map---------Balkans, 1860.
map---------Balkans, 1880.
map---------Balkans, 1913.
map---------Balkans, 1934.

6 reports----5 maps

THOMPSON, Robert

The Problem of Ireland in the 19th Century.

The Problem of Land in Ireland.

The Relations between Ireland and England from the 12th Century to Oliver Cromwell.

A Sketch of Irish History AND map.

The Problem of Ireland in the 20th Century.

Balkans---15th Century.

map---------Balkans, 1860.
map---------Balkans, 1880.
map---------Balkans, 1913.
map---------BBalkans, 1934.

6 reports-----5 maps.

4/7-11-138

WOODWARD, C.R.

The Problem of Religion in Ireland.

Ireland in the 19th Century.

Report on Land in Ireland.

Report on the History of the Jews.

A Sketch of Irish History AND map of Ireland with counties.

History of the Balkans in the 15th Century.

The History of Balkans up to the Congress of Vienna.

(over)

map---------Balkans, 1860.
map---------Balkans, 1880.
map---------Balkans, 1913.
map---------Balkans, 1934.

7 reports
5 maps

47-11-139

Du Bois
1925

TELEPHONE NUMBERS AND ADDRESSES

	Address	Telephone
Amos Drug Store		Main 6122
Bursar's Office	Adm. Building	Main 4200
Daily (Mr.)	A.U. Dormitory	Main 5515
Du Bois, Dr.	A.U. Dormitory	Main 5328
Harris, Mrs. Mary	181 Washington St. Athens, Georgia P.O. Box 809	Athens 1153
Hartley, Mrs. Ruth	612 Spring Street Macon, Georgia	
Hope's Residence	Beehwith Street	Main 9157
Kitchen	A.U. Dormitory	Walnut 8483
McElroy Restaurant	830 Hunter Street	Main 0895
Registrar's Office	Adm. Building	Main 5435
Scandrett, Mrs. Marian S.	C/O Mrs. Linton Scatterwaite 434 Greenwood Ave. Trenton, New Jersey	
Shivery, Mrs. L. D.	87 Chestnut Street	Walnut 8603
Sutton's Restaurant	Auburn Avenue	Jackson 8341
Women's Dormitory	A.U.	Jackson 8249

11-11-33

Mr. Du Bois has an unlisted telephone at his residence, 302 Atlanta University Dormitories. The number is MAIN 5328.

Departmental Requirements

History

For admission to graduate standing in History, a candidate must present in his undergraduate sequence 6 semester hours each of European History, American History, and English History, and 12 semester hours chosen from the following: Ancient History (6 hours), Medieval History (6 hours), Renaissance and Reformation (6 hours), American History (6 hours), and American Government (3 hours). Including the requirements above, a candidate must offer in his undergraduate work 6 semester hours in Introductory Economics. Courses in Greek and Roman History will satisfy the requirements of 6 semester hours in Ancient History.

For the Master's degree in History, the requirements are:

1. A minimum of 24 semester hours of graduate work in History, or 24 hours of graduate work, 18 of which must be in History and 6 of which may be in related fields approved by the Department.

2. An acceptable thesis.

3. A reading knowledge of French or German.

4. An examination which may be oral or written.

Sociology

The prerequisite to graduate work in Sociology is defined in terms of a previous preparation in social science that will enable graduate study to be pursued with an adequate background. Specifically this means that an applicant for admission to graduate study in Sociology must offer in his undergraduate sequence a major of at least 24 semester hours in Sociology or the equivalent of an undergraduate major of at least 24 semester hours in one of the following departments: Philosophy, Psychology, Anthropology, Political Science, Economics or History. In addition to the requirement above, a candidate must offer in his undergraduate work 3 semester hours each in General Psychology, American History, and Social Anthropology, and 6 semester hours each in Introductory Economics, European History, and Introductory Sociology.

Specific requirements for the Master's degree for candidates majoring in Sociology are:

1. At least 24 semester hours of graduate work in Sociology.

2. An acceptable thesis on an approved subject.

3. A final examination. This may be oral or written.

4. A reading knowledge of French or German.

[AYER - TESTIMONIAL]

14-2

The Citizens Committee of Greater New York

cordially invites you to attend

a

Testimonial Dinner

in honor of

Mrs. Gertrude E. Ayer

at the

Central Y. M. C. A.

55 HANSON PLACE, BROOKLYN

Friday evening, May 3rd, 1935

at 8:30 o'clock

Dinner $1.50 *Reception at 8:00*

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Mrs. Josephine Wilson

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 16, 1935

Mrs. Elise Johnson Ayers
221 West 135 Street
New York, New York

letter returned - 1935
Re-forwarded. - 1 Dr. Vernon Ayers
Ithaca (Between 135 & 136th St.)
N.Y.

My dear Mrs. Ayers:

I have been meaning long since to write and congratulate you on the fine accomplishment of your life's work. You have had a hard, long fight, and I know how great a sense of satisfaction it must bring you and your friends at the crowning achievement.

I shall hope to tell you in persons one of these days.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

MRS. VERNON A. AYER
2309 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

April 6, 1935

14-2-05

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I thought of you there, in November 1934, I stayed over night at Clark University, on my way to Columbus, Ga & Tuskegee. I should have enjoyed seeing you & having a bit of repartee once more.

While on that trip, I received word of my appointment and started home from Tuskegee by motor, was in the wreck of my car,

remained an additional 2
weeks until I was able to travel
and spent another 2 weeks
getting back into some sort
of shape. But, by Feb. 1st
I was able to be on the job once
more. (Was in Gainesville Georgia.) Am enjoying the
opportunity to serve and
to direct service for the children,
free from hardships and
hurdles that added to
the usual difficulties in
Public School work.

I had a word or two with
Yolande when I sat near her
at the Capitol Theatre about
2 weeks ago.

I'm glad to hear of your
continued fine work at Atlanta.

Best wishes Sincerely
G. Elsie Ayth

P.S. There must be some way we can get
a P.O. from Little Rock regularly to us.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

May 22, 1935

14-2-51

Mrs. Vernon A. Ayer
2309 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mrs. Ayer:

I am so sorry I could not eat in your honor, but I was a thousand miles away.

All good wishes!

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

SUMMER QUARTER
BLUE RIDGE, N.C.

THREE WINTER QUARTERS
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Y.M.C.A. GRADUATE SCHOOL

HILLSBORO ROAD

NASHVILLE, TENN.

November 27,
1935

14-11-39

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

I am writing a thesis on "The Negro In Dramatic Art". As one of the outstanding Negroes in the field of literature, I wonder if you would be kind enough to let me have your opinion as to the probable future of the Negro in dramatic art.

I have consulted all of your books with which I am acquainted, but have been unsuccessful in locating anything which refers to the future, though an adequate and enlightening discussion is found in THE GIFT OF THE BLACK FOLK.

I realize that you have many demands, but I trust that you will see fit to assist me in this particular instance.

Yours very truly,

George F. Bagby

George F. Bagby III

December 2, 1935

Mr. George F. Bagby III
Y. M. C. A. Graduate School
Hillsboro Road
Nashville, Tennessee

14-11-45

My dear Sir:

I do not think I have anything concerning Negro dramatic art that could be added to what you have found in "The Gift of Black Folk". The future is indeterminate on account of the uncertain economic foundation of the Negro race at present.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

[Baltimore Forum]

OPEN FORUM SPEAKERS BUREAU
1242 Little Building, Boston, Mass.

We, as Agents for W. E. B. Du Bois

are definitely setting aside on his Schedule Sunday afternoon,

Feb. 9, 1936 at Baltimore, Md.

for a Lecture before the Baltimore Forum

Fee $ 50.00

Subject Forum to select.

Bureau commission, 25%

Full instructions will be sent ten days before the Meeting.

July 17, 1935. OPEN FORUM SPEAKERS BUREAU

By Mildred C. Smith

Date *Executive Secretary.*

11-51

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

14-2-46

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

At your leisure, please return Autobiography of Lincoln Steffens "The Woman's Press" for Mrs. Carnes a review of Black Reconstruction.

I hope you are well and happy.

Sincerely,
Gloviva V. Perry Banks.

State College
Prairie View, Texas
November 18, 1935

[1935?]

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

"Herewith" is not here yet. Lincoln Stiffins is still on the road. I thank you just the same.

I had hoped to attend the New Orleans Mardi Gras and then run over to Red Oak but could not do that. However, I hope to see the school before its close.

The address is enclosed. I am sorry I could not send you any clippings.

Take care of your health. Mr. Banks joins me in best regards to you.

Sincerely,

W. Y. Perry Banks.

4-2-47

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS

14-23-03

OFFICE OF PRINCIPAL

November 25, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I think the time is ripe to begin plans for the proposed Encyclopedia of the Negro, and, I would advise that the work get under way as soon as possible.

I am

Yours truly,

W. R. Banks

W. R. Banks
Principal

WRB:W

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Tuskegee, Alabama
December 14, 1935

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

IN REPLY REFER TO:

14-23-07

C

Doctor W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Doctor DuBois:

In acknowledging receipt of your letter of December 11th with inclosed memorandum concerning the contemplated publication of an "Encyclopaedia Of The Negro" I wish to state that in my judgment such a publication would be very timely and would fill a need long felt by scholars as well as the intelligent elements of the general public.

I would be willing to cooperate in any way that I can and suggest "The Negro In Psychiatry", "The Negro In Neurology", and "The Veterans' Administration Facility, Tuskegee, Alabama, As A Medical Centre", as subjects in which I am interested.

Very truly yours,

Prince P. Barker

Prince P. Barker, M. D.

14-23-69

The Pennsylvania State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association
The Philadelphia Academy of Medicine and Allied Sciences
The William A. Jackson Dental Society
The Mercy Hospital and School for Nurses

The Clinical Pathological Society
The Medical and Surgical Review Club
The Co-operative Retail Druggists Association of Philadelphia
The Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital

HOSTS
TO THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE

NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS AND PHARMACISTS
With The National Hospital Association

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, AUGUST 16th to 22nd, 1936

Office of the Local Committee of Arrangements
1315 N. 15TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
BELL PHONE, STEVENSON 7124
E. M. THOMPSON, R.N., *Clerk*

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Charles H. Crampton, M.D.

#1653
11-26-35

Dr. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Yours dated November 8th received. Will be glad to contribute to your encyclopaedia any articles you desire concerning the Negro Medical Profession.

Yours very truly,

W. Harry Barnes, M.D.

12-12-41

October 14, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It is encouraging to learn the possibilities for the publication of the proposed Encyclopedia of the Negro are improved.

There is a constant and seemingly growing demand for authoritative factual information upon Negro life and history.

I would be glad to contribute on any phase of newspaper endeavor among Negroes to which I might be assigned.

Sincerely yours,

C. A. Bassett.

ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS

R

Welfare Work For Colored People by Colored People.

Welfare Round Table League

3239 Prairie Ave.—Tel. Vic. 2615
CHICAGO ILL.

March 11, 1935

Prof. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

19-7-41

Dear Sir:

I have just read a criticism in the Chicago Defender of your changed attitude in the matter of segregation of colored people. I regret very much that illness prevented me from hearing the address delivered in Chicago a few weeks ago. Further I have never seen the text of your first address delivered on that subject which caused a furore and finally the separation of your service from the office of the Crisis.

As the subject matter of your addresses will be considered at a session of the Welfare Round Table League at an early date, I am writing this to ask if youx will kindly send me a copy of one or both addresses referred to or refer me to some person from whom I can obtain it. Thanking you in advance for an early reply I am

Yours very truly,

F. L. Barnett

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 15, 1935

14-7-42

Mr. F. L. Barnett
WELFARE ROUND TABLE LEAGUE
3239 Prairie Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Sir:

I have made as yet no publication of my facts concerning segregation, except such as were published in THE CRISIS. I shall, however, from time to time publish articles. One will appear in a magazine very soon. When, as they do appear, I should be very glad to furnish you with copies.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Take this slowly, or it may prove fatal

29 Bigelow St.
Cambridge
February 22, 1935

Dear Burghardt:

At last, by good luck, I am all alone this holiday evening except for one of three pet cats who lie in various comfortable places fast asleep. Often wish people were as congenial as I find my dumb pets. I grow tired of senseless chatter and gossip, jealousies and tales of woe.

14-19-84

I do not know just where to begin my talk with you tonight, for, how to reply to your one paragraph letter of July 19th which said nothing, — too bad to waste postage on so little! You closed with: "Trust you keep your head out of drafts."

Actually, just then we were living in a sewer (almost) as on three sides of us the streets were for months upheaved laying new pipes and walls of ditches were reopened

for 80, or 90 years. Cambridge is a filthy city - or town, call it, [illegible] of education round Harvard Sq. & Battle St., but with no common decency or cleanliness, very little godliness, but an abundance of drunkenness of late. I am now living surrounded by Irish Catholics and beer. Almost worse than those vile Jews of last year.

I do hope Heaven has one corner for real American Protestants.

The wish of my dear old Brother-in-law of 83, who passed away last April, was "that the Angels would all wear long skirts, he was so tired of seeing legs." I am of hardened & legs even to faces now I don't seem to see them at all.

Well, I wrote you last April about sending for the Cisco Baby Number, & still you looked the photo - of a splendid specimen of baby-boyhood by Coffee Cream Olor.

14-19-90

#

Your kind letter for me
no reply as yet, — so I
thought — he is just the
same! It was not
until Christmas when my
very dear, Musical friend
& Teacher wrote me, —
New York.
from her present home in
Montgomery, N. Y., and
sent me delightful bits
& news clippings, — that
I saw the first reading:
"Dr Dois quits post as Chi
Negro Aid group". — and one:
"Regrets Dr Dois Resigna-
tion" — from some N. Y.
Papers — I was stunned!

Speaking recently to David Giles, Director of Ford Hall Forum of Working to have the Townsend Plan presented - these, I learned that for were for months back in Atlanta University, as Prof. of Economics as before. I had at a Ford Hall Meeting urged You as a speaker for this year, as quite a number did.

Quite recently I was in Boston Killing time after a visit to the

dentist before going to
a Townsend meeting at
Fremont Temple. The
customary urge to lunges
down one end of school
St. Cafeteria where I
met Rev. Butler Wilson
& at his invitation sat
to eat opposite him.
Asked about the
truth of the newspaper
articles! He was amazed
that I knew nothing of
Jones leaving the N.C.A.
C. P. & Criss, — He spoke
entirely in Jones defence,
& especially stressing —

that" they should have given Dr. Du Bois the Crisis, - he made it."

Somehow, I just can't see how it all could be, or how they dared loose Dom, - or why Dom as Editor of Crisis should in its pages "Criticised the policy, work or officers of the association." Where can I learn the truth of it all, or understand - Why Dom should pick up the fight

against segregation
even after 24 years it
is not all over — ?
Do write me all about
it, — P.S. for Just can't
seem to bear having
Lou so treated.
— That last time I heard
Lou at Ford Hall —
on Social Equality
with Dixon Carter, —
I took with me my two
guests — a Georgian at
Harv. Law School, and
the N. Carolina, Yale
Graduate, Dr. George

11-19-41

Was Harley - missionary to China
Santa Liberia - both
of whom - Introduced
Mr Ireland - Paid
on reaching home - -
Tell of if that lecture
was on Dr Dubois -
Valedictory - it is the
finest address - Ever
heard him make, as
fine - Almost Tell as
I - Could not & not
to hear him speak
again on any lesser
subject - When asked
a trivial question -
Cannot recall -

You replied wonderfully
finishing with, "I used
to think" — and so, "I am
sure you have suf-
fered." Many times
recalled those words,
how deeply they sank
into sad heart. You
know as no one knows.
Last night I was wonder-
ing if I write here alone
if I shall ever hear
from again, or see
your face — until
our work is all done,
the suffering ended

And be sweet in Heaven.

For he it wont be long.
I was very sick in Nov.
with Pleurisy & Grippe,
added to the Mental
worry & Overwork &
tears alone, fighting
for home & food, &
only one "boy" Coker
with me now 114
years to help me, and
our debts.

Last year your Class-
mate & Mr. Stonger
Coleman called me one
evening by phone, then

(Emily weighs 125 lbs now)

14-19-92

IV

Born over from Roxbury
to all Sts, - When I was
among the Jews. His
visit resulted in help
from him, his sister -
Mrs. Henry B. Cabot of
Brookline, and Ex
Gov. Russell of
Lynn Mass. - sending me
help ever since each
month, but it comes
thru Cambridge Family
Welfare Soc. - so that
also light & Gas on
his furniture. - - - the
Welfare allows Coffee &

are each $3.00 a week
for food -! And it is
getting higher in price
daily. We have had
food for our fare, stamps
or other dire needs, if
these arise, We have
to 1 3/4 Loaves bread in
this 1 Loaf bread, dinner,
& cereal, fruit & Coffee
breakfasts, -- almost no
meat; - For Clothing -
well Stern & Enlist
to small & my 2 elder
sisters spend the things
I wear, regardless of age,

Irish Dr Cooke - it a
strange old Reel him
Covered, - his artificial
leg & foot wear all
to tatters. But we
work fine up, - or
part, - or care who
was "Irish", or Citizen
he is that, as Butler
Wilson said, "one
Barrell's boy" - (he will
be 35 - March 3d, Count
when it)

My dear eldest daughter,
How a Widow, left

With so little due of the
shrinkage in her late
husband's estate, lives
in Ambler, Pa. in her
son's home. Lived 14
years, Visited them
(or her especially) 5 days last
Aug. In second
Wealthy Aunt, in Cal.
has been cut also —
so had of his one
wife — the son's wife &
12 year old son left her
to care for when the loss
of the Mrs. took
the young husband.

V

Now it is almost impossible to get food. Famine threatens, useless to try to feed ourselves (or starve in my home!) So this terribly cold winter has been almost alone in this wooded dark, dreary hole. I cannot talk. I am in tonight and over Sunday expecting an elderly woman coming to make a home

36-19-41

with elderly party.
God send him this
day! All tell such
tales & more. Want
the best — as I have &
Rec'd it — for only $2.00
or $3.00 a week —
A Legion man's wife
came, & in 3 days he
came home late drunk
drunk, ruined all
he could, & they left
bag & baggage the
next night! He
had T. B., the doctor.
No more Legion men

for me!

My Col. dear wonders Why I don't give up, sell all Furniture (to whom?) & "go into one nice quiet room in an Old Ladies' Home"?

When I wrote her such luxury cost from $5,000 to $12,000 a yr, - and all such Homes are bulging full now, - & She would have to pay the bill, - She hates me, - replied. Asked her, if she'd not give up all Her Bungalow

in La Jolla & do as You
suggest for me ?"
Only Silence — No reply
Has this desert of "
"buried" by Cooper's
Advice & Years ago,
We just Sold —
after She Wrote a most
insulting letter after
hearing how my good
Colored Friends came to
me & helped me through
Mr. Burrell's death
& service — at the latter
Edward Matthews was
Solo[illegible], Tom three
Cousins (by chance)

sang the hymns, Mrs.
Alice Crawford, Mrs.
Baker & her son Raymond.
Edythe Gordon & her
husband Eugene, &
Mrs. Isabel Brown
were left one happy day.
My dearest selected her
friends, — & mine,
wrote her, & believed
& always should in Real
Equality !!! Have
never heard from her
again. Shook hands
her, but I do need

14-19-94

freedom to work &
think as I see fit.
& Cooler & Dryer &
All kinds & Health
& Architectural lectures,
& Concerts, & Forms,
unmolested, though
our Complexions differ.
Note Dr Hartwell
Trial Mrs Doggett
Bulkley who is a
dear friend of mine.
She has been Hostess (?)
at Shelman Summit
for 5 or 6 years — She

was with us in Brooklyn
the last Winter of Mrs.
Barrell's life. Was a
lovely home in my
Lord & husband's home.
Those you will meet
her & tell her I sent
her & Ruon - Love.
This is a regular
sermon, — I please Ju -
pie it — I am to lonely
tonight — before long
I shall be up & flying
& drop down here —
anywhere so its not in

N. E. Hospital -

Dec. 9th

Had a most cordial letter from Mr. Walter White when I asked to know more of that bill against lynching, - he closed with: "May I once more say how great a joy it is to hear from you again." Why so loving? Surely met him once! Do tell me all the story, & do come to Boston again to cool off. Great Summer, it's horrible to think you are so far away & in "Dixie". - Even the name, Alabama. C. D.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 1, 1935

Mrs. Alexina C. Barrell
29 Bigelow Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

My dear Alexina:

Believe it or not, I sat down this morning and read your letter with care from beginning to end. I have great admiration for anybody who can write a nice letter like that. It is really mid-Victorian. The thing isn't done now, more's the pity.

Frankly, I think you should consider yourself fairly fortunate to be certain of one good meal a day. You know that at our age (and I am bracketing you with me) the tendency is to eat far too much. I have to be on my guard continuously, and I am glad to say that my waistline is not impossible. The thing that breaks one heart, however, is to contemplate the number of people to whom one square meal a week is an event. I hope that the elderly party arrived and will live happily ever after on a well-lined pocketbook.

You will agree with the wise remark that "The Lord furnishes our relatives, but God be praised, we can choose our own friends."

You have certainly been severely afflicted with relatives of all sorts. As sources of revenue, they are evidently a pain, and as reservoirs of love, they are not particularly satisfactory. Nevertheless, you are alive, still write a presentable hand, attend public meetings, and frequent restaurants. What more can you ask?

Now, as for me, I am sorry that current news of importance does not penetrate the midsts of Boston as deeply and frequently as it should. The real difficulty between me and the N. A. A. C. P. was a matter of future policy. In the present economic impasse, I think it's a waste of time to depend upon appeal and agitation for "rights." The cause is as just as ever, but the attention that it receives is very small. I am convinced that the Negro has got to turn his attention primarily to his economic condition, to earning a living, and earning it in new ways. This does not mean going back to Mr. Washington's idea of making Negro labor a part of the great industrial machine. It means economic co-operation carried out by Negroes of education and intelligence who regard their education not simply as an open sesame to a privileged position, but as means of service to a disfranchised and disinherited group of workers. The carrying of this out means no essential change in the fight on racial segregation, but it does mean that we have got to accept most of the segregation that we suffer today, and that there is no hope in our day or for many years to come. The attitude of most white people in the United States is going to essentially change. Under these circumstances, we have got to work together, and in racial groups, and if that is what my friends call Segregation, I am all for it because I have got to be.

When I stated something like this, not as any new proposal, but as what I had always assumed we all of us thought, some of my friends went up in the air, and others pretended to, and I did not propose to let anybody gag me and tell me what I was going to do or think. That meant if I had stayed with the N.A.A.C.P.

and THE CRISIS, a long fight for control. Just about this time, I received a pressing invitation to return to Atlanta University as professor of Sociology with a salary quite sufficient to live upon, and with plenty of time to write and think, and with no need to engage in a daily wrestling match. I took it and told the N. A. A. C. P. to go to heaven with my prayers. I hope these details and sufficient.

It happened that one of the points on which I differed with the N.A.A.C.P. was their conduct of the Crawford case. In this matter, I think Wilson was right and the N. A. A. C. P. wrong. Consequently, Wilson naturally thinks that I am right.

98-61-41

I shall hope to appear at Ford Hall in the early future, and to give a good account of my present beliefs. I must, however, await for an invitation which has not been received recently.

I am so sorry to find that you are pre-historic in your attitude toward wine and beer. Only the other day on my way down, I stopped with an old friend in Cincinnati, and had champagne and music. You really ought to try it. It's excellent for the nerves, and if adding nice beer will attract good Harvard me, for God sake add it to your menue Mind you, I say nice beer. There's some awful stuff on the market just now.

I am glad to know that some Harvard men still have hearts. Of course, that little cousin of mine, Alice Crawford, would be nice. She is all unselfishness.

I have not met your friend of the indecipherable name, which I cannot decide whether it is"Rullkay," "Ruttray," or "Buttkay," or what? I shall try to look up somebody that has a name along these lines.

Of course, this letter does not begin to rival yours. I never was much of a correspondent, but at least it conveys some information, and all my love and good wishes.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

(1)

August 11 1935

At Hotel Suwanee
Writing room

14-19-92

My dear Eisenhardt

I do hope that the correct spelling? It is so long since I've had a delightful letter from Manila from Atlanta was a great surprise to me bring it alarmed me lest the effort might have given you a nervous breakdown. I was grateful that my kind Veteran

(2)

letter had been read through, approved and signed. Heartily agree with your views as expressed as to Segregation and your annotated quotation of it in print. Hate to say it is better than no beer these evil days -- but O Lord do let me be inside the ark that boat with some of you all! Have really like Noah's Ark battle of Jericho -- with Wasty

White folks - about my
"bout" Cookie - Stood my
living in my home
Where he has been
14½ years as our
helper & friend
Jerome, Dad
Dear little Grace
backed by a
legal statement
from Mr. Hatch
Wilson, also James Bullock &
Dr. John Hayes Holmes
from the battle
& we are work-
mates & going to be!! There
took for advice my
pluck & determination?
Then because I had to
ask my nephew

Jerome

[4]

longer than I to liar-
ve $40. Struck the lady
went he stood upon
his hind feet pawed
the air - told me what
I had to do & must do
& "let me" - viz: sell
all for Immediate (no
one wants to buy not being
"antique" - That middle-
aged - "fix up the
(little) apt. On a weeks
notice" - the law of Mass.
requiring 30 days -

(5)

"And Cooper Any & Bon his own" — Take 1 room alone Then You can have time to do some good etc

Read his 2nd letter to Cooper My Attorney for so Hears of My Minister!!

All advised me "to remain silent" it was to the best for Can & We will help You and Cooper to hold on & work together And My postscript was to call them —

11-19-97a

[6]

An ignorant narrow-
minded Jealous D-
fool! He was always
afraid This Mother
Sue - her baby Sister more
than me - only son.
by Jos Bonaparte
se - The Lord furnishing
on Mount - but adorning
us & Choose on Friends
agrees with my feeling will
My dear Nearly Found
Sister (the Mother) nearly
sent me 1 month's rent
but I can do no more

Asked Jon Alexander
& Thurs Coleman to mention
any need to Jon Class at 45th
Reunion — Silence!) Lis
Listen Inc. Henry B. Cabot's
help asked. She became Jon
Trustee & Continue Insurance
$500 a week for Jrod "a little
longer" — Now for Aug — X
has no rent money — but
tomorrow Going for trial
for Greater Boston Ekd
Chorus — Those to be ac-
cepted — Copen & Shaw
Prof heard their heavenly
Concert at Morgan Memorial

[8]

Church of all nations (the Place for us) & will get 4/5. or 20 a week to start then God be praised. I & Can pay our way. & in [illegible] I did buy 2 rooms (Harv. Law Decy. Promises me) & Cooper get back his part time job. of last winter Could you loan me $40.? a little while. & did some things, for once in a time? Please do. C.P. Tabor joined a lovely Cooperative Health Food Club & we are making for its weekly

86-19-98

cakes Mr delicious Apricot —
Nut and Orange Lemon
Marmalades — the depression
killed. My church
Rent me $10. to help on
light & Gas bills —
& an appeal for
me by a very prominent
Woman of good deeds
was in Transcript
Column "Divers good
Causes" & Tide me
over till work came
in Sept.

When do you go back

[10]

Atlanta? Are
in town? N. — apartment
or G. Barrington?
Much want to
give you a letter about
me — You only can
explain I must see.
Can't say more
but if you pass
thru Boston write me
& see me — Dark
no phone —
My last address

is 26 Chatham St.
Cambridge - abt 3 -
a bet of a three
family modern house
from Harv. Sq. -
a Broadway - Kendall
Buss runs a few
blocks down Broadway
to Merrill St. walk
up that 1 short block
to Chatham St. -
26 - is one door
to left - has 3 porches.

(12)

I want much to see
you before old age
takes us! I am so
interested in the page
in Transcript about
your new book, but
the picture of you was
horrible.
My friend's name at
Spellman — is
Miss Ann C. Ruttkay
but now she must be in
Maine. I want you to
meet her — Do excuse this
the pen is vile — with
old time love Alexina

66-61-41

226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

September 10, 1935

Mrs. Alexina Barrell
26 Chatham Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

My dear Alexina:

Your letter of August 11 has at last reached me. I do wish that I could help you, but it is simply impossible. My daughter and husband have a small baby two years old and both have been out of work for three years. My daughter just begins teaching again this fall and I have had the two families to support and two homes, one in New York and one in Atlanta to keep up. We are going now to move into a smaller apartment and the cost of moving is going to take every cent that I can spare. I am very sorry. I shall not get to Boston before I return September 19, but if I do get there in the fall, I shall certainly look you up.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

January 3, 1935

Mr. Wilton A. Barrett
70 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

14-25-99

My dear Mr. Barrett:

I would like to use the enclosed quotation in my forthcoming book "Black Reconstruction" which will be published by Harcourt, Brace and Company. May I have your consent? And also, will you kindly tell me your publisher in order that I may get his consent, too. I should be greatly obliged.

"What can they be bowing under,
Wild and wan?
Peep, and draw the cloud asunder,
Peep, and wave a dawn.
It will make them rise and wonder
Whither we are gone."

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

NATIONAL BOARD REVIEW

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have your letter of Jan. 3rd, asking for my consent to publish a quotation in your forthcoming book. I should be very happy to give you my consent were I the author of the phrase you quote, but I am not.

Sincerely yours

Victor A. Barnett

70 Fifth Ave.
New York City
Jan. 4th, 1935

13-414

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

January 14, 1935

14-145

Mr. Howard K. Beale
3701-33rd Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Beale:

Sometime ago I sent you proof of my forthcoming book "Black Reconstruction". I should be glad to have a word of criticism from you as soon as possible, and return of proof.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

-:- NEW HAVEN, CONN. -:-

W

105 East 15th St.,
New York City,
October 15, 1935.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you for your letter inviting me to cooperate in the preparation of the "Encyclopaedia of the Negro."

14-26-46

I am enthusiastically in favor of the project as you have outlined it. At the moment I can think of no greater gap in our knowledge of American life and culture to be filled than that which such a work would meet. Personally I would find it invaluable.

If requested, I should be glad to contribute, My field naturally would be that of the negro in the Caribbean and in Latin America in general, and most specifically in Cuba, Mexico, Central America, Panamá and Perú. A discussion of negro slavery in Latin America would seem indicated in the Encyclopaedia as you have outlined its purposes. The present social, economic and cultural status of the negro in that region is also important, as is also a study of his relation to the process of American imperialism and financial expansion in the Caribbean. The numerous slave revolts in Central America, Mexico, Cuba, etc., are important. There are numerous negro leaders worthy of biographical attention; and of course a great number of writers, etc. Also, there is a considerable literature, fictional, social, anthropological, etc., which deals with negro life, some of it by negroes, much of it by others.

Sincerely yours,

Carleton Beals

X Carleton Beals

1

P.S. Don't forget Negro women They are here too!

[1935]

New Milford, Conn, Oct 7.

Dear Doctor Du Bois,

14-26-66

I think the idea of an Encyclopaedia of the Negro is capital and hope that it can be carried out. Of course we need it.

Yr articles in Foreign Affairs lead me to suggest that you give a lot of space to Africa — its history, its peoples, and its present problems. All the Negroes in the world are not in the U.S. — as you well know.

I hate like sin to write magazine articles, but am willing to do one for you, if you will give me a topic not too taxing.

Yours sincerely

Marcus Beard

[1935]

Wendell Phillips High School

C. C. WILLARD, PRINCIPAL
4934 SOUTH WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

14-21-40

Your correspondence concerning the proposed Encyclopedia of the Negro, is in hand. I think this idea is a splendid one. There are many good reasons in my opinion, why such a venture will prove successful.

I am willing, should I be asked, to contribute an article or articles along the line of my specialty, Psychology. Specific articles which I think such a publication should contain are,

(1) The Negro in the New Psychology

(2) Intelligence of Negro Children

(3) Educational Achievment of Negro Children

(4) Albinism in the Negro

(5) Multiple Births Among Negroes

(6) Juvenile Delinquency

If a publication as you propose is placed on a very high standard I believe it would help to settle many controversial issues about the Negroes.

Sincerely yours,

Albert S. Beckham
PSICHOLOGIST

Albert S. Beckham
Psychologist

AB:MB

Re: Hubbard

Original sent under today's date to Miss Hubbard. Jan. 7, 1935

C O P Y

WALTER N. BEEKMAN
746 Fulton Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Doctor:-

Sold-a-Pot-of-Gold. Inclosed is Check covering sale. It is more than I expected as there is usually a charge for refining. Any more? If so send it. Thanks for the Tin Box.

Best regards

(Signed) Walter N. Beekman

Jan. 3, 1935

14-28-27

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

January 7, 1935

82-82-71

Dr. Walter N. Beekman
746 Fulton Street
Brooklyn, New York

My dear Dr. Beekman:

Thank you so much for your kindness in disposing of the gold. I am sending the draft on to Miss Hubbard.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

WALTER N. BEEKMAN, D. D. S.
746 FULTON STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Telephone Nevins 8-1433

Feb 27/35.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.
Atlanta University
Atlanta. Ga.

14-29-32

Dear Doctor DuBois:-

The manager of the Bedford Branch of the Brooklyn Trust Company asked me to call at the bank on a matter relative to a check for $33 81/100 payable to W. E. B. DuBois; said check was endorsed for payment to the South Center Department Store in Chicago at 27th & Stony Island Parkway. I read the letter sent to the bank; neither the manager (thank) nor I am quite clear on really what is the trouble.

The department store apparently refused to accept the check stating that the person presenting it hurriedly left the store. This is a very recent happening as the letter is dated Feb 25/35: Can you help me clear this up?

Best regards
Walter N. Beekman

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 4, 1935

Dr. Walter N. Beekman
746 Fulton Street
Brooklyn, New York

4-28-35

Dear Dr. Beekman:

That is evidently the check which you sent me in payment for the gold belonging to Miss Lillie Maie Hubbard, Consulate Clerk at Las Palmas, Canary Islands. She asked me to send the check to her mother, Mrs. Hubbard, 4805 Vincennes Avenue, 1st Apartment, C/O Simon E. Heard, Chicago, Illinois. I did not send it there but sent it direct to Miss Hubbard at Las Palmas. Evidently, she returned it, and the mother tried to cash it. I am writing to both Miss Hubbard and her mother. It is possible that the check was stolen and perhaps the bank had better hold it until I hear from Chicago or Las Palmas.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/BW

Hubbard

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 8, 1935

14-28-41

Dr. Walter Beekman
746 Fulton Street
Brooklyn, New York

My dear Dr. Beekman:

Mrs. E. D. Hubbard, to whom the check mentioned belongs, never received it. It was evidently stolen from her mail in some way.

I am corresponding with the South Center Department Store.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 28, 1935

Dr. Walter Beckman
746 Fulton Street
Brooklyn, New York

My dear Dr. Beckman:

Mrs. Hubbard of Chicago writes me that she has received the money from the check. So that's that!

With best regards

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

WALTER N. BEEKMAN, D. D. S.
746 FULTON STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Telephone Nevins 8-1433

May 24/35

Dear Doctor:

Received your letter this A.M. Immediately wrote our camp manager in Boston and am positive I will have definite word on the summer plans within a few days. You will hear from me.

That check matter is apparently cleared up. Thanks. You would have enjoyed the meeting of Zeta last Wed night. Initiated nine husky men. What a time. Twenty two present and — in — full-dress? Think of it? No depression everybody able to borrow — or — hire a dinner suit. Frankly, it was a reminder & meeting of the past and I hope it means a revival of the old spirit.

4-28-46

Best regards

Walter N. Beekman

Copy

ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF THE NEGRO

Incorporated in the District of Columbia, May 10, 1932

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ADDRESSES OF OFFICERS

Dr. Stokes, Chairman, 2408 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
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Professor Brawley, Secretary, Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, In Charge of Preliminary Correspondence, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

14-26

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

September 10, 1935

Miss Ruth Benedict
Colorado University
Boulder, Colorado

My dear Miss Benedict:

About three years ago, a number of persons representing institutions of learning and other organizations, met in Washington and laid tentative plans for publishing an Encyclopaedia of the Negro. I am enclosing an abstract from the memorandum which these persons adopted showing in general the plan which they had in mind. The industrial depression naturally halted their plans, but it seems now that the time is ripe for trying to carry this project through. We have not as yet secured the sum necessary for the financing of the Encyclopaedia, but we think that the prospects are good.

I have, therefore, been asked by the Board of Directors to correspond with a number of persons whose interests we want to enlist and to ask for their co-operation.

First, I should be glad to know if you agree with us that the time has come when some authoritative collection of articles concerning the Negro race in the form of an Encyclopaedia is in demand; and secondly, I want to ask if you would be willing to contribute a short article or articles on some subject to be decided upon later which could be published in the Encyclopaedia. I would be glad if you would suggest the subjects in which you are interested and which you think would be needed in this publication. All the contributors would, of course, be paid at the usual rates.

All this is tentative and no final and definite plans have yet been adopted, but in this preliminary survey, I hope very much I can be assured of your interest and willingness to co-operate in the way in which I have indicated.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

MEDICINE
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DENTAL HYGIENE

PHARMACY
NURSE-TRAINING

Meharry Medical College

Nashville, Tennessee

DIVISION OF BACTERIOLOGY

14-23-16

December 20, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I wish to thank you kindly for your letter of December 4th in which you asked me to contribute a short article to be published in the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro. While I feel that there is a need for such a compilation I regret to say that I do not believe that I am competent to make such a contribution.

Very truly yours,

M. J. Bent

MJB:h

M. J. Bent, M. D.

[Berkshire Courier]

October 8, 1935

The Editor of the
Berkshire Courier
Great Barrington, Massachusetts

15-12-68

My dear Sir:

I understand that my book, "Black Reconstruction", was reviewed in the Courier last summer. If so, I should like very much to have a copy of the issue in which this review was printed. Will you kindly send it to me with bill.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

HERMAN BERNSTEIN

40 West 86th Street
New York City
February 11th, 1935

Mr. W.E.B.Du Bois
69 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

I have requested my publishers to send you, with my compliments, a copy of my new book, "The Truth About the Protocols of Zion." The volume is dedicated to "lovers of truth and justice and particularly to the one hundred and nineteen eminent American Christians who, in January, 1921, signed the protest against the dissemination of the spurious 'Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion' and the 'vicious propaganda' of prejudice and hatred, and who called upon 'moulders of public opinion -- the clergy and ministers of all Christian churches,- publicists, teachers, editors, and statesmen -- to strike at this un-American and un-Christian agitation.'" This book is thus dedicated to you as one of the signers of that splendid document, which is reproduced in the book.

In this volume I am presenting the documentary evidence revealing both the motives and the methods of the fabricators of the so-called "Protocols of the Wise Men of Zion," which have been and are still being used to incite religious and racial prejudice and hatred. I believe that these documents show conclusively the various stages of the literary forgery that has caused so much suffering to the Jewish people.

I would deeply appreciate any comment you may wish to make regarding the subject discussed in this book.

With high esteem and kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Herman Bernstein

Herman Bernstein

14-30-17

MARY McLEOD BETHUNE, PRESIDENT

R. E. NIVEN, TREASURER

BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE

Daytona Beach, Florida

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 29, 1935.

14-21-58

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I wish to apologize for my delay in answering your letter of September 10th, regarding the possible plans for publishing an Encyclopaedia of the Negro. My hands have been overfull during the Fall and much of my correspondence has suffered, as a result.

I am in hearty accord with the plan you have outlined. I do think that it is timely for such an encyclopaedia to be published and I wish to assure you of my interest and my willingness to cooperate in any way I can. I shall be glad to contribute an article on a subject that you may name. Just call upon me for any service that you think I may perform.

With best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Mary McLeod Bethune

Mary McLeod Bethune.

mmb-blm

Polish group

Alliance College
Cambridge Springs, Pa.
May 26, 1935

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Your article in Current History strikes in me a chord of such complete compassion that the least I can do and must do is to acknowledge it and tell you that as one of four million Poles in this country I have little difficulty in understanding you and the plight of your people. More, I am a Baltimorean, and as such I became aware of the need of a tremendous change in Negro-white relations long before I was conscious of my own distinct nationality. Whatever good I shall ever do I don't know, but you must recognize me as a potential ally to the Negro movement, for my own guiding ideal is the achievement of self-confidence and solidarity among the racial and national groups of this country for economic as well as cultural preservation.

14-22-71

Your proposal for the achievement of this end in the Negro group by organization is so sane and reasonable, seemingly so practicable, that I marvel so little has as yet been done in that direction. The Poles have their Polish National Alliance, which is actually an insurance company with almost half a million ~~P~~ members, and functionally ~~an~~ a machine for the preservation of Polish nationality in America. Altho I am not altogether pleased with its work, it is a step in the right direction, and I mention it just ~~as~~ by way of giving an example of what foreign and Negro groups can do for their own well-being. The Alliance is the largest organization of Poles in the world, not excluding Poland itself.

You, Dr. Du Bois, and the Negroes have my ardent moral support; and in time you shall have whatever intellectual support I am able to muster up for the cause.

Very sincerely yours,
Thaddeus Bialek.

Creed

JESSE B. BLAYTON
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
213 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 22nd, 1935

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Sir:

I have read with great interest your "The Atlanta Creed". I am thoroughly convinced that it is high time that thinking Negroes set out on a course of self preservation. I agree pretty generally with your thesis, but there seems to me to be some inconsistincies in the "creed".

14-12-8

The "creed" seems to be clearly a communistic doctrine, yet this is denied. Under the "BANC", item F indicates that the proponents of this creed would not, in any case resort to violence, or intimidation such as "lynching" "castor oil", "blood baths" etc.etc. Does history record any successful movement such as is suggested without a "revolution"?. I believe the whole creed to be beautiful, but wholly unworkable, except, perhaps in the very long run.

While I do not favor it, I should think that an idea such as the "49th State", when coupled with your "creed" might be worked. This would, of course call for a considerable lowering of living standards of some Negroes. Since this would be voluntary, it is doubtful that it would succeed. Anyway, I am open minded on the question, and am willing to work with any group in thrashing out all possible points. It certainly is better than no plan at all, and at present we have no plan.

Yours very truly

J.B.Blayton

Credo

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 26, 1935

37-10-65

MEMORANDUM TO: MR. BLAYTON
FROM: DR. DU BOIS

I do not think you distinguish carefully enough between socialism and communism. The Creed is distinctly and avowedly socialistic and the point of demarcation is the question of violent revolution. The gradual introduction of socialism everywhere today is of course revolutionary, but only in Russia has this change been introduced by a violent revolution.

The question at issue between socialists and communists is: how far violence is necessary? Communists agree with your statement that no successful and fundamental change in the economic foundation of society is possible without violent revolution. Socialists, like myself, on the contrary, believe that the change can be brought gradually and it is upon this latter faith the credo is based.

WEBD/DW

Columbia University
in the City of New York
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

October 7, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I thoroughly approve of your plan of an Encyclopaedia of the Negro. I am sorry to say that I could not promise any contributions because my time is so fully taken up, and at my age I ought not to take over anything new. I shall, however, be glad to recommend to you responsible students for special subjects if you so desire.

14-26-67

Yours very truly,

Franz Boas.

FB:B

X Franz Boas

November 21, 1935

Dr. Franz Boas
Department of Anthropology
Columbia University
New York, New York

59-27-14

My dear Dr. Boas:

In the absence of President Hope of the University, I am laying your letter before President Archer of Morehouse College, which is the men's institution which is connected with the university. I am hoping that we may be able to hear Dr. Wissehoff.

With best wishes for your health.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

DILLARD UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS

October 14, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you for your letter dated September 10, referring to the "Encyclopaedia of the Negro", which has just come to my attention. I am in full agreement with the Board of Directors in believing that the time has come for undertaking the publication in this enterprise. I should be glad to contribute an article or articles on some subject to be decided upon later. I am interested in the following subjects:

1. The Education of the Negro in General.
2. History of Public Schools for Negroes in the South from 1860 to Date.
3. Financial Status of Separate School Systems.
4. The Role of the Founders in Higher Institutions for Negroes.
5. The Achievement of Negro School Children as Measured by Standardized Tests.
6. Social and Economic Classes in the South and Their Relation to the Public Education of Negroes.
7. Southern Constitutional Conventions and the Education of the Negro.

I am also listing the chapter headings of my book, which represent suggestive topics concerning which I have a deep interest:

1. The Education of the Negro in the American Social Order.
2. Social Classes and the Beginning of Reconstruction.
3. The Origin of Tax-Supported Schools for Negroes.
4. Profit and Loss at the End of Legal Reconstruction.
5. The Middle Period: The Social Structure Solidified.
6. The Role of Booker T. Washington.
7. The Awakening of Private Conscience.
8. The Perpetuation of Inequality.
9. Literacy--The Leaven of Progress.
10. Migration, Industrialization, and Urbanization.
11. Economic Background of Education in the South.
12. Financing Separate Systems.
13. The Teacher.
14. The Forgotten Child.
15. Capacity.

16. The Achievement of Negro Children.
17. Higher Education for Negroes.
18. Education of Negroes in the North.
19. Problems of Administration and Guidance.
20. The Social Setting.
21. Educational Planning.

I should like to add to this letter my assurance of my earnest desire to cooperate with the Board of Directors in this matter, and if it be not presumptuous on my part, to suggest that here at Dillard we have a group of men and women all of whom have made contributions to the literature of their specialized fields; I am sure that these persons would be glad to be invited to join with you in making contributions to the "Encyclopaedia of the Negro".

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Horace M. Bond

Horace M. Bond,
Dean

HMB/d

14-21-26

[BOOKKEEPER'S, STENOGRAPHERS AND ACCOUNTANTS UNION]

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

105 WEST 136th STREET
New York, N. Y.

Phone EDgecombe 4-1535

335

14-6-03

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ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
NATIONAL SEC'Y TREAS.

August 30, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
226 West 150 street
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

My union, the Bookkeeper's, Stenographer's and Accountant's Union, 12646, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is launching an extensive drive for the organization of office workers into the trade union movement. The committee who has charge of this campaign has appointed a sub-committee composed of Negro and white workers, employed or unemployed at their craft throughout New York City.

I have been instructed to ask if you will be good enough to send me your written endorsement of this campaign and the names of all office workers and their addresses or places of business of your acquaintance, for it is the intention of the Local to place Negro workers beside white workers through their union employment bureau.

Having followed your position on the matter of organized labor, I feel that your name on the sponsoring committee will add much to the attraction of the appeal we are making to this craft of workers.

Fraternally yours,

Jessie Carter

Jessie Carter
Secretary to Mr. Totten

BS&AU 12646

p.s. I shall be glad to confer with you at your convenience on this request.

[BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHER'S AND ACCOUNTANTS UNION]

14-5-04

226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

September 3, 1935

Miss Jessie Carter
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
105 West 116 Street
New York, New York

My dear Madam:

Answering your letter of August 30, I beg to say that most of my work is done in Atlanta where I live for eight months in the year. The few months that I am in New York, I employ one secretary, Miss Daisy Wilson.

I should be glad to see your organization succeed.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Edwin R. Embree
President
Margaret S. Simon
Secretary
D. A. Elvidge
Comptroller

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

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June 25, 1935

Dear Dr. DuBois: I am adopting a bit of the strategy of Schuyler in offering my congratulations upon "Black Reconstruction" before I finish reading it. The reviews of it in the periodicals have been so complimentary and the first few chapters of the book so satisfactory that I hasten to send you this note of encouragement and gratitude for such a book.

14-25-83

With very best wishes,

Yours very truly,

M. O. Bousfield, M. D.

MOB:McK

Dr. W. E. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

1y:226 West 150th Street
New York, N. Y.
July 9th, 1935

14-25-63

Dr. M. O. Bousfield
Julius Rosenwald Foundation
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Dr. Bousfield:

Thank you very much for your kind words concerning my book.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

BOARD OF EDUCATION
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS SCHOOL
MAUDELLE B. BOUSFIELD, PRINCIPAL
3200 CALUMET AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

C

October 15, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

14-21-34

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am exceedingly interested in your plans for publishing an Encyclopedia of the Negro. I have long felt that something of this sort really authentic and worthwhile should be done. I am, therefore, interested and willing to cooperate. I should be willing to submit some article for the publication but I feel I should be limited to something along educational lines.

Very truly yours,

M. B. Bousfield

Principal

Encyclopedia

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R. H. BOYD, D. D., FOUNDER AND ORGANIZER

NASHVILLE, TENN.

14-23-41

12/10/35.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

You are eminently correct, I should read all the letters over carefully and consider them prayerfully before making any attempt to answer or act, because this is a religious concern but some days and for a period of a month our mail averages a thousand letters a day so you can see what a job I have and sometime the people who assist me do not know my good friends and whenever I run across one of their letters I am so anxious to help them out that I perhaps act too hasty. That is why I wrote you as I did.

However the matter did not get into the paper, your telegram saved the situation.

Yours truly,

Henry A. Boyd

HENRY A. BOYD,
SECRETARY.

HAB/C.

14-23-54

FISK UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

November 16, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

Many thanks for you kind letter relative to the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro. I want to assure you that I will be very happy to participate in such a publication.

I think the time has come when we should have an authoritative collection of articles on the Negro for so much that is worthless has been and is still being written. My interest naturally lies in the science field and in education but I am willing to do anything to make the project a success.

Most sincerely yours,

St. Elmo Brady

St. Elmo Brady

POST CARD

THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.
Atlanta University.
Atlanta,
Georgia.
U. S. A.

(Encyclopaedia)

Peter's Lane, Monks Risborough, Aylesbury.

14-26-27

Mr. H. N. Brailsford is unable to answer your letter, since he is in the United States, from which he will not return till the end of the year. address c/o Mrs Elmhirst
1172 Park Avenue
New York City.

14-5-05

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 9, 1935

Mr. Willian Stanley Braithwaite
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Braithwaite:

Mrs. Shivery, Mrs. Thomas and others are inviting you to breakfast tomorrow morning at 11:00 o'clock. If you come, call at my home at half-past ten, and I will take you.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

14-5-06

MEMORANDUM TO MR. BRAITHWAITE

I have looked for the "Life of Gustavus Vasa", but I cannot find it. Dr. Du Bois thinks that it might be in New York.

May 22, 1935

14-23-22

GEORGE C. BRANCHE, M. D.
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION FACILITY
TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA

December 26, 1935

Doctor W.E.B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Doctor Du Bois:

I regret the delay in replying to your communication of December 4th, but circumstances would not permit an answer ere this.

It is desired to advise that I heartily concur with you and the Board of Directors that we are quite in need of an Encyclopaedia concerning the Negro, and you may rest assured that it will be a pleasure for me to assist you in any way possible to make such an Encyclopaedia a success.

I am interested in the study and treatment of neuropsychiatric conditions among our group, particularly neurosyphilis. I have contributed the following articles as research projects, the latter being presented and read before the meeting of the American Psychiatric Association in June, 1934: TRYPARSAMIDE THERAPY IN THE TREATMENT OF NEUROSYPHILIS AMONG NEGROES and THERAPEUTIC QUARTAN MALARIA IN THE TREATMENT OF NEUROSYPHILIS AMONG NEGROES. Further, it is my opinion that the Veterans' Administration Facility here at Tuskegee should be fully discussed.

Please feel free to call upon me at any time.

Very truly yours,

G. C. Branche

G. C. BRANCHE, M. D.
Chief, Neuropsychiatric Service

GCB/gmt

[SONJA BRANTING COMMITTEE

RECEPTION COMMITTEE
TO
MME. SONJA BRANTING
(Co-worker of Lord Marley on behalf of the victims of Nazism.)
SUITE 1509, 100 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

369

Secretary
JULIET RANSOME

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14-19-86

Sept. 27th, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
226 West 150th Street,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

We wish to thank you for consenting to sponsor Mme. Sonja Branting.

At eight-thirty on Tuesday evening, October the eighth, Mme. Branting and her sponsoring committee will meet at the house of Mr. Walter Frank, 146 West 12th Street. Plans for furthering her work in America will be discussed.

Although you answered us from Atlanta, we hope you will be in town at this time and can arrange to be present.

Very sincerely,

Juliet Ransome

Juliet Ransome, Secretary

JM:m

Encyclopredia

1201 Harvard St., N.W.,
Washington, D.C.,
April 29, 1935.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am in receipt of copy of your letter of April 24 to Dr. Stokes.

Your general plan seems to me admirable. I have only two suggestions. The first concerns the amount of printed matter to go under your letterhead. The full list of members of the Board of Directors and the Advisory Board, even in small type, would leave little space on a page for anything else. It would seem necessary in some way to reduce this, perhaps by using only the Directors. I can give you any list that you may not happen to have at hand.

The second point concerns the propriety of using any name that has not been formally approved. As I understand it, the names of members of the Editorial Staff

14-28-77

must be approved by the Advisory Board. Whether this has been done or not I can not say, but Dr. Stokes can tell. I am thinking primarily of Dr. Park. You, however, must go forward. My personal preference would be to have only your name used until the full staff is chosen, and I would omit any reference to funds to be secured.

14-28-78

You might be interested in knowing about another project that is under way. I speak in confidence, for no announcement has as yet been made, and none may be made for some months yet. The plan is for a series of bright brief biographies of notable Negroes. I am editor; the series is to be issued through The University of North Carolina Press; and we hope to begin publication in the autumn. There will be at first eight or ten books, and you may get some idea of the scope of the series when I tell you that the following manuscripts are already in;

Richard Allen, by Charles H. Wesley.
Lott Cary, by Miles Mark Fisher.
Sojourner Truth, by Arthur Huff Fauset.
Daniel A. Payne, by Benjamin Brawley.
Paul Laurence Dunbar, by Benjamin Brawley.

We want each book to be readable and at the same time to satisfy high standards of scholarship. Dr. Wesley has turned up a lot of new material, and before I wrote on Dunbar, I went to the home in Dayton, talked at length with the poet's mother, and examined one by one the books in the glass case in the study.

With all kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin Brawley.

14-28-21

1201 Harvard St., N.W.,
Washington, D.C.,
June 8, 1935.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Congratulations on Black Reconstruction! Miss Taylor of Harcourt, Brace sent me a copy of the book. I have said to her that I would give it review as soon as possible, and that in the meantime I would send a brief statement about it. A copy of this is enclosed.

The last thirty pages were especially pleasing and gratifying reading.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin Brawley.

Black Reconstruction

5J:226 West 150th Street
New York, N. Y.
June 22nd, 1935

14-25-59

Mr. Benjamin Brawley
1201 Harvard Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Brawley:

Thank you very much for your good word concerning "BLACK RECONSTRUCTION". I shall be glad to see your review of it.

Very sincerely yours,

webd/s

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

1201 Harvard St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.,
Oct. 9, 1935.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am heartily in favor of the idea of the Encyclopaedia of the Negro and stand ready to write such articles as may be needed from me just as far as my energy may serve. My chief interest, as I think you know, is in literary biography. I have already put considerable time upon such figures as are included in Early Negro American Writers and The Negro in Literature and Art. To Phillis Wheatley, George M. Horton, Daniel A. Payne, and Dunbar I have had to

14-21-11

give very special attention. To the Dictionary of American Biography I contributed about a dozen articles before I ran into a clash with the editors about the word Negro. These articles were on Dunbar, James Madison Bell, Josiah Henson, Martin R. Delany, and others; and I am especially drawn to Benjamin Banneker. Naturally I have unusual interest also in the institutions with which I have been connected (note History of Morehouse College written at the request of the Board of Trustees).

Would you not like to write a typical article for the guidance of all contributors in matters of form?

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin Brawley.

21-12-41

1201 Harvard St., N.W.,
Washington, D.C.,
Oct. 10, 1935.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

This letter is supplementary to one I mailed yesterday.

Is it not our understanding that we shall have to include white people whose lives had special touch with the Negro? In that case kindly permit me to mention Robert Gould Shaw, into whose career I have had to go exhaustively within the last two years.

Sincerely yours,
Benjamin Brawley.

14-21-13

Black Reconstruction

The book gives a thorough study of the literature of Reconstruction, bringing to light many documents that have not been used before. At the same time the most notable feature is the author's brisk writing in the last forty pages. In these he exposes the bias and error in many well known works dealing with the Reconstruction era, especially the fallaciousness of such studies as those conducted at Columbia and Johns Hopkins. If honesty and truth mean anything in scholarship, this book should go far in revising the traditional view of one of the most critical periods in our history.

Benjamin Brawley.

Howard University,
Washington, D.C.

TELEPHONE

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OFFICE OF THE BISHOP
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EIGHTH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT
Bishop James A. Bray, D. D.
Presiding Bishop
4805 Forrestville Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

SECRETARY COLLEGE OF BISHOPS

VICE-CHMN. GEN'L. CONFERENCE
TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

MEMBER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
FRATERNALCOUNCIL
NEGRO CHURCHES

July 16, 1935.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I will appreciate any information that you may have and any reference that you may give me with reference to Ethiopia--her history and achievements. If I might have your immediate attention to this, I will be very glad.

Do you know any publication in way of article or book that would bear upon "THE INTEGRATION OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO IN THE PROGRAM OF A COOPERATIVE INTEREST IN A COLLECTIVE COLORED GROUP OBJECTIVE." I am interested in this phase of social progress as an immediate need for a message.

I shall be glad to have you place my name on any mailing list that will give information along lines of social development and progress as it affects, particularly, the colored groups.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Yours very sincerely,

James A. Bray.

JAB-B

49-16-276

228 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

August 30, 1935

Bishop James A. Bray
4805 Forrestville Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Bishop Bray:

Your letter of July 16 found me on vacation and I have just had a chance to answer it.

You will find articles on "Ethiopia" in the October number of FOREIGN AFFAIRS, a quarterly journal published in New York. Also, in my little book, "The Negro".

On the question of "Co-operation", you will find something in a book by me which will be published this fall entitled "Social Re-organization by Negroes". This is not the exact title, but something in this line. It will be published by the Adult Education Council.

I trust these notes will help you.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

49-16-77

226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

August 30, 1935

Bishop

Professor James A. Bray
4805 Forrestville Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Pray:

Your letter of July 16 found me on vacation and I have just had a chance to answer it.

You will find articles on "Ethiopia" in the October number of "Foreign Affairs", a quarterly journal published in New York. Also, in my little book, "The Negro".

On the question of "Co-operation, you will find something in a book by me which will be published this fall entitled "Social Re-organization by Negroes". This is not the exact title, but something in this line. It will be published by the Adult Education Council.

I trust these notes will help you.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

84-91-64

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

105 WEST 136th STREET
New York, N. Y.

Phone EDgecombe 4-1535 — 335

May 24, 1935

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
NATIONAL SEC'Y-TREAS.

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FIELD ORGANIZERS
NEW YORK

C. C. GALES
ASSOCIATE REPRESENTATIVE
AND INSURANCE BROKER
NEW YORK

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

On the 27th of May or a few days after, the Pullman porters, by order of the National Mediation Board, will be given an opportunity to vote in a national election for the organization they want.

This is the first time that Negro workers have had the opportunity to vote as a national group in an election under federal supervision, for their economic rights. It is an extraordinary occasion. It is the result of 10 years of militant, determined and courageous fighting by a small band of black workers against one of the most powerful corporations in the world. It may be interesting for you to know that on the Pullman Board of Directors sit J. P. Morgan, R. K. Mellon, Alfred P. Sloan, George F. Baker, Harold S. Vanderbilt, George Whitney and others. These men rule Wall Street, America and practically the world of capitalist finance and industry. And yet the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has, in the face of nameless opposition and terror, stood its ground through one of the worst depressions ever witnessed in America, and has come to the point where it has caused a national election to be called to determine the organization the porters really want.

14-30-72

Now the election will be secret and off Pullman property. On the ballot will be the names of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association or the Company Union. The Pullman Company caused the Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association to be formed when the amendment to the Railway Labor Act by the 73rd Congress killed the old company union known as the Plan of Employee Representation. The law does not allow railroad companies to finance employees' organizations and so this new company union was planned to come within the law from the point of view of appearance. The Company, however, is financing the Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association secretly.

Because of the great significance of this election to Pullman porters in particular and the race in general, I am herewith requesting that should you make any addresses at any time during this election, which will extend from May 27th to June 22nd, will you say a word on behalf of the Pullman porters' union in its fight to break down the company union? The porters who have suffered, sacrificed and struggled to conquer the Pullman monopoly will be grateful for your cooperation. When the Brotherhood wins this fight, it will probably be the most significant economic victory and stride of substantial and constructive progress the Negro has made in history.

The story is yet to be written of the great sacrifices that were made to bring this fighting organization to this point where we are quite certain of winning the fight.

If the porters, who are the vanguard of the black workers of America, feel that their press, church and educators are backing them, it will mean much to their morale when they face the organized millions of the Pullman Company.

The election will be held in 66 districts and agencies, from coast to coast, throughout the country.

Sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph
National President

APR/de

14-30-13

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

105 WEST 136th STREET
New York, N. Y.

Phone EDgecombe 4-1535

335

OFFICERS

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
NATIONAL PRESIDENT

MILTON P. WEBSTER
1ST VICE-PRESIDENT

BENNIE SMITH
2ND VICE-PRESIDENT

E. J. BRADLEY
3RD VICE-PRESIDENT

C. L. DELLUMS
4TH VICE-PRESIDENT

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
NATIONAL SEC'Y TREAS.

Chicago Division Headquarters
4231 Michigan Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

July 3, 1935.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The enclosed copy of telegram is self-explanatory.

May I request that you be present at the hearing indicated and bring all the facts and material you may have purporting to establish discrimination by trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor against Negro workers.

I hope you may find it possible to be present because of the great importance of this matter and the special strategic position you hold in being able to shed light on it.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

A. Philip Randolph, National President,
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

APR:bc

14-30-80

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to [ENCLOSURE] Form 5

14-30-81

To H12 41 = F Washington, DC 1115A Jun 27 1935 193

A PHILIP RANDOLPH =

4231 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVE =

935 JUN 27 AM 10 48

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR COMMITTEE OF FIVE APPOINTED TO DEAL WITH ~~NEGRO PROBLEMS WILL MEET AT WASHINGTON TUESDAY JULY NINTH AT TEN AM~~ YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND WITH SUCH WITNESSES AND DATA AS YOU WISH TO SUBMIT STOP PLEASE ADVISE * =

WILLIAM GREEN.

[BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS]

5J:226 West 150th Street
New York, N. Y.
July 15th, 1935

14-30-85

Mr. A. P. Randolph
105 West 136th Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Randolph:

Your letter of July 3rd has just reached me by way of Atlanta. I am sorry not to have been able to be of service.

Very sincerely yours,

s W. E. B. DuBois

PRINCIPALS
MRS. A. H. BURNEY
MRS. E. GILBERT BROWN
MRS. MARY W. DEADWYLER
MRS. JULIA W. REED
MRS. MATTIE I. HEARD

ATHENS NEGRO SCHOOLS

AARON BROWN, JR., Supervisor
P. O. BOX 635
ATHENS, GEORGIA

December 5,1935

SCHOOLS
ATHENS HIGH AND INDUSTRIAL
REESE STREET
EAST ATHENS
WEST RROAD STREET
NEWTOWN

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta,Georgia

14-14-1

My dear Dr.DuBois:

This short letter is three-fold:First I wish to add my word of praise for your very masterful book,"Black Reconstruction".I have read most of it and it is truly great. Second;I am seeking your advice.We are putting in a semester course in Negro History beginning January 6th.Do you think it would be better to follow an outline based upon several texts or should we select one basal text? If you advise using a basal text,will you suggest one.

Third,I would like to know if you could accept an invitation to make our First of January address.The program will be held in the afternoon around 3:30.We are having a meeting of the program committee Monday and I shall like very much to have a favorable reply from you.

Yours very truly,

Aaron Brown, Jr.

Aaron Brown,Jr.

December 10, 1935

Mr. Aaron Brown, Jr.
Box 635
Athens, Georgia

My dear Mr. Brown:

14-14-2

I thank you for your kind words of December 5. It is always better in a history course to use a number of reference books rather than one text, but that means that several copies of the reference books must be furnished in order that the class may have time to consult them. The cost of this is often prohibitive, but if it can be met, it is a much better method.

I regret to say that on January 1, I shall be in Nashville.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

14-23-64

CHARLOTTE HAWKINS BROWN, PRESIDENT

THE PALMER MEMORIAL INSTITUTE

Incorporated

IN MEMORY OF ALICE FREEMAN PALMER

SEDALIA, NORTH CAROLINA
(10 miles east of Greensboro)

November 25, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. BuBois:

I shall be very happy to cooperate with you in any way, and quite agree that the time is ripe for such an encyclopedia. The subjects of greatest interest to me are as follows:

1. The Contribution of Negro Women to the Educational Advancement of the Race
2. The Rise and Development of Club Work Among Negro Women
3. The Origin and Development of the Women's Movement of Race Relations in the South
4. Adventuring in Race Relations in New England
5. The Opportunities for the Education of Negro Women in the Fifty Years Following Emancipation
6. The Developing of Rural Education Among Negroes
7. The Work of the Jeannes Teachers
8. The Finishing School for the Negro Youth of Today
9. The Urban Outlook in the Rural Area
10. The Influence of the Early Missionary Teachers in the Development of Negro Homes and Culture
11. The Task Facing the Negro College Bred Woman of Today
12. The Negro Mammy - The Pillar of Southern Aristocracy

These may be all out of tune with the plan, but I await your suggestions. Even now I am thinking you are going to want paragraphs instead of pages. Please send me any list of assignments you may have in mind, and I will select those I feel capable of attacking.

Come to see us when you can.

Very sincerely yours,
Charlotte Hawkins Brown

CHB:FLR

Dr. C. Hawkins Brown

LAW. LOANS. COLLECTIONS

PHONE 3-8310

14-23-66

S. JOE BROWN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
207 SIXTH AVENUE

DES MOINES, IOWA
Nov. 25th, 1935

Prof. W.E.B. Du Bois, PhD.
Atlanta University,
Atlanta. Ga.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:-

I have your very interesting communication of recent date regarding the proposed "Encyclopedia of the Negro"; and replying thereto will say first, that I feel that such a publication would be of inestimable value at this time when so much interest is being manifest in facts about Negroes, not only on the part of Negro students, but also on the part of members of other races.

As a past president of the Des Moines Branch of the N.A.A.C.P. and a past chairman of the Des Moines Interracial Commission, I am called upon almost every week to bring some information upon the subject before church, school and university clubs and am often embarrassed when asked where one might find a brief summary of such matter as I have given them.

You will no doubt also be interested to know that thru our department of Race Relations in our Des Moines Council of Churches, we have created so much interest along this line that our County Christian Endeavor Union, recently financed a trip for a group of young white Endeavorers to three Negro schools in Miss~~issi~~ that they might secure some first hand information upon the subject.

Now replying to your second interrogatory will say that I am not sure, that I would have a great deal to contribute to so stupendous an undertaking.

However, you know about what my background is; and will therefore leave that matter to your better judgment.

(over)

You do doubt remember that I received my Masters in Constitutional Law at Iowa University in 1902 using for my thesis "Constitutional Franchisement" which was still in pactice at that time.

You will also recall that I spent four months in the first Reserve Officers Training Camp for Negro Officers which was located here at Ft. Des Moines (and not at Ft. Dodge as stated in Scott's History of the Negro in the World War).

Just last February, I delivered a series of lectures at the Arkansas State College for Negroes upon various phases of the Law that I thought of special interest to Negro students and among these I included one on "The Negro in American Law" in which I covered in a general way the provisions of our Federal Constitution and Federal Statutes, the Provisions of a number of State Constitutions and State Statutes and a number of the decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court and of a number of State Supreme Courts which especially effected the American Negro.

Should you deem an article along either of the lines suggested above desireable, and that I am the proper person to edit it, I should be pleased to do the best I could at it.

Thanking you for the courtesy of your letter, and with kindest personal regards from both Mrs. Brown and myself to yourself and Mrs. Du Bois, I am,

Very sincerely, yours,

S. Joe Brown

Criticism of Black Reconstruction

Sterling Brown

2464 6th St. N.W.,
Washington, D.C.
January 29, 1935.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

I have just got through the examination siege. I wanted to get this letter written earlier, but the pressure of a speed-up and stretch-out to complete the semester, and the racking worry incidental to college dramatics and avalanches of freshman themes would not permit it.

When the manuscript got to me (much later than your note predicted) I was myself in the act of getting a rather tardy manuscript in shape. I could steal time only now and again for the type of proofreading that I knew was expected, and was due a work so important. I went over the manuscript twice. I ran down many errors, some of punctuation, but more of spelling (I am afraid I attended Webster more closely than Woolley in my elementary schooling). I wrote these in the margins, with other corrections or queries. Your letter states that there was no word of criticism, and asks if I found anything wrong. I did find many things wrong in the proof; I hope that

the pencilled corrections were not overlooked.

I should have been better able to give criticism of the book if I had not considered myself primarily proof-reader. I do think, however, from the two readings I gave it, that Black Reconstruction is a first rate piece of work that has for a long time needed doing. I have read quite a few of the histories of Reconstruction: Dunning, Fleming, Bowers, the revisionists on Johnson – Stryker, Winston – and popularized things of Thompson and Don Seitz, – I am therefore glad that you wrote the last chapter as you did, although condemnation of the lost cause school of historians is implicit throughout your book – in the point of view, and in the evidence you advance which they consider inadmissible – or never went to the pains to hunt up. The book seemed original in the best sense. The tying-up with American labor history will stand it in good stead, I believe. I think it important to point out as you have done here – and in some essays in Souls of Black Folk the true tragedies of Reconstruction – and the real lost cause – which wasn't that of planters but of the people, poor people, whether black or white, Walter

Hines Page's two "forgotten men." I am glad that you point out – if my memory serves me – that it wasn't the "radicalism" of Stevens, et. al. that was to blame for the prostrate South – but the fact that "radicalism" in its best and contemporary sense was not given a chance.

I think that your book will be attacked by the vested Southern – and perhaps Northern – interests, but that is a mark of its distinction. It is certainly no piece of bloody-shirt waving – though some fire-eaters may call it so. I thought it tempered, and restrained – although it has its own pungency. I could see the large amount of work necessary for its documentation. In some cases I could not see that you had given the reader fullest points of reference for checking. I did not always think that the poetry quoted was as fortunate as some of the prose it followed, but that is a matter of taste.

I think you have done a much needed job, excellently. I realize my limitations as a student of history, and that partly accounts for my not writing this commentary earlier. As I promised this

summer, I was more than ready to help with the proof. But as for rushing as critic into this field – I was hesitant.

If I had the book before me my comments could be more specific. But the general impressions, after a period of many interventions, are as I have told you. I think Black Reconstruction belongs with the best historical interpretations I have read. I think it belongs with the best of your writings; I surely do not need to tell you that I believe that best to be very high.

Sincerely yours,
Sterling A. Brown

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

February 11, 1935

Mr. Sterling Brown
HOWARD UNIVERSITY
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Brown:

Enclosed is a proposal for a Negro Book-of-the-Year Club. I confess that its origin is pretty selfish, namely, the desire on my part to have my book, "Black Reconstruction", get a large circulation among colored people. But the idea has to start somewhere, and whether or not my book found favor this year, I think we should make a plan for making American Negroes book conscious, with some critical discussion as to what kind of books concerning themselves and by themselves they should buy.

Will you read the enclosed memorandum and let me have your judgment?

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

U7-10-240

[Draft of enclosure ?]

30-31-2

A NEGRO BOOK-OF-THE-YEAR CLUB

Nearly 10 years ago when the Book-of-the-Month Club idea began to spread, several of us tried to sponsor the possibility of launching a Negro Book-of-the-Month Club. We went over the matter very carefully with publishers and those who are expert in these lines, and concluded that we could not expect from the colored public sums large enough to make the Club go, and beyond that, we were not at all certain that every month there would be a book that we would feel like recommending. Since then, similar difficulties have arisen concerning the Du Bois prize. In the 3 years in which it has been offered, it has only been awarded once because it seemed to us that no volume quite reached the standard which we had tried to set.

I do think, however, that each year there is published a book by a Negro author, or a book on a subject in which Negroes are interested written by a sympathetic white author, we ought to induce 1,000 or even 2,000 Negroes to buy, simply by calling it to their attention, and by stressing the fact that it ought to be bought.

This would involve a judgment by a jury whose names should carry conviction.

I propose, therefore, that we begin this year with my book on "Black Reconstruction", and select a jury of 12 or 15 outstanding colored men who know about it, and by means of correspondence and some other methods which involve little cost, we should try to see if we could not get 1,000 people to pledge themselves to buy the book, either by paying in installments, or in a lump sum. In succeeding years, other books could be chosen, not necessarily by the same jury, but by a group of people who knew and could vouch for the particular book in question.

The cost of such an enterprise ought to be nominal. In the case of my book, it will be published in April, and before that I am going to send out about 250 post cards very soon, followed later by a letter. In the letter, I am going to ask for 5 or 10 names of persons who ought to be interested, and then to those 1,000 people I want to send the Book-of-the-Year Club proposal.

With this beginning, I should like to go on in succeeding years, trying to make the selection as catholic and authentic as possible, so as to eliminate any idea of personal advertising. The main point is, if Negroes are going to find publishers who are willing to take the risk of publishing their thoughts, the publishers must be assured of a sale. Any publisher who can see a sale for 1,000 books will be willing to publish almost any book. A Negro Book-of-the-Year Club with 1,000 subscribers would, therefore, insure the publication of a large number of worthwhile books.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MINER TEACHERS COLLEGE
GEORGIA AVENUE BETWEEN EUCLID AND FAIRMONT ST. N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EUGENE A. CLARK
PRESIDENT

14-2351

November 14, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 5th. I am keenly interested in your contemplated Encyclopedia with reference to the Negro. It is my opinion that the time is ripe and that there is an urgent demand for such an undertaking.

The problem of racial adjustment, always pressing, has assumed greater significance at the present time because of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict that cannot fail to focus world attention on the long expected and seemingly inevitable clash of white and colored races.

Apart from the continental aspect of the question, our own insular national racial conflicts demand that Negroes become increasingly vocal not only in protesting discriminations and injustices but also in correcting the vicious theory of Negro inferiority relative to the white race.

I cannot definitely state at this time along what line I desire my contribution to take; I shall inform you of this later on. You may, however, be assured of my hearty cooperation. I thank you for inviting me to share in this worthy effort.

Yours very truly,

T. I. Brown

T. I. Brown

TIB/PR

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TELEPHONE
RITTENHOUSE 4175

October 18, 1935

W

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Altanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

14-26-53

I have your letter regarding the Encyclopedia of the Negro. It seems to me that if an authoritative encyclopedia on the Negro could be assembled, that it would be most valuable and significant. I trust most sincerely that this work can go on and can be realized in the not too far distant future.

With regard to my making a contribution of a short article to the encyclopedia, I feel that there are others who can speak with much more authority than I can. I do not feel that I am capable of writing an article concerning the Negro and that there are a large number of persons who would serve you in this purpose far more adeauately than I could.

It was good to have a line from you, even though it was in the form of a general letter. Mrs. Evans spoke so warmly of you this summer, both at the Institute and at Dorset, that she almost made your presence real. I know you are all missing her at Atlanta University this year and that she is missing greatly "her brown children" and her contacts at the University.

I know you will be delighted with the material which Dr. Alexander and Dr. Simpson have drawn up for the Milbank Fund. It is a comprehensive and yet a very detailed piece of work, and if the Fund is thinking in terms of making a contribution to an effort of this sort, it seems to me that this project will most certainly present an appeal to them.

With my warm greetings to you, I am

Yours very sincerely,

Helen R. Bryan

Helen R. Bryan

HRB:HSH

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
SCHOOL OF COMMERCE
ATHENS, GEORGIA

March 7, 1935

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Some months ago Chancellor Weltner of the University System of Georgia set me the task of getting up a textbook and a volume of readings to be entitled "Problems of Georgia," which I have changed to "Contemporary Georgia." Naturally many questions arise as to the relative status and condition of the Negro.

14-30-36

One of the first snags that I have struck in discussing the population of Georgia has to do with a satisfactory explanation of why there is a much greater tendency for the Negro population to drift out of the State than is true of whites, and in discussing this problem the question of whether or not the Negro is relatively exploited in the South must naturally come up for attention. I am exceedingly anxious, therefore, to get for may readings, and for my own information, material on this point. I wonder if you could assist me by suggesting articles of a scholarly and competent nature having to do either with the Negro's economic status if Georgia, particularly, or in the South, generally, that would, in your judgement, meet the intellectual capacities of sophomore students.

I might say that I am also exceedingly anxious to secure any data that you may know of tending to demonstrate for Georgia or the South the relative wage payments of Negroes and whites for identical services in identical employments - also anything tending to demonstrate factually the fact that the Negro in the South does not sell his labor on a free market.

I shall appreciate more genuinely than I can say any assistance that you can give me on these matters and will also appreciate your suggestion for other material that might be useful and suitable in this course.

Dr. Evans promised me that he would see you in regard to the possibility of your doing an article for the Southern Economic Journal. I have been wondering if he ever fulfilled the promise.

Very sincerely yours,

Malcolm H. Bryan

Malcolm H. Bryan
Associate Professor of Economics

14-30-37

Dr. W. E. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 14, 1935

Mr. Malcolm H. Bryan
THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
Athens, Georgia

14-30-38

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of March 7, I beg to say that you could get data on "The Economic Status of the Negro in Georgia and in the South" from the following works:

"The Negro Landholder in Georgia", Bulletin of the Department of Labor, Number 35, July, 1901; "The Negro in the Black Belt", Bulletin of the Department of Labor, Number 22, May, 1899; "Atlanta University Publica ions", Number 2, 1897, Number 6, 1901, Number 7, 1902, Number 9, 1904, Number 12, 1907, Number 14, 1909, Number 16, 1911, and Number 17, 1912. Also, Greene and Woodson, "The Negro Wage Earner", published by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, 1930; Spero and Harris, "The Black Worker", Columbia University Press, 1931; "The Negro in American Civilization", by Charles S. Johnson, Henry Holt and Company, 1930; "Georgia Nigger", by John L. Spivak, Brewer, Warren and Putnam, 1932, and "Black Reconstruction", Harcourt, Brace and Company, by myself, which is announced for April of this year; Carter G. Woodson, "The Rural Negro", published by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, 1930, and the recent book by Charles S. Johnson on "The Shadow of the Plantation". You also might consult Feldman, "Racial Factors in American Industry", Harper, 1931.

My own study of Georgia in the Second Volume of "These United States", edited by Ernest Gruening, and published by Boni and Liveright, could be consulted.

If you do not find what you wish in hhese references, I should be very glad to give you others.

Dr. Evans has not spoken to me about the article in The Southern Economic Journal. I should be glad to prepare one sometime, if it was desired.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
SCHOOL OF COMMERCE
ATHENS, GEORGIA

March 18, 1935

Professor W. E. B. DuBois
Box 356
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

14-30-39

Dear Professor DuBois:

Thank you very much indeed for your letter giving me references along the lines of the questions I asked. I am really very grateful for this assistance and will try my best to examine all of these materials. I am sure that I shall be able to find something of service.

I very much want you one of these days to give me an article for the Southern Economic Journal. I am not going to suggest its immediate preparation, however, until such time as I can see the finances of the Journal more thoroughly for a longer time in advance. As you perhaps know, we threaten to suspend from one thin issue to another, and I am especially dubious right now as to what is going to happen to us. You will hear from me again, however, on this point.

In the meantime, again many thanks for your assistance.

Very sincerely yours,

Malcolm H. Bryan

MHB:R

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 21, 1935

14-30-40

Mr. Malcolm H. Bryan
SCHOOL OF COMMERCE
THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
Athens, Georgia

My dear Sir:

Your letter of March 18 has been received. Dr. Du Bois is at present attending an "Economic Conference of the Negro in Texas" at Prairie View. Upon his return to his desk, your letter will be brought to his attention.

Very sincerely yours

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

(enc. from Buell?)

Abstract of Address by Raymond Leslie Buell
at the Minorities Conference, Howard University,
April 5, 1935.

Autonomy versus Assimilation

After discussing efforts to solve the racial problem in various parts of the world, Mr. Buell stated that the American Negro, while not abandoning his quest for equal rights, would make furhter progress if he supported the principle of Negro autonomy and group representation in certain areas of the country.

"The first opportunity to advance the interests of the Negro worker in the South is afforded by the Bankhead Bill creating the Farm Tenant Homes Corporation. This bill is a serious effort at agrarian reform and, if enacted, should lead to an increase in domestic purchasing power and social security. At present, however, the bill presents two defects. In the first place, it rests on the assumption that all that is necessary is to place the ownership of land in the hands of white and Negro tenants. Actually experience in Mexico, Cuba and elsewhere shows that such farmers need continuous instruction and assistance in the preparation of crops, marketing, and other actitities, and that they must have a cash crop. To meet this need, the Bankhead bill should authorize the government not only to sell lands to individuals, but also to organize cooperative farm communities. Secondly, the bill should definitely earmark part of the funds for the establishment of Negro farming communities. So long as full discretion as to these funds is left in the ahnds of the administration, grave danger of discrimination against the Negroes exists. It is all very well to protest against such discrimination, but the best hope of progress is for the law definitely to state

that, say, half of the Bankhead fund should be used to develop Negro cooperative farming communities -- in other words to develop a kind of Negro TVA. These communties should be self-governing and send their own representatives to the legislature. When Negro and white croppers live side by side, it would be foolish to attempt to segregate them in different dommunities. But 600,000 Negro families have been utterly dispossessed as a result of the cotton restriction program, and at least some of them could be placed in cooperative communities.

14-17-15

Secondly, the Negroes should carefully consider the wisdom of advocating the adoption in certain states of the idea of racial representation. Sooner or later the question of Negro franchise must be met. Would it be wise in certain statrs, where the issu is becoming acute, to support a program under which the eligible Negro population would have the right to elect say a third or a quarter of the members of the state legislature? The Negroes would vote on a separate voting list for their own representatives. Such representatives would take part in the state legislatre upon a complete basis of equality and woul be guaranteed places on all committees. Such a plan has proved successful in interracial communities in Africa, Ceylon. and elsewhere. This plan should be in effect only for a period of ten years, when it should be reconsidered. In communities of potential racial friction this type of racial autonomy might be a form of compromise which would advance the cause of the American Negro more effectively than a demand for complete assimilation.

14-23-39

DILLARD UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS

December 9, 1935

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you very kindly for your letter of November 15. I should like to extend my apologies for the long delay in replying, but I have been so busy lately that I quite lost tract of the time.

I feel highly honored to have been approached by the Board of Directors with reference to contributing to the Encyclopaedia of the Negro, and I wish to assure you that I will co-operate to my fullest ability.

As a contributor, I would be interested in the biological sciences, exclusive of medicine. As a tentative title, I would suggest "The Negro in the Biological Sciences". Under this title I think we could cover both the pure and the applied fields.

At any rate, I will keep the project uppermost in mind pending further information from you.

Very truly yours,

C. W. Buggs

C. W. Buggs

HANCOCK 2779 RES. HIGHLANDS 1337

MATTHEW W. BULLOCK
ATTORNEY AT LAW
OLD SOUTH BUILDING
294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

14-23-76

November 28, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your letter of November 15th, relative to the coming publication of an "Enclyclopaedia of the Negro". I certainly agree that it is high time that an enclyclopaedia such as you mention should be written.

The answer to your second question is not so easy. For a long time I have been very much interested in our military contribution to the American revolution. If I had sufficient time I think I would be willing to contribute an article on that subject although I would not attempt it unless the time was ample.

At any rate you may rest assured that I am interested in the venture and I shall be glad to cooperate with you as far as I am able.

Very sincerely yours,

Matthew W. Bullock

MWB:MAA

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

October 11, 1935

C

Dr. W. E. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

22-12-41

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your recent letter concerning the "Negro Encyclopedia". It seems that there can be no question of the crying need for some such work and the demand for it, once it is published. If the subsidy is available, I think that the project should be undertaken as soon as possible.

I would be happy to cooperate with the project in any way and to make whatever contribution I ~~can~~. I could make a contribution on any of the following subjects:

The Negro in American Politics.
(National, State and Local)

The Theories and Tactics of Negro Leadership.

French and British Colonial Policy in West Africa.

The Impact of Imperialism upon Dark Peoples.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph J. Bunche.

X Ralph J. Bunche.

LBS.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 16, 1935

Mr. Charles Burroughs
157-10-110th Avenue
Jamaica, Long Island

14-2-54

My dear Mr. Burroughs:

I have kept these an unconscionable time but hope they will now reach you safely. Thank you for letting me see them.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosures herewith

Encyclopedia

THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS, INC.

NANNIE H. BURROUGHS,
PRESIDENT
LINCOLN HEIGHTS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Nov. 26, 1935

14-23

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr DuBois:

Miss Burroughs is away from the office for the week. Please be assured, however, that your recent letter regarding plans for publishing an Encyclopaedia of the Negro, will have attention promptly upon her return.

Very truly yours,

Office Secretary

14-23-32

THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS, INC.

NANNIE H BURROUGHS,
PRESIDENT
LINCOLN HEIGHTS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 4, 1935

Dr W E B DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr DuBois:

I am replying to your letter of November 8. I do agree with you that the time has come when some authentic collection of articles concerning the Negro race in the form of an encyclopedia is in demand.

With regard to your second suggestion--a short article from me--I seriously doubt whether I can write any matter that would be worthy of a place in an encyclopedia. However, you may be assured of my interest and I will do all I can to help.

Sincerely yours,

Nannie H Burroughs

B:p

[LUCA BURTON]
C. JAN. 1935

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

Just a glimpse of you, at Christmastime. I was so disappointed for I have missed talking to you, over and over again. I was green with envy when John Young told me whom your party composed. What a trip you must have had coming to New York — without my cheerful spirit and pert songs to cheer the weary travelers on! But truly I've often missed you — especially when a decision had to be made. I think I've wanted for you so long, it's spoiled me to work for others.

14-25-30

You know I'm now at the Office of Clearance in the State Department of Labor. [It's

a temporary job.] We clear all unmanned labor calls in the 44 ~~state~~ city offices; and the entire statewide system includes 78 offices. They are only cleared after the district agencies have failed to fill a job. There was an oral interview & typewriting speed tests. It seems I did very much better in the oral exam on labor history & problems for I guess I learned my typing score was not by any means the highest of the applicants' pros. It's funny I suppose if I had a second choice for work I'd want it in the labor field.

Doctor, did you ever say you were writing a book on Reconstruction? Has the Ku Klux intimidated you? Why, wherefore?

Oh yes, Seligman and Fitz Kaufman interviewed me. Seligman was the - most - deeply impressed by the thought of your new book. I hope you don't object to my discussing it. I don't know why I feel called upon to sing its praises; but I do. Perhaps, it gives me a mission in life. But once at lunch I launched forth & then I wondered if that was proper before a book has come out fully clothed and in its right cover.

12-25-36

Doing well on my own labor quizz really pleased me. For with the exception of Dean's course in theory: which did not at all reach modern thought [1st half, you know] I'd had no formal work in Economics. What I'd

gotten was from your library or reading — & as I told him — the impossibility of escape if one reads the newspapers. I often wondered if you'd just been lenient with my blunders when I was told me point-blankly I'd fail. This reestablished me again for I felt you merit just being kind.

You know I've been recommended for work on Strikes & Lockouts. The state intends to investigate all orders coming to its employment service for workers in strike areas or where lockouts are in session. This they say will require contact with the administrative Albany State Office, labor union headquarters, company unions, etc. I don't know when it'll come through.

Lord, Doctor Du Bois, I've thought a lot about Atlanta University since I came

14-25-40

home. This fall I was offered temporary work in Journalism office at Hunter. I couldn't accept for this job came through & paid more.

Nevertheless, I did wonder seriously why C.C. has such an ineffective college & university publicity program! From the student viewpoint, I mean. Hunter has one of the best organized systems I've seen. It's so wonderful. All newspaper & college publication activities are centered & then outside publicity is largely student handled & done from the "particular newspaper's need" angle. When

I saw the article [I mean editorial] the "Constitution" gave the carols & really felt "called upon" again to talk to you about it. It makes sense to me to have a central publicity office with students being trained to really write news. Another instance: don't you think that the staff warrants much better write-up than they've had?

Of course I know I'm in deep waters & discussing an administrative question of high controversy. And A.U. students really should learn first & primarily to not discuss matters of state in derogatory air. Nevertheless I'm serious about A.U. I adore it with some of the school patriotism Hunter never went out to develop.

AH → I think a University Publicity office should be a center for student work. That's how Hunter built up a publicity that reaches every magazine & newspaper of importance in New York City & vicinity and in the whole country, Eng. & Germany. You should see their scrap book. Covering class — Magazines on housekeeping

Etc. Etc.

I've been keeping a scrap book. Can I talk to you about it sometime. Please let me know when you're north again.

Forgive the long letter.

Sincerely,

P.S. I called hoping you were home. When you weren't I left the message. Was it O.K.?

14-25-41

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

January 31, 1935

Miss Lula Burton
59 Decatur Street
Brooklyn, New York

My dear Lula:

I read your letter through at one sitting, and found it interesting. I heard you were working in the Labor Department at a temporary job. Temporary jobs these days are much better than no jobs. It is quite possible that you will make a permanent place for yourself.

14-25-37

My book on Reconstruction is being published by Harcourt, Brace and Company, and is coming out in April. It is going to be about 750 pages, and going to cost $4.50. I hope you will begin to save up. You need not hesitate about quoting from it, and talking about it, because that has already happened in one or two cases where I have sent around the proof.

Your remarks about the publicity at Atlanta University are to the point, and I am going to pass them on. They might strike root. I shall be in New York more or less from June to December, and then I shall be glad to talk with you.

My best regards to you and to the family.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

[BURTON]

LPB

Oct. 31, 1935

14-25-42

Dear Dalton:

My grandmother passed away today - at noon.

Please tell Daisy.

Lucia Burton

November 4, 1935

Miss Lula Burton
59 Decatur Street
Brooklyn, New York

14-2-8

My dear Lula:

I am so sorry to hear of your grandmother's death. Please express my condolence to your family.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

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MABEL W. DILLINGHAM AND CHARLOTTE R. THORN
(INCORPORATED 1892)

CALHOUN, LOWNDES COUNTY, ALABAMA

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 21, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

14-27-34

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

It is possible that some copies of the "Calhoun Songs" edited by Miss Hallowell are still obtainable, though the copyright has expired and no new copies printed. Should you desire a copy for yourself please advise me and I shall see what can be done about locating it for you. If we can obtain it there would be, of course, no charge.

Sincerely yours,

C. L. Yoder

Charles L. Yoder

y

October 23, 1935

Mr. Charles L. Yoder
Calhoun Colored School
Calhoun, Alabama

14-27-35

My dear Sir:

If you can obtain a copy of "Calhoun Songs" for me, I should be under great obligations.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

[CALHOUN COLORED SCHOOL]

POST OFFICE BOX C
CALHOUN, LOWNDES COUNTY
ALABAMA

October 25, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

14-27-37

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

I have unearthed a copy of the "Calhoun Songs" and am sending it to you under separate cover. I hope it reached you in good shape.

Very sincerely

C. L. Yoder.

Charles L. Yoder

y

[CALHOUN COLORED SCHOOL]

October 31, 1935

Mr. Charles L. Yoder
Post Office Box C
Calhoun, Lowndes County
Alabama

14-27-36

My dear Mr. Yoder:

Thank you very much indeed for the copy of "Calhoun Songs" which you kindly sent.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

[CALIFORNIA. STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE]

WILLIAM WYLES, Donor | WILLIAM H. ELLISON, Ph. D., Director | DELLA HAVERLAND, Librarian

LINCOLN LIBRARY

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

CLARENCE L. PHELPS, President

August 23, 1935

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
% Harcourt, Brace & Co.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

14-25-87

William Wyles, donor of the Lincoln Library, recently purchased your "Black Reconstruction in America", from which he secured the titles of a number of volumes which he intends to add to the collection on slavery and the Negro question through the Reconstruction period.

The Lincoln Library, in addition to containing books about Lincoln and the Civil war, is intended to show the aspects of the Negro question in the 1800's. Mr. Wyles would like to know whether you think that the Journal of Negro History would be necessary addition to our library. I have secured from the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History the information that 20 volumes have been printed. Would these have the material we desire, or is there a tendency to treat only modern phases of Negro life in these publications?

We would appreciate very much your opinion of the value of this material for the Lincoln Library.

Yours truly,
Della Haverland
Librarian.

[CALIFORNIA. STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE]

[illegible] East 150 Street
[illegible] Grant's Tomb
New York, New York

September 4, 1945

Miss Dolla Haverland
Lincoln Library
State Teachers College
[illegible], California

14-25-79

My dear Madam:

I should think that the [illegible] volumes of the Journal of Negro History would be very necessary for your collection. The articles in it are almost all strictly historical and cover the 18th and 19th centuries pretty well. The writers are scholars, both white and Negro. I have a set in my library and regret to say I have [illegible] trouble.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

AC/egg

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON

October 14, 1935

C

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

14-21-24

My dear Doctor Du Bois:

This is in reply to your recent letter concerning the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro.

I am interested in this project and believe the time is propitious again to begin work on it. I shall be pleased to cooperate with you in so far as my time and ability will allow.

The subject in which I am interested, of course, is the education of Negroes. I cannot suggest definitely at this time, however, on what phases of the subject I should like to write without having some idea of how you plan to subdivide the subject, if at all. In general, I should say that I should be interested in writing on those phases of the education of Negroes concerning which I have made special studies. A list of these is inclosed for your information.

Very cordially yours,

Ambrose Caliver

AMBROSE CALIVER
Senior Specialist in the
Education of Negroes

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE

14-23-19

December Twenty-Third
1 9 3 5

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Doctor DuBois:

I have your letter of December 4th, with its enclosure relative to the Encyclopaedia of the Negro.

I agree with you that the time is ripe for an authoritative collection of articles concerning the Negro race. I certainly am willing to participate in this venture.

If you believe my services can be of value, my interests in Negro life have been broad and, I hope, deep. The subjects which suggest themselves to me just now, however, are Medicine, Public Health, and College Fraternities.

Sincerely yours,

H A Callis

H. A. Callis, M. D.
Associate Professor of Medicine

LH

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14-23-11

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

FOUNDED BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

FOR THE TRAINING OF COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

December 17, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your letter of December 4th.

I am very much interested in the proposed encyclopaedia of the Negro. It appears to me that the idea is an excellent one. Certainly there is sufficient information concerning the activities and life of the Negro to warrant such a work. The demand for such a publication by individuals, as well as organizations should certainly more than repay the expense and efforts necessary for such a production.

I will be quite willing to aid in any manner that I can. I might write a section or an article on the Negro in the Field of Chemistry.

This would include a discussion of activities in pure and applied chemistry, including chemical manufacturing, educational opportunities and achievements, or as an alternative, I might undertake to develope the broader topic of the Negro in the Field of Natural Science. Here again the development would be along lines concerning both pure and applied science and the uses to which they have been put by the Negro.

I do not wish to presume too much, but if I could be of service in editing the material on science in general that might be written by various individuals, I would be very happy to assist.

I understand of course, that no final decision has been made. I therefore shall abide by whatever recommendations the board of directors has to offer.

Sincerely yours

N. O. Calloway

N. O. Calloway
Head, Department of Chemistry

THE MODERN MONTHLY INC.
(formerly the Modern Quarterly)

Editorial Office:
52 MORTON ST.
NEW YORK CITY

W

October 18, 1935

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14-26-54

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letter of September 10, concerning an Encyclopaedia of the Negro, did not reach me until three or four days ago. Perhaps it was delayed in the mails or in your office.

The idea of such an Encyclopaedia is an excellent one. Some years ago I proposed the same idea to some friends of mine at Howard, but the money was lacking, and nothing was ever done about the idea. I am most happy to know that you have managed to put the idea into action, and under your editorship I am sure the project will prove a magnificent contribution to encyclopaedia literature.

Of course, I shall be glad to contribute to such a work. Offhand, to answer your specific question as to what subject or subjects I should particularly like to write on, I should say that the field of Negro literature (belles lettres): novel, play, short story, and poetry, interests me most, and I would be happy to write on any aspect of that theme that you would suggest. In addition, I am also particularly interested in the work of the Negro during Reconstruction days, but you yourself have done such excellent work in that field that it would be presumptuous of me to want to do anything there. Thinking over other aspects of the field, I also happen to be interested in early Negro writings, diaries and the like, such as Linda Brent's "Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl" and have made quite a collection of the same.

Wishing you the best of success with the venture, I am

Yours sincerely,

V. F. Calverton

V. F. Calverton

634 St.Nicholas Avenue
Apartment 3-E
New York City
August 1,1935

Dear Doctor,

Honey went down to get the mail this morning,and among others was your letter. He knew at once where it was from and could hardly wait until I opened it. He was not simply curious to read my mail,but in all sincerity wanted to hear from you. "Souls of Black Folk" has made him a new man,and you should hear him talk of you. I do not know who is more in love with you now--he or Jennie or Mr.Banks or Miss Diggs or Dr. Wright or everybody or I. At any rate,thanks for the letter.

We are happy that you are resting. After "Black Reconstruction," teaching a few classes, and touring the South and the North,you do need a good rest.

Dear Lulu came in to see me Saturday evening. She looks quite well. At present she is doing some investigating for the relief bureau. She would like a position as teacher of English,but as yet has found nothing suitable.

President Read came to see me Saturday also. She motored to New York in her new Ford. Fred Brooks drove. She left for Atlanta Saturday night. She says she plans to rest later. She certainly needs it. I am very much disturbed over the way she looks. She has lost so much weight.

Misses Cooke and Jeter sailed for Russia,to attend the theatre festival at Moscow,last night. Dr.Nathan sailed also for Geneva. Charles Johnson and his wife sailed recently for Denmark. It seems that we all are about to sail.

Mrs.Charity Jackson and her husband came in to see us Sunday. She does not plan to return to Atlanta since, she says,she has not been asked to return.

Jennie is still en route in her new Chevrolet. I expect her next week.

14-25-36

I am still a patient of your doctor. He is good but I do believe that back in his head is the idea that I look fit to cut. He paints beautiful pictures about cutting to me.

I have just about decided to do the rural school again. I talked with Miss Read about it. It does have opportunities and possibilities. Since I did little of what I wanted to do last year,one more year would give me that chance. Of course,I would not dare mention so little a thing as school opening in late October and closing in April.

Please get in touch with us when you return,and here is- wishing you the best of luck with your rod and gun. I am

Yours sincerely,

Elizabeth Cannon

P.S. Write again and I will guarantee you mail while you are on a R. F. D.

DENVER'S RICHEST ASSET, GREATEST PROBLEM, STERNEST PERIL, MIGHTIEST FORCE, COSTLIEST OFFENDER, STRONGEST DEFENDER, HIGHEST HOPE, IS THE YOUNG MAN

14-23-31

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

SIXTEENTH AVENUE AT LINCOLN STREET
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LEE A. MOE, ACTING GENERAL SECRETARY

Glenarm Branch
December 4, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I recall the suggestion made about three years ago concerning the Encyclopaedia of the Negro. I thought at that time the project was a most commendable one and I am still of that opinion. I do think the time has come for something of this sort and if I can make a contribution on a short article or articles on some subject, I shall be very happy to do so. I do not know what my qualifications are for such a service but shall be glad to fit in any way possible. I have worked in a very intimate way with local committees on Race Relations and we have developed a program in Denver that has in many ways been effective. If you go forward on the plans, I shall be glad to have a suggestion from you and an assignment which I shall attempt to cover.

Very sincerely yours,

Fritz Cansler

Fritz Cansler
Executive Secretary

FC/VF

Keppel

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 11, 1935

14-2-21

Mr. F. B. Keppel
CARNEGIE CORPORATION
522 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Keppell:

Sometime ago, I had correspondence with a South African, resident in New Jersey, concerning visits of South Africans to America and vice versa. I asked his permission to let you see the correspondence. The name of the writer is George S. Oettlé. He consented, and I am, therefore, enclosing the matter.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosures 3.

Keppel

CARNEGIE CORPORATION
OF NEW YORK
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

March 18, 1935

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta
Georgia

Dear Mr. DuBois:

In the absence of Mr. Keppel, who will not return to New York until July, we acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 11th together with copies of correspondence with Mr. Oettlé.

Sincerely yours,

Robert M. Lester

RML:A

Secretary

14-2

October 3, 1935

Mr. F. P. Keppel
Carnegie Corporation
522 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

14-2-26

My dear Mr. Keppel:

A year ago, I forwarded you a letter from a South African critic suggesting that some Negro scholars ought to be sent to South Africa by the Carnegie Foundation for observation. Of course, I can easily see that local difficulties would perhaps make this impossible as yet.

However, I am venturing to lay before you the facts of a journey that I am about to undertake. When the Oberlaender Trust was established, I made in 1931 an application to be sent to Germany. I am enclosing a copy of that application. (Enclosure A.) The proposal was not accepted by the trustees, but Mr. Thomas, the Secretary, encouraged me to apply again. Therefore, in 1934, I made a second application, a copy of which I enclose. (Enclosure B.) This was accepted and I was given a grant of $1,600 to spend five or six months in Germany studying the relation of education to industry. I am going to ask the University to let me go in April or May.

I should like to round out this trip by going on to Russia, China and Japan after my German sojourn, and returning by way of Hawaii. It seems to me that a trip like this would put me in possession of a large and valuable set of economic and racial facts. Of course the grant made by the Oberlaender Trust of $1,600 would not cover the latter part of this journey. I am wondering if the Carnegie Fund would regard this project as lying anywhere within its present plans? If you think it would, I would be glad to make formal application. Otherwise, please regard this simply as a letter of application.

I am still profoundly thankful to you for the aid that you have given in the past.

Very sincerely yours

WEBD/DW
Enclosures 2

W. E. B. Du Bois

CARNEGIE CORPORATION
OF NEW YORK
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 10, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

14-2-27

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am glad to receive your letter of the 3rd, and I hasten to assure you that your suggestion with reference to sending an American negro scholar to South Africa has not been overlooked. Last May I spent about three weeks in the Union of South Africa on my way to England from Australia, and I am convinced that the relations between the two races are definitely better than they were when I was in Africa eight years ago.

Under our charter, which confines our activities to the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies, we could quite properly consider a proposal to send you to British Africa, and I personally would be very much interested in having the proposal before us, but we could not, I am sorry to say, consider a supplement to the Oberlander grant to permit you to visit Russia, China and Japan.

Sincerely yours,

F.P.Keppel

FPK/aha

BROOKLYN CHURCH AND MISSION FEDERATION

285 SCHERMERHORN STREET
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK
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September 13th, 1935.

14-3-13

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Professor of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

It was not my privilege to hear you during the meetings of the National Baptist Convention in New York City, but I did secure, however, a mimeographed copy of your address. May I express my appreciation of the clearness and depth of your presentation. It is a real contribution to all of our thinking on the present economic situation.

I sincerely hope that this pamphlet may be printed in some form. If it is published in any magazine, there should be reprints available. I would be very glad now to order one hundred copies of such a reprint to distribute to the members of our interracial commission, and also to a large number of our Negro pastors.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Dr. Williams, president of the Negro Baptist Convention, and hope that something may be done to make this article available. It is a contribution which should not be lost in mimeographed sheets distributed to a few people.

With sincerest thanks for your efforts, and God's richest blessing upon you, I am

Very faithfully yours,

J. Henry Carpenter
Executive Secretary

JHC:AH

CC - Dr. Williams, president of the Negro Baptist Convention

226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

September 18, 1935

14-3-14

Mr. J. Henry Carpenter
Executive Secretary
Brooklyn Church and Mission
Federation
285 Schermerhorn Street
Brooklyn, New York

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your kind words of September 13 and I would be glad to have my speech receive as large a circulation as possible.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/ow

THE UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
THE CURRICULUM OF SOCIAL WORK

Oct. 11, 1935

W

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Encyclopaedia of the Negro
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

14-26-84

I will be very glad to cooperate in your Encyclopaedia of the Negro project if too much work is not involved. We are at present revising the curriculum of our School of Social Work, and I find it almost a full-time job.

Sincerely yours

Niles Carpenter

NC b

Niles Carpenter, Director
School of Social Work

change to A.A.
Ordel

Make copy for Miss Story

Telegram

March 5, 1936

Mabel Carney

14-2-5

Newyork

Signed - W E B Du Bois

Miss Mabel Carney

OPPORTUNITY

Journal of Negro Life

Published by the National Urban League

1133 BROADWAY, ROOM 826

NEW YORK CITY

Elmer Anderson Carter
Editor

October
Seventh
1935

14-21-3

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have read the scope of the proposed Encyclopaedia, and in my humble opinion it is not only highly desirable that this should be done but in the light of the amount of misinformation which is daily, almost hourly, disseminated about the Negro, it must be done. I am certain there is a widespread and insistent demand for such a publication as is contemplated by you and your associates.

I would be willing to contribute a short article on some subject to be decided upon later. Just at present I cannot suggest the subject, but will do so in a later communication to you.

Very sincerely yours,

EAC/MLA

Elmer A. Carter
EDITOR

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

14-11-31

407 N. Henry St.,
Richmond, Va.,
April 7, 1935.

Dr. William C. Dubois.
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.
Dear Dr. Dubois:
I am a student at Virginia Union University. I am supposed to report on the subject; Negroes In Politics Today, the material on this subject is very hard to find. I would like for you to send me some work on this subject if possible. Please send me this material as soon as

possible. I would like to know some of our leading politicians and something concerning them. I would like to know just about how many Negroes participate in politics. I will appreciate your efforts in trying to help me.

Sincerely yours,
Horace A. Carter

14-11-32

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 9, 1935

Mr. Horace A. Carter
407 North Henry Street
Richmond, Virginia

My dear Sir:

W. R. Howlin's "The Negro in American National Politics", published by the Stratford Company in 1931, is perhaps the best single volume for your use.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

R. LEE CARTER
~~LINCOLN UNIVERSITY~~ 11 Eppirt Street
~~LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, PENNSYLVANIA~~ East Orange N.J.

Mr. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir;

I am a member of Lincoln University: During the summer I read your articles on segregation in the Crisis. Unfortunately your whole purpose and plans were not clear.

I have to debate in school upon my return to school after my vacation; the topic to be debated is "Resolved: That Segregation is an Incentive to the Negroe."

Since I believe that is what you meant in your new stand, please send me full details of your present stand and purpose. That will be a great help to me and will also aid in getting your message

14-2-39

to the younger generation.

Hoping to hear from you soon,

I am

Yours sincerely,

R. L. Carter

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

14-2-40

January 3, 1935

Mr. R. L. Carter
11 Eppirt Street
East Orange, New Jersey

My dear Sir:

You will find in the Herald-Tribune of November 18, a review of James Weldon Johnson's book which he wrote. This has some explanation of my attitude on segregation.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

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14-23-40

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

FOUNDED BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

FOR THE TRAINING OF COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENT STATION
GEORGE W. CARVER, DIRECTOR

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

December 10, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My beloved friend, Dr. Dubois:

Thank you for your most interesting letter, which has been here for some time. My right hand has been out of commission as far as writing is concerned, and having no stenographer, I have had to delay it. However, through the generosity of the General Education Board, I have sufficient funds for a stenographer, plus an assistant, office equipment, and etc. As a result of this, I can now be more punctual with my correspondence.

I feel sure that the encyclopedia to which you refer would be most enlightening and of value, that is, I mean it might have a sales value to be able to finance itself. I will have to depend wholly upon your judgment as to its feasibility along these lines, as I am so pressed for a few moments that it does not give me time to think about anything else except what I am trying to do.

I have before me now more than 3,000 letters on just one subject, Infantile Paralysis, upon which I am working with rather astonishing results. I am using peanut oil. People come every day and every night for consultation and treatment, so I am kept unusually busy along these lines.

I am not certain whether I have anything that would fit into your proposed encyclopedia, as experimental work does not fit in very well until something definite has been found out, either good or bad. If you think of an article that might fit in, I would be very glad to have you let me know, and it may be that I could comply with your request. My not being able to write, and not being good at dictating is another problem.

With sincerely good wishes, I am

Very truly yours,
G. W. Carver.
G. W. Carver, Director
Research and Experiment Station

GWC-enh

[Carver Club]

537 East Jefferson
Los Angeles, Calif.
October 14, 1935

W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta Georgia

14-27-32

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am the secretary of the George Carver Club of Los Angeles. This club is composed of a group of young college students and young workers interested in the progress of our race and its prominent men, as well as the events of the present day. As you can see, our club is named after Dr. George Carver, eminent scientist. He has been wonderful to us, encouraging us with letters and advice.

On the 30th of November, we shall have been organized a year and we are celebrating our anniversary by putting on an exhibit. I am a member also of the literary and Negro History Committee of our club, and the chairman of this committee, desiring an outstanding exhibit of our great literary men, thought instantly of your ability in this line of work. We wondered if it would be possible for you to send us a short familiar essay, or if this is not possible, a letter that we could use in our exhibit. We would sincerely appreciate it. Our club has various other committees, such as the science, drama, music etc, and each committee will have a display that evening.

I have longed admired your works, and you have been an inspiration to me. I have always had the ambition to be a writer and I am working toward this goal. If you can possibly comply with our request, we will be deeply grateful.

Yours sincerely,
Olga Roberts
Olga Roberts
Secretary
Joffre Roberts
Joffre Roberts
Literary and Negro History Chairman

[CARVER CLUB]

October 25, 1935

Miss Olga Roberts
537 East Jefferson Street
Los Angeles, California

14-27-33

My dear Madam:

I have your letter concerning the George Carver Club of Los Angeles. I hope your anniversary will be successful and your future work encouraging.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

HORACE R. CAYTON,
820 Twenty-first Avenue,
Seattle, Washington.

September 14th, 1935.

Mr. W. E. DuBois,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Sir:

Perhaps your latest book creation will be of great economic, civic and social benefit to the Negro and his environments throughout the United States of North America, even elsewhere, in the way of solving or overcoming the hundred and one incongruities, which daily confront him, here, there and everywhere; yea verily, prove to be the long sought for desideratum for all inter-racial ills and complants; but, if so, I am at a loss to decipher,how.

14-30-25

Though its pages are full and overflowing with historical reminiscences, not only of the Negro, but likewise of the dominant citizenry of this country which transpired in bygone days, yet in spite of their voluminous facts and figures, the signs of the times lead one to conclude, it is absolutely preposterous to think of the Negro in the United States in the light of a distinct individuality, to say nothing of a separate nationality, both mildly suggested in your book preface. Living as he is under the ban of the law of Might Makes Right, and it never losing an opportunity to subject him to its unrelenting cruelties, all superinduced by the bullet and the ballot, he has but a slim chance, if chance at all, to assert individuality, personality or provinciality; therefore, of him it may be truly said, a man he is, but without either a cause or a country.

To build up a black race within a white race, or vice versa, with the one or the other largely predominating, is as hopelessly

impossible as to try to drink the ocean dry, and using the language of a plantation philosopher,"hit jest can't be did." History fails to recount of two distinct races occupying the same land and territory, at least for any great length of time, without violent clashes and clangors of words and arms sporadically as well as spasmodically occurring, which sooner or later resulted in the extermination of one or the other and often the both.

However your book is a splendid reference compendium for such human fossils as lived through the periods of the golden and tragic eras of United States quasi Negro citizenship days, but it holds no brief for the men and women of the morrow, who will live in the determination realm of, fusion if possible, but fight if forced. Under such circumstances, it is safe to say, the Negro of this country is either headed for wholesale amalgamation or for the "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere", paraphrasing another, but of which he knows nothing. In other words he is facing extinction, which may come either by absorption or by violence, the latter, however, being only problematical,

Therefore to parade his past incompatibilities with Uncle Sam's dominant group before the eyes of an unsympathetic youth, whose minds are set on the burning issues of the age, will in no wise foster fraternal fusionism between whites and blacks, who are struggling to combat the spread of facist wars and economic concentration, and to persist in doing so may hasten the focalisation of extinction by violence.

14-30-96

W. B. DuB. #5

But the lines and language of your book will further convince the general public that you are one of the foremost writers of the United States, if not the world, and I therefore hasten to congratulate you on the book's successful "broad-cast." May your literary star grow bigger, better and brighter in the galaxy of those of 'steen'magnitude. May the sales of the book bring to you much of that, which, under the influence of the capitalistic system, makes the world, go'round and'round.

Very truly,

Horace R. Cayton

14-30-97

FIVE EXECUTIVE

October 8, 1935

Mr. Horace R. Cayton
820 Twenty-First Avenue
Seattle, Washington

14-31-05

My dear Mr. Cayton:

I thank you for your letter of September 14 concerning my book. I think you make the usual mistake of many people in minimizing the importance of careful knowledge and study of the past. The people of the 15th Century used to call themselves Moderns and show vast disdain for the world that had gone before. But out of the past is spawned the present and only by a study of the past can we be wise for the future.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

SMITH

Northampton
March 15th 36

My dear Dr. Dubois,

Mademoiselle Sterne has been kind enough to give me a letter of introduction to you and I should like to know if I can see you.

I shall be spending the next ten days at New-York in the International House 500 Riverside Drive

I hope I shall have an opportunity to see you

Sincerely yours

Paulette Charlin

14-27-18

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

May 8, 1935

14-12-4

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find my check for ($1.10) One Dollar and Ten Cents, for which please send me "Social Changes During Depression and Recovery", edited by William F. Ogburn.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

ESTABLISHED MAY 5, 1905

TELEPHONE CALUMET 5656-7-8-9

3435 INDIANA AVENUE

THE
Chicago Defender
WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

CHICAGO

OFFICE OF VICE PRES.-TREAS.
JOHN H. SENGSTACKE

I have your kind invitation of March 20 I regret I say that I shall be unable to write the article requested

14-22-38

March 20, 1935

Prof. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

The Chicago Defender, on its Thirtieth Anniversary, May 5, 1935, is planning to present through the columns of the paper "Seventy Years of Progress." In publishing this edition, we are contacting prominent and well-known men and women to write on some one particular subject.

We would appreciate it if you find it possible to choose some suitable subject and trace the progress of the Negro along that line and forward the article with a photograph of yourself to this office by April 6, 1935.

Your immediate attention in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Very cordially,
THE ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUB. CO.

John H. Sengstacke

John H. Sengstacke

JHS:FB

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 23, 1935

Mr. John H. Sengstacke
THE CHICAGO DEFENDER
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Sir:

Your letter of March 20 has been received. Dr. Du Bois is at present attending an "Economic Conference of the Negro in Texas" at Prairie View. I do not expect him back in the office until the first week in April.

Very sincerely yours

Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

14-22

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 3, 1935

14-22-39

Mr. John H. Sengstacke
THE CHICAGO DEFENDER
3435 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Sir:

I have your kind invitation of March 20 and regret to say that I shall be unable to write the article requested.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

ESTABLISHED MAY 5, 1905

TELEPHONE CALUMET 5656-7-8-9

3435 INDIANA AVENUE

THE
Chicago Defender
WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

CHICAGO

OFFICE OF VICE PRES.-TREAS.
JOHN H. SENGSTACKE

14-22-40

April 5, 1935

Professor W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Professor DuBois:

Replying to yours of the 3rd inst. we regret that you will be unable to write an article for our Thirtieth Anniversary edition, however, any time that we can be of any service to you, we will be glad to do so.

Yours very truly,
THE ROBERT S. ABBOTT PUBLISHING CO.

John H. Sengstacke

John H. Sengstacke,

JHS:MB

[China, Embassy]

Lecture

December 10, 1935

His Excellency
The Chinese Ambassador
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

14-10-10

I am spending some months in Europe in 1926 as an appointee of the Oberlaender Trust. I should like if possible to return by way of China, but I cannot do this unless I can deliver lectures or perform other services sufficient to cover the extra traveling expense.

I am writing to ask if you would refer me to any organizations or institutions of learning who might possibly use my services.

I am enclosing a small lecture folder. My biography can be found in "Who's Who in America".

I am, sir,

Very respectfully yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

CHINESE EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 14,1935.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

14-10-12

In reply to your letter of December 10 regarding lectures in China, we suggest that you communicate with THE CHINA INSTITUTE, 119, West 57th Street, New York, N.Y., in regarding to the matter.

Yours very truly,
CHINESE EMBASSY.

WSL/-

Lecture

December 16, 1935

The China Institute
119 West 57 Street
New York, New York

14-10-13

Gentlemen:

The Chinese Embassy has referred me to you.

I am spending six months in Germany under a grant from the Oberlaender Trust. In returning to the United States, I should like to visit China. I cannot do this, however, unless the added expense of this trip can be met in some way.

I have wondered if there was any chance of my lecturing in any of the Chinese institutions of learning or any other bodies. I am a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and you will find my biography in the latest edition of "Who's Who in America".

I should be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

CHINA INSTITUTE IN AMERICA
Incorporated
119 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.
Cable Address "Huamei" Telephone: CIrcle 7-3772

December 18, 1935.

Dear Professor Du Bois:

Referring to your letter of December 16th, we are interested in knowing that you are considering a visit to China and also to give some lectures while there.

14-2-53

The institutions of learning in China will undoubtedly be interested in taking advantage of your presence to invite you to lecture. On account of the disturbing political and economic conditions in recent years, the institutions in China have not been able to compensate visiting lecturers as they used to. The unfavorable exchange rate also makes it very difficult for those institutions to defray the travelling expenses of the visiting lecturers. While we have been able to make contacts for professors and others who visit China, we have made very few appointments for those whose travelling expenses depend upon lecture engagements. If you should decide definitely to visit China, it will be our pleasure to introduce you to educational institutions although our opinion is that the engagements would not meet your travel expenses for your trip from the United States or Germany to China.

Truly yours,

Chih Meng,
Associate Director.

Professor W. E. B. Du Bois,
Department of Sociology,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

Credo

211 W. 145th St. Apt B 53
New York, N.Y.
April 22, 1935.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta
Georgia.

6-17-41

My dear Dr. Dubois:

The "Creed" meets my approval as it now reads and I believe it timely. However, I wish some specification of how little, if anything, major "New Deal" legislation (passed and contemplated) means to Negroes. My special reference is to the Social Security Bill, the Bankhead Farm-Tenant Bill, the A.A.A. and the N.R.A.

I have not had an opportunity to contact some people whom I have reason to believe might be interested in this matter. However, I hope to forward a few addresses at an early date.

Very truly yours,
Walter R. Chivers

14-23-59

Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia
November 23, 1935.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta
Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I most sincerely agree with you and your Committee that the time has come when an Encyclopedia of the Negro should be written and published.

It will be both a pleasure and an honor for me to contribute an article. I am particularly interested in migratory movements of Negroes and Negro-White relations, especially inter-racial conflicts.

Whenever you desire, I shall be happy to confer with you as to the specific subject to be treated by me.

Very Sincerely yours
Walter R. Chivers

[Church.]

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JAN. 30—DR. JAMES WELDON JOHNSON—
Professor of Creative Literature,
Fisk University
"THE NEGRO A TEST OF DEMOCRACY"

FEB. 18—DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS—
Former Editor of THE CRISIS
and Professor at Atlanta
University
"WHAT SEGREGATION OFFERS THE NEGRO"

MAR. 4—RABBI LOUIS L. MANN—
Sinai Temple, Chicago
"HOW CIVILIZED ARE WE?"

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Program

January 30th, 1935

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Margaret Clark ..... Contralto Solo

Rufus Hethington ..... Violin Solo

Alexander G. Parks ..... Tenor

Choir Anthem ..... Inflammatus (Rossini)

Lecture ..... Dr. James Weldon Johnson

"The Negro a Test of Democracy"

DISCUSSION

There will be an informal social hour in the community unit of the church immediately following the discussion. Tea will be served by The Hostess Club—Mrs. Mabel Arnold, president.

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Alan Lane ..... Violin Solo

Goldie Guy Martin ..... Piano Solo

S. Wellington Martin ..... Baritone Solo

Choir Anthem ..... Great and Marvelous (Gaul)

Lecture ..... Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

"What Segregation Offers the Negro"

DISCUSSION

There will be an informal social hour in the community unit of the church immediately following the discussion. Tea will be served by The Hostess Club—Mrs. Mabel Arnold, president.

Complimentary

Attorney Charles F. Lane, 4556 Indiana Avenue. Drexel 5905.

James Crossen

Arthur L. Evans

Margaret Burnam

Carroll N. Ellis

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse C. Sublette

William H. Jackson

Dr. Walter H. Hackley, 365 East 51st St. Kenwood 6388.

Roy Kingsley

Robert E. Megahy

Mary L. Harris

Marion Leach Bolin

Maxine B. Marshall

Men's Club

Thelma E. Lowe

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Thompson

Attorney Georgia Jones Ellis, 4200 Vincennes Avenue

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Program

March 4th, 1935

Attorney Alva L. Bates, Presiding

Anthem by Choir ..... *a* "Listen to the Lambs" ..... *Dett*

b "O Holy Lord" ..... *Dett*

Rufus Hethington ..... Violin Solo

Mabel Arnold ..... Mezzo Soprano

Anthem by Choir ..... *a* "My Lord, What a Mourning"

b "I'll Never Turn Back No More" ..... *Dett*

Lecture ..... Rabbi Louis L. Mann

"How Civilized Are We?"

DISCUSSION

There will be an informal social hour in the community unit of the church immediately following the discussion. Tea will be served by The Hostess Club—Mrs. Mabel Arnold, president.

32-5-31

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14-23-60

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SCOTLANDVILLE, LA.

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

November 25, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

With reference to your letter concerning the publication of an Encyclopaedia of the Negro, I am inclined to believe that such a publication is very desirable. I am certain that you and the editorial staff have given attention to the matter of duplication--that is in terms of similar publications, e. g., The Negro Year Book. If this factor of preventing duplication can be controlled to an appreciable extent I see no reason preventing the success of the Encyclopaedia.

I should be glad to contribute the short article (or articles) as suggested by you upon any issue that is within my field of study. As you may remember, I am particularly interested in the higher education of Negroes, and even more especially, that having to do with the professional education of teachers. It seems to me as though the subject divisions of the proposed publication should follow such trends as are found in similar Encyclopaedias. There might be differentiation in the actual development of the various headings.

Very sincerely yours,

Felton G. Clark

FGC:hf

14-23-62

LOUISVILLE MUNICIPAL COLLEGE
FOR NEGROES
SEVENTH AND KENTUCKY STREETS
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

November 25, 1935

C

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am in hearty agreement with the tentative plans for the publication of an Encyclopedia of the Negro. I believe that there is a demand for such a work and I shall therefore be pleased to cooperate with you.

I am willing to contribute a short article or articles to the proposed work. Particularly am I interested in short sketches of the lives of prominent Negroes of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church; men like James Walker Hood, John Dancy, J.E.K. Aggrey, George W. Clinton, George C. Clement, Alexander Walters, E.D.W. Jones, J. S. Caldwell and Simon G. Atkins. I am also interested in and believe that I could write with some degree of authority concerning certain phases of Negro education, particularly in North Carolina.

I understand that for the present all this is tentative. I want you to know, however, that whenever final and definite plans have been adopted, I shall be pleased to cooperate with the undertaking in whatever way my services may be desired.

Yours very truly,

Rufus E. Clement

Rufus E. Clement
Dean

REC:CF

[C0663]

Current History Magazine

532 Francis Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.,
June 4, 1935.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

14-24-47

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Given wider publicity and carried into the homes of the many Negroes in this section of the country, I believe your message to America in general and the Negro in particular ("A Negro Nation Within a Nation" appearing in the current issue of the Current History Magazine) will sound a responsive note, and would bring about definite action in behalf of the formation of a Negro State or "a nation within a nation".

Of all the late theories now being advanced as the solution to the Negro problem, I believe yours to be the most sensible, logical, sound, and practical. I am not alone in my belief, but am merely expressing the sentiment of many young men whom I come into contact with daily and who silently admire and morally support you and your racial teachings.

We represent a restless group of Negro youths. Being traditionally Republican, we turned eyes towards Roosevelt's New Deal for a solution. While we admit that the N.R.A., the A.A.A., and the many other alphabetical departments of the Democratic Administration has aided the country in general, our investigations have failed to find any of the realizations of the Negro's hopes placed in the New Deal. On the contrary, the facts of the case are decidely against the Negro in practically every respect. Socialism doesn't offer much. Communism has many good phases and inducements to Negroes, but we have outlawed and rejected it on our uncompromising belief that NEGRO LEADERSHIP SHOULD COME FROM WITHIN THE NEGRO RACE. However, we do believe in some of the Marxian teachings. We have analyzed the Huey Long Share-Our-Wealth program, but find nothing there for Negroes. Father Couglin has our sympathy, but has nothing to offer us as a race. Upton Sinclair's E.P.I.C. movement doesn't even encourage Negro support. We have long been of the opinion that the N.A.A.C.P.'s policies were hitting at the top and not going to the root of our troubles. That Walter White's leadership is one of the most detrimental factors hindering the people's support of the organization is a gray-haired belief of ours. Pickens hasn't given us anything constructive. The Urban League, while putting forth perhaps a commendable effort, is still groping in the dark. Our fraternal organizations are at a standstill. Our great weekly papers are leaderless and controlled. All these organizations and persons and movements, and many more not mentioned, represent what is considered the best and oldest thought among us. It is the OLD ORDER. We are of the opinion and belief that the OLD ORDER HAS GOT TO CHANGE.

Now, Mr. DuBois, we have also thoroughly analyzed your advocation of the Negro State (what little we know of it) and hold that it is the soundest and most practical from a racial view. We are ready to support it.

We are young (I'm 23½ Years--and oldest of the group). We are restless. We are energetic. We want to do something for our race.

We can organize other groups of young men in Western Pennsylvania and rally around your leadership. We will support you. We want your guidance.

(continued)

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta, Georgia
Continued---2

14-24-48

The success of a Negro State will depend largely upon what the young Negro thinks about it. We have noted that no other titled or so-called Negro leader has ever made an appeal direct to Negro youth. They have failed to mass around them the strongest and most militant support that the race can offer. They have turned their backs upon youth and consequently have had the backs of the race turned upon them. On the other hand, Negro youth has sought leadership from the older group, but found it not.

But the tide has turned. As the NEW SPOKESMEN of the race, we are going to select our own leaders from the older group, or failing in that, we'll weed out a leader from among ourselves.

If you will hoist the banner, Mr. DuBois, we'll rally to your support. If you sound the keynote for a national Negro youth movement, we'll be among the first to echo it. If you believe as we do that ours is a great and magnificent race with a splendid future, we're ready to adhere to your program leading us out of the mire. You have but to say the word. You have but to speak to our already attentive ears. You need only to make the call.

We appeal to you in behalf of Negro youth. We appeal to you in the interest of rugged and noble race of ours. We look forward to you as the only man of our present knowledge who can command and get the following of the Negro Youths.

We once looked forward with much interest to the Negro Youth Conference which the Negro press of the country reported you as having proposed and contemplated. Just what became of the idea, we do not know. We do know, however, that such can be held and should be held to get a representative sentiment of Negro youths in various parts of the country.

We pledge our support to such a conference, and hope that we shall have an occasion for giving our support.

Meanwhile, we shall be eagerly awaiting your answer.

Youthfully yours,

Ivorey Cobb

Ivorey Cobb
Spokesman of the group

P.S. We corresponded with you once before without receiving an answer. We hope that dame fortune will smile more favorably upon us this time.

5J:226 West 150th Street
New York, N. Y.
June 22nd, 1935

Ch-22-41

Mr. Ivorey Cobb
552 Francis Street
Pittsburgh, Penna.

My dear Sir:

I appreciate your kind letter of June 4th and I am glad to find you and your group in substantial agreement with me.

However, I make no plans for any organization. My work is that of critic and writer. I am glad to explain my views to any groups, but I cannot undertake organization. Please, therefo e, express my sympathy to your fellows and if I can cooperate in any way, I shall be glad.

Very sincerely yours,

webd/s

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

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14-23-27

December 30, 1935.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Your letters of September 10th and October 5th, 1935, addressed to me at, 1925- 13th Street, N.W., have just reached me. The reason, therefore, being I haven't lived at this address for some twelve years and the letters went to the above address and was held by the persons who occupy those premises.

Replying to the contents of both letters I beg to say I am in full sympathy with the plans outlined in the enclosed abstract respecting the publishing of an Encyclopaedia of the Negro. Should you decide to go forward with the work I shall be happy to co-operate in any manner that I may be able to do and in consonance with the plan of the Committee.

Thanking you for considering me with respect to the above matter. I am,

Very sincerely yours,

James A. Cobb

JAC/TH

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY

14-23-47

November 12, 1935.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Doctor DuBois:

Thank you for your letter of November 5 concerning the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro. I saw the preliminary announcements in the press and think that such an encyclopaedia would find wide use. I should be glad to cooperate with a contribution upon the racial anatomy or physical anthropology of the Negro.

If you should desire an article from me, I would appreciate as liberal a time allowance as possible because my schedule will be very exacting for some time ahead.

With congratulations on Black Reconstruction, I am

Very sincerely yours,

W. Montague Cobb

W. Montague Cobb

Ph. D.

YALE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

W

Octobwe 17, 1935

Professor W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta
Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:

14-25-52

I am very much interested in your letter, dated September tenth but reaching me only a week ago, in which you describe a proposed encyclopaedia of the Negro. It seems to me that such an encyclopaedia would be highly useful and that this would be an opportune time to set about preparing it. I should consider it an honor to contribute an article or two, if any subject could be found within the range of my competence. I cannot now suggest an appropriate article to be assigned to me, but I shall be thinking about the matter.

Thanking your for your letter and with sincere good wishes for the success of the proposed project,

Sincerely yours

F. W. Coker

S

x Francis W. Coker

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W

October 22, 1935

Professor W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Professor DuBois

4-26-57

I am interested in your letter received during my absence from the city, concerning the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro. I have submitted it to our Librarian who writes:

> At first I was rather inclined to think this proposed publication rather unnecessary, but on second thought I believe it might prove really useful. The Negro Year Book and the Bibliography of the Negro are about the only reference books at present on the subject. No one has ever asked about such an Encyclopaedia so far as I can remember. If not too expensive it might be of great interest, particularly to libraries.

In regard to your request for an article for such a publication, I should doubt my competence to undertake it. I have made no especial study of any field affecting the Negro and my only professional contact with such a group has been during a year's service in the Virgin Islands as Field Representative of the American Red Cross in 1920-21. I should doubt whether a special article on the situation of the Negro in the Virgin Islands was indicated since that is only one part of a larger subject, the Negro in the West Indies.

Sincerely yours

J C Colcord

Director

JCC:MMcD

Columbia University

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 14, 1935

The Registrar
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
New York, New York

My dear Sir:

Mrs. Louie D. Shivery is a candidate for the degree of Master of Arts in Atlanta University, and refers to the following work done at the Columbia University Summer School.

May I have from you a confirmation of this record, and if possible, a record of the marks and certificates which she received for work?

I should be under great obligations.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

[ENCLOSURE]

14-22-37

COURSES AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

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1923

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Columbia University
in the City of New York

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

November 11, 1935

Daniel

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir

In reply to your letter of November 6 I write to inform you that the records show that Mr. Robert Prentiss Daniel was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in June 1932. His address is given as Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virginia.

Yours very truly

Edward J. Grant

Edward J. Grant
Registrar

M

14-83

Columbia University
in the City of New York

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

November 11, 1935

no letter received
do not write

Mc Allister

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir

In reply to your letter of November 6 I write to inform you that the records show that Miss Jane Ellen McAllister was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in June 1932. Her address is given as 1403 Main Street, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

14-23

Yours very truly

Edward J. Grant

Edward J. Grant
Registrar

M

14-23-15

Columbia University
in the City of New York

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

November 11, 1935

Poindexter

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir

In reply to your letter of November 6 I write to inform you that the records show that Mr. Hildrus Augustus Poindexter was awarded the degree of Master of Arts in June 1930 and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in November 1932. His address is given as 513 23rd Place, N. E., Washington, D. C.

Yours very truly

Edward J. Grant

Edward J. Grant
Registrar

M

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 9, 1935

Mr. R. B. Eleazer
COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL CO-
OPERATION
703 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

14-22-45

My dear Mr. Eleazer:

The enclosed letter was sent me, but I think it was really meant for your Commission. I am, therefore, transferring it to you.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 30, 1935

Mr. R. B. Eleazer
COMMISSION ON
INTER-RACIAL CO-OPERATION
703 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Eleazer:

I should very much like to have anything that you have published concerning the NRA and the Negro. In one or more of your Annual Reports there was something about this, but I cannot find copies. Will you kindly send me anything that you have and let me know the cost?

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

14-22-41

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TELEPHONE
WALNUT 7963

14-1-56

May 2, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

We have not of late published anything relative to the effects of the NRA. Some reference to it will be found, however, on pages 4-7 of our annual report for 1933, copy of which is going forward to you by this mail.

The material gathered in a recent extensive survey in this field, conducted by Dr. Geo. Mitchell and others, is not yet in form for publication. I understand, however, that a summary of their findings will be prepared and given to the public.

Yours very truly,

R B Eleazer

RBE:mm

R. B. Eleazer.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

May 3, 1935

Mr. R. B. Eleazer
COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL
CO-OPERATION
703 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Eleazer:

Thank you for the information which you have sent me. May I ask if this reference in your report of 1933 is the study made by the Urban League and the Inter-Racial Commission or can I get more extended publication of that study?

Who is Dr. George Mitchell? Can I get in touch with him so as to secure a summary of the findings of this committee at the earliest possible moment?

I am preparing an address and a book and I want to get all available data. I shall be obliged for any further information you can give me.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

141-22-416

E. McNEILL POTEAT, JR. PRESIDENT
M. ASHBY JONES, HONORARY PRESIDENT
R. H. KING, FIRST VICE PRES. — EMILY H. CLAY, SECRETARY
MRS. W. A. NEWELL, SECOND VICE PRES. — J. SHERRARD KENNEDY, TREASURER
WILL W. ALEXANDER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

R. B. ELEAZER
EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR

MRS. JESSIE DANIEL AMES
DIRECTOR OF WOMAN'S WORK

ARTHUR F. RAPER
RESEARCH AND FIELD SECRETARY

Commission on Interracial Cooperation

INCORPORATED
703 STANDARD BUILDING
Atlanta, Ga.

May 7, 1935

Register

14-22-42

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Your letter to Mr. Eleazer of May 5 has been referred to me.

Dr. George Mitchell, about whom you inquired, is professor of economics at Columbia University and can be reached there.

I am attaching copies of three confidential reports which I have prepared: first, "Federal Relief in Georgia, August 1933—March 1934"; second, "The Southern Negro and the NRA"; and third, "Some Facts About Expenditures for Educational Purposes by Race, in Georgia, in 1929-30 from Public Funds and in 1933-34 from Federal Funds" and "CWA and FERA Projects Covering Repairs and Additions to Buildings and Work on Grounds for Schools, White and Colored, in Georgia Through September, 1934."

These reports were prepared for confidential uses only, but I thought they might be of interest to you, and should you care to use portions of them for anything other than very general statements you might consult with me.

When you are through with these, I would appreciate it if you will return them.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Raper

Arthur Raper

AR:CB
Encl. Reports.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

May 31, 1935

Mr. Arthur Raper
COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL CO-
OPERATION
703 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

14-22-41

My dear Mr. Raper:

Thank you very much indeed for letting me see these excellent reports of yours. There is one paragraph that I would like to quote or paraphrase. That is marked on the first page of your report on "Federal Relief in Georgia".

I have profited by some other facts that you have brought forward, but have not quoted you or mentioned my authority.

I am returning these with thanks.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enc. herewith

R. B. ELEAZER
EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR

MRS. JESSIE DANIEL AMES
DIRECTOR OF WOMAN'S WORK

E. McNEILL POTEAT, JR. PRESIDENT
M. ASHBY JONES, HONORARY PRESIDENT
R. H. KING, FIRST VICE PRES.
MRS. W. A. NEWELL, SECOND VICE PRES.
EMILY H. CLAY, SECRETARY
J. SHERRARD KENNEDY, TREASURER
WILL W. ALEXANDER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ARTHUR F. RAPER
RESEARCH AND FIELD SECRETARY

Commission on Interracial Cooperation

INCORPORATED
703 STANDARD BUILDING
Atlanta, Ga.

June 5, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

14-22-43

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I have your letter of May 31.

I note with interest that you found something of value in the reports which I sent you. I shall be very glad for you to quote or paraphrase the paragraph, which you referred to in your letter, on page one of our manuscript on Federal Relief.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Raper

Arthur Raper

AR:CB

Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith, Secretary W. H. Johnson, Treasurer

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-FIVE

R. H. HOGAN, Chairman

268 East Fifth Street LEXINGTON, KY.

January 22, 1935.

oth-1934

Dr. W.E. Burghardt DuBois, Ph.D.,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. Dubois:

14-14-44

I had the privilege of hearing your address at Talliegaga College last year on " America and The Negro Citizen". During a discussion of Dr. Johnson's recent book with the executive committee of "The Committee of Thirty-Five", a local group of Negroes who are interested in assisting our people in every possible way, I spoke of your address at Talladega. The committee became interested to the extent that I was asked to request a copy of that address on " America and The Negro Citizen and any other matter which sets forth your position. This committee will gladly bear wharever expense which you may incur in rendering us this service.

With deep appreciation of the preeminent service which you are ever giving to both white and black Americans, we are,

Sincerely yours,

The Committee of Thirty-Five

W. Jardson King, Acting Sec.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

14-14-45

January 30, 1935

Mr. W. J. King
THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-FIVE
268 East Fifth Street
Lexington, Kentucky

My dear Sir:

I regret to say that my address at Talladega has not yet been published, but the address grew out of a book on Reconstruction which will be published in April by Harcourt, Brace and Company. It is entitled "Black Reconstruction", and is a large book of 750 pages, and will cost about $4.50.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

(COMMONWEALTH FUND)

A. U.
Dept of Sociology

Dear Mr. Smith:

Last December you were good enough to suggest that I send you by March 15 any additional information concerning the Atlanta University Research Project presented to you in October, or any modifications I might care to suggest.

The program submitted to you was for an extensive study of the history, present conditions, and prospects of the American Negro. [That is a large subject - perhaps too large to be undertaken with our present resources and what outside aid Atlanta University might reasonably expect to get at the present time.] Moreover, ~~it is~~ more difficult to get aid ~~for a new undertaking than~~ it is to get funds for an established project which is showing results and has proved its value.

For so large & so new an undertaking & so naturally

47-11-09

Without giving up the large plan which we shall hope to undertake as resources in personnel and money become available, what I now wish to propose is that we begin next year with one unit of that outline, - The American Negro in Atlanta. (See Appendix II, Page 13, of our original document.) That would make a valuable study by itself, even if no other part of the plan could be carried out, and it would also fit into the

general research scheme if and when we were able to make the nation-wide surveys outlined.

The Atlanta study is a logical one to begin with for several reasons:

1. It begins where we are.
2. Atlanta is an important center of Negro life.
3. It could bring into play a dozen different departments of the University.
4. Some beginnings have already been made in collecting material on the history of Atlanta Negro population.
5. In making the Atlanta study, we could accomplish on a small scale virtually all the objects mentioned in my letter of November 7,-namely,provide training in research for graduate students, develop the cooperative efforts of teachers and students of various departments, assemble for one community authoritative information on different phases of Negro life, and provide opportunity for projects of social betterment which might be undertaken by other groups or agencies in Atlanta.

47-11-30

During the present year, Atlanta University has undertaken two pieces of research, each of which would be an integral part of the proposed study of <u>The Negro in Atlanta</u>.

The first of these studies "Living Costs of 500 Negro Families in Atlanta, Georgia" is now being tabulated. It was undertaken in order to assemble data that could be used in making the plans for community welfare in the University Housing now in the course of development by the United States government on land that reaches from Spelman College to Atlanta University.

The second study "The Training and Employment of White Collar and Skilled Negro Workers in Atlanta, Georgia", was conducted by the University under the direction of Mr. Ira De A. Reid, in cooperation with the Division of Research and Statistics of the F E R A in Washington. This study is expected to be ready for publication this month.

42-11-31

I have brought together from the general plan of research previously submitted the material bearing on the proposed local study of <u>The American Negro in Atlanta</u> in order to make clear the study we now propose to start with if funds can be provided. The general statements of aims and purposes are not different for the more limited plan and are not repeated in the attached pages.

If the Commonwealth Fund would make a grant to Atlanta Universi-

ty which would finance this study of The Negro in Atlanta, I believe we could accomplish results that would fully justify the effort and the money expended. I hope very much we may have the opportunity to try it.

Sincerely yours

4/7-11-32

(COMMONWEALTH FUND)

C
O
P
Y

April 8, 1935

My dear Dr. Hope:

For several years following 1919 the Commonwealth Fund gave rather generous support to the work of an educational research committee. Under the auspices of this committee, which contained a number of the leading educators of the country, a large number of studies in educational research were conducted. These studies were of a thoroughgoing and exhaustive character. Most of them were published in book form and were widely and favorably reviewed. After something like seven years of this work, the Fund discontinued it chiefly because we were unable to see that any concrete results possessing value in the least commensurate with the amount of money and effort expended had resulted or were likely to result. The experience in this undertaking seemed to us to indicate the very great difficulty of securing concrete results of value from even the most thorough studies in the general field of the somewhate indeterminate social sciences.

14-30-44

In reading through the material which you sent me with your letter of March eighth outlining the proposed research on the American Negro in Atlanta, I note that you make the following statement: "Mere fact-gathering can have no value unless it is related to significant problems and situations but ... it is believed that some practical projects in social betterment can be stimulated and guided and a real contribution made thereby to our whole social living."

In our study of the value of this project, I should be interested to have from you a statement of a few of the practical concrete results which you would expect to follow from such a study and just how you would anticipate making use of the findings of the study to secure such results. Otherwise stated, can you give me a more concrete statement as to exactly the ways in which you think "the constant manipulation of these facts is certain to yield some new approaches to the solution and palliation of these problems."

I admit, of course, without question the need for improvement in all sorts of conditions at present confronting negro life. Frankly, however, I am no more clear as to how the results of such a study as you propose can be translated into the practical improvement of conditions than I have been in the case of many other projects in the field of sociological study which have usually had no discernible practical effect. For example, no one would question, I think, either the interesting content or the general soundness of the Lynd book "Middletown" to which you refer, yet so far as I am aware, no particular practical results have proceeded from this widely read book. In this connection, I note in your material a list of studies already completed and in hand. May I ask to what extent they have had a practical effect, or whether any effort has been made as yet to secure practical results from them?

14-30-45

I wish to make an entirely fair judgment as to the utility to be secured by putting $15,000 into the project you outline, in comparison with the other opportunities which are presented to us for investment in human welfare; and since I am frankly somewhat doubtful of the concrete results likely to proceed from the proposed study, it seems only fair to ask you to state as briefly and clearly as you can what results of that character you anticipate and by what methods you expect to secure them.

Very sincerely yours,

(sd) Bernard Smith

Dr. John Hope, President
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

BCS R

[COMMONWEALTH FUND]

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

April 13, 1935

My dear Mr. Smith:

We too are not unmindful of the difficulties faced in securing concrete results from social studies. Yet, we know of no instrument that has been more effective in interpreting the problems of the Negro, and in securing recognition of the need for action than the well-conceived social study has been in recent years. Because of this belief we have read very carefully the judgements expressed in your letter of April 8th.

In defending the utility of the proposed study of the American Negro in Atlanta, I am restating the contents of your letter in the form of three question, as follows:

1. What concrete results are expected from the study?
2. How are these results to be secured?
3. What practical results have followed from other studies?

14-30-46

No social study can in itself effect changes and reforms. It can find the facts, present the findings and suggest ways for improving certain conditions. This study will propose remedial and constructive programs to be carried out in certain fields, depending, upon its findings. We know that there are certain areas of maladjustment in the community. These relate to problems of work and income, home and neighborhood, life, leisure, citizenship and civil rights, health and education. We believe that some of these problems must be handled by the Negro community alone; others must be handled by the white community alone; and others, by far the largest group must be approached through the combined effort of the white and the colored community. The study will ascertain the specific maladjustments, relate these to the groups believed best adapted to handle the problems, and propose certain programs and policies for action. The concrete results will be determined in part at

least, by the type and character of community support the University can secure, as well as by the forcefulness of the study itself.

There is one concrete result of which we can be certain. That is the educating of the community with the problem studied. By making this information available to the public through the press, the movies, conferences, discussions, and practical demonstrations, the study should provide the basis for not only counteracting much of the subversive propaganda against Negroes now current in Atlanta, but for a constructive, intelligent approach to a persistent problem. If the study does no more than this it will serve an excellent purpose in the community, and will be well worth undertaking.

14-30-47

II

The techniques for bringing about concrete results are based upon the organization of an effective community committee. This committee will be composed of white and colored persons, and will represent all major groupings of activities, public and private, in which the matter of Negro adjustment is a vital one. The purpose of this committee will be fourfold:

1. To stimulate effective publicizing of the reports findings through the press, conferences, etc.

2. To prepare memorials to public and private agencies, and to confer with these agencies on the problems and programs suggested in the report.

3. To stimulate the interest of the Negro community and Negro neighborhoods in utilizing effectively its own resources.

4. To arrange for demonstrations of practical changes that may be effected when there is a concerted community effort. Such demonstrations may be in the fields of health, recreation, adult education by the University, in co-operation with the committee and the community.

These methods are not mere paper devices. They were used very effectively in a study of twenty-five Negro communities in New Jersey in 1931-32. This study was conducted by a member of our staff. For such a program, Atlanta is virgin soil. Atlanta University realizes the necessity for the program and is eager to take the initiative in stimulating the necessary community action.

14-30-41

III

The proof of the foregoing statements may be found in the experience of Atlanta University. From 1897 to 1911, Atlanta University conducted a s series of conferences and studies. There was at the time no distinct plan of doing more than furnishing a sound basis of fact. Nevertheless, practical results did follow. We made, for instance, three studies on conditions of Negroes in cities, and efforts for social betterment, in 1896, 1897, and ten years later, in 1907. Out of these studies arose a great interest among Atlanta Negroes in social work, the first result of which was the kindergartens established by Negroes before there were amy for whites in the city, and sustained by private contributions; and also, a general movement which gradually was crystalized by the organization of the Neighborhood Union, and eventually by the establishment of the School of Social Work, and efforts for inter-racial understanding and Adult Education.

The third study in 1898, continued in 1907, was on Negro business and economic co-operation among Negroes. This resulted in the founding of the Negro Business League, which still exists after more than thirty-five years of work, and has done a great deal for the guiding of Negro business. When the late Mr. Booker T. Washington heard of our conference and study, he asked for a statement of the results, objects, and especially lists of the business

men with whom we had corresponded. On the basis of this list, he made his first call for the Negro Business League.

14-30-49

The study of education in colleges and common school, done in 1900, 1901, 1910, and 1911, launched a lively discussion as to the place of the college and industrial school, and had its effect upon the subsequent course of Negro education. The study of the Negro artisan in 1902 and 1912, was participated in by Booker T. Washington and R. R. Moton, and led to attempts to bring Negro workers into trade unions. The results were largely abortive but this was mainly due to the attitude of the unions. No concrete movement followed our study of the Negro church, but the study of Negro crime in 1909 was later used as a part of the basis of an anti-lynching campaign under the N. A. A. C. P.

The efficiency of these studies was enhanced by the conferences which were held and the prominent persons who took part in them, and thus gave wide publicity to the results. Nearly all the leading social writers and workers of the day joined in this part of our studies. The appropriations, however, for the work were so small, less than $5,000 a year, including salaries, that at last the whole effort had to be given up.

In the proposed new set of studies, we are again compelled to make them because of certain very definite problems which face us, and this is peculiarly true of the situation in Atlanta, where we want to make the first study.

In connection with this, we have the housing proposition about to be put into realization by the United States government. We have made a study of the people living in the area before it was cleared. This was to ascertain the exact type of community which the cleared area represented,

14-30-50

their income and expenditures, and their demands in the matter of housing and other facilities. This study was put at the disposal of the United States government and used for comparisons in its other housing projects.

We have made a study of groups of Negroes in this and other parts of the city who represent the class of folk who would probably move in to this area. We have made some tentative estimates of the actual expenditures of the families who will occupy this area with the idea of seeing just what amounts of food, including meat and bread and vegetables, they are going to need in a year. We plan to continue this sort of study with the idea of determining from this group, and from others, how far surrounding Negro farmers, or farmers who could be brought into touch with this group, could actually furnish the food that these people want. How far cooperative effort could help in the distribution of fuel, medical service, and possible, some portions of the clothing.

This statement, Mr. Smith, I believe, accurately represents what we at Atlanta University conceive to be the possibilities of our proposed study.

Sincerely yours

The University of Wisconsin

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
STERLING HALL

Madison

October 8, 1935

Professor W. E. B. Du Bois
Encyclopaedia of the Negro
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

14-26-69

Replying to yours of the 10, I think it would be a valuable thing to have an authoritative encyclopaedia concerning the Negro race; but I am sorry to say that on account of my health I cannot promise any articles or contributions.

My former assistant for two years, Professor Samuel Warren, now at Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas, prepared an excellent topic for me some four or five years ago on the cropper system. He has not yet finished his dissertation, but passed amongst the highest in our preliminary written examinations for the Ph. D. degree. I should be much interested if he could be asked for two or three articles along the lines of his studies.

Sincerely yours,

John R. Commons

John R. Commons

K

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 27, 1935

14-2-51

My dear Anne Cooke:

Please accept my apologies for you and your guest for my absence Thursday night. I was sorry not to be able to come. I'll do better next time.

WEBD/DW

October 21, 1935

Miss Anne Cooke
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

14-22-52

My dear Miss Cooke:

Your talk last night was really very excellent. I found but one criticism which I am offering with great glee: in the bright lexicon of youth—Funk and Wagnalls' Standard—there is no such word as "Suviet"; it's "Soviet".

Yours with highest appreciation

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

[COOKE]

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

14-22-52

November 1, 1935

Dear Billieann Geter-Cooke:

I was terribly disappointed. The champagne was put on ice and the two squab carefully cooked to keep warm. Then, it being far past by bedtime, I lay down to rest. I have a dim recollection of hearing impatient knocking. I arose--as the poet hath it:

"Then up he rose and donned his clothes," etc.

I hurried to the door and saw the note. I went back and sleepily read it; then I rushed to the door and I am sure I heard the pattering of little feet far down. I went to the window. Your car was just disappearing. I took cap and cane and ran to the Spelman campus. Just as I was entering, I met the watchman. I greeted him with dignity and discourse about the moon and the weather. I then returned to my home. I was, as you may conceive, tired, mad and hungry. I immediately went to work, ate up both the squab, drank all the champagne and went happily to bed. I arose at noon very much muddled and I am writing to say that I immediately consulted Augusta Johnson and was convinced of all that I already knew.

May I express my sorrow and hope for better luck next time.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

Misses Anne Cooke and Billie Geter
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

DS-5-22-41

My dear Dr. Dubois,

On Friday evening last your lucid and prophetic address would have been complete had my unbounded glee not arisen to combat you.

I must ask you to refer to Webster's unabridged dictionary for the pronunciation of Clique and Mooleh. The Dubois

pronunciation was:

clique for clēk

Muslem .. Mŏslem

Your affectionate friend,

Anne Cooke

November 9, 1935

I pronounced it neither
klleeek nor click by clique
which as you know, correct

4-22-54

November 11, 1935

Miss Anne Cooke
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Anne Cooke:

May I say that you are off--not perhaps as usual, but as often.

The word that I used was not "Moslem" but "Muslim", (Century Dictionary, Vol. VI, p. 3910, 2nd Column, fifth word from top) and as for "clique", have you had your ears tested recently so that you cannot distinguish the long and short "e"?

Affectionately yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia
November 16, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

14-22-55

My dear Professor

In spite of being "off" often, I am still on the pronunciation of "Moslem" and "Islam".

You agree with me entirely. I said before that you used the word "Moslem" and pronounced it "Muslim". When you refer to the Webster Unabridged Dictionary, 2nd Edition, published 1934 you will see that there is no such word. I think that this is the most recent standard dictionary publication. At this point it is at least

I am so sorry that
your Armistice Day letter
did not bring peace.

Your friend,
Anne Cooke.

well to quote Professor Ernest Weekley, the authority on philology. He states in his Oct 24, 1936 article in John O'London's Weekly: "A Dictionary has to be judged by ① Completeness of vocabulary ② Fullness of definition ③ Etymology. As far as the first two are concerned, no modern dictionary can compare with that now before me."

Why you introduced the question of long and short i, I do not understand. The criterion did not concern short "i" (the sound heard in the word "not") but the articulation of short "i" when it should have been long i: (clique, clēk).

AGRICULTURAL, MECHANICAL & NORMAL COLLEGE

PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS

14-23-21

J. B. WATSON
PRESIDENT

December 24, 1935.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I received your letter of December the tenth concerning the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro. Please accept my apology for delay in replying to your inquiry. We were in the process of holding our quarterly examinations, hence the delay.

It is pleasing to me to know of the plan to publish such an Encyclopaedia. I believe it would be most helpful as a reference work. I recall an experience of mine while attending the University of Wisconsin in 1928. As a member of a committee assigned to compile certain data on the Negro I found the principal references available were those of Dr. DuBois, Dr. Work and Dr. Woodson. We could not obtain certain data which was very desirable at the time. I certainly agree that the time has come for the compilation of such authoritative data on the Negro and will be glad to contribute an article or articles to this work. I am unable to give at this time the title of articles which I might contribute; however, my contribution would be in agricultural economics or rural sociology.

Any suggestions which you may have to offer relative to the selection of subject matter will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. M. Coruthers,

J. M. Coruthers,
Director of Agriculture.

September 18, 1935

Memorandum to: Fred C. Crawford
From: Dr. Du Bois

1. Arrange Yolande's goods during the week of September 22 so that they can be shipped Monday, September 30, or Tuesday and Wednesday, September 2 and 3. The United Van Service will call up the day before they call for the goods. The transportation is paid for.

2. Week of September 30. Packing of Mrs. Du Bois goods.

A. Those which she will store in the cellar
B. Those which are to be sent to me.

(Both can remain in the cellar until you are ready to ship mine. You can buy such trunks, cases and barrels as you may wish.)

14-29-68

3. Week of October 6 or later, according to the time set when we can move into the new apartment. The moving to be done in two loads: First Load, the parlor, except the piano, furniture in my bedroom, and furniture in the library, 2 bookcases with glass doors and the books to go in them. Second Load, the rest of the things, including Mrs. Du Bois bedroom furniture and the furniture of the kitchen and dining room. Third Load will consist of the piano and refrigerator, which will be specially moved. If I am not able to arrange for these to be removed before I go, you will have to get some reliable piano mover to do this.

WEBD/DW

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD
COUNSELOR AT LAW
42 CHURCH STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

July 9th, 1935.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

4-25-55

Dear DuBois:

The enclosed check is for a copy of your new book on Reconstruction. I am sending it to you instead of to the publishers so that you can obtain a copy and autograph the same for me. The extra money over the cost of the book is for postage.

I hope you will not feel badly because I am anticipating you in your plan to send me an autographed copy gratis.

Not having your present address, I am sending this letter to Atlanta as the best means of reaching you.

With best wishes,

Cordially yours,

George W. Crawford

GWC:CSP
Enclosure

Miner Teachers College
Washington D.C.
October 21, 1935

Dear Docter DuBois,

As soon as I get a little time I shall answer fully your letter relative to suggestions for subjects to be included in the proposed Encyclopaedia and names of

28-22-141

persons who might be considered
for writing the types of articles
needed. Just now I am much
crowded with work - school
duties and some other de-
mands - but in several weeks
time I shall have more leisure.
Thank you for writing me.

Very sincerely yours,
Delia Cromwell

November 11, 1935

Dr. Otelia Cromwell
Miner Teachers' College
Washington, D. C.

14-22-88

My dear Dr. Cromwell:

There is no hurry about the matter of your contributions to the Encyclopaedia because that can be worked out in years to come, but please write me an official letter and tell me that you think the Encyclopaedia is needed and that you will contribute.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

MINER TEACHERS COLLEGE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
OTELIA CROMWELL, CHAIRMAN

14-23-61

November 25, 1935

Doctor W. E. B. Du Bois, Director
The Negro Encyclopaedia
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Doctor Du Bois:

I write to answer your two queries concerning the "Encyclopaedia."

First. It is my opinion that there is urgent need for a Negro encyclopaedia of high tone: that is, a work presenting a fairly comprehensive range of subjects treated by contributors who are really unbiassed authorities in their several fields.

Second. If I am asked to contribute articles on subjects that I am prepared to discuss, I see no reason why I should not be one of the contributors. On the other hand, I may be able to help by suggesting contributors for some of the fields.

I hope that this answer meets your request.

Very sincerely yours,

Otelia Cromwell

Shivery, George

I have never employed George Shivery, but his mother used to be one of my students and I have known him since he was a child. He has a charming personality and great artistic gifts, together with versatility. When he is interested in a piece of work, he spares no pains to do an excellent job. I should say that his greatest weakness is not being able to find work that enlists his interests. I think decidedly that he ought to be given a trial at the work as investigator. He certainly has the education and intelligence.

February 28, 1935

Miss Katharine Culberson
Personnel Department
20 East 21st Street
New York City

[CURRENT CONTROVERSY]

5J;226 West 150th Street
New York, N. Y.
July 15th, 1935

14-24-18

Mr. Pierre Loving
101 West 58th Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Loving:

I shall be glad to write a short article for CONTROVERSY, but I do not like the subject which you chose. I am suggesting instead some subject like this: "The future of Democracy in the South"; "The Place of the Negro in Southern Political Life"; "The future of Negro Disfranchisement".

I shall be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

[CURRENT CONTROVERSY]

CONTROVERSY

101 West 58th Street • Suite 326 • New York City • Telephone CIrcle 7-7000

14-24-30

Dr. W.E.Burghardt DuBois
65 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Thanks for your interest. I am sure that the subject you suggest would be provocative, but CONTROVERSY requires something that is definitely controversial. All articles are answered by another authority in the same issue of the magazine. The subject "A Negro Republic Within The Federal System" is, I believe, akin to the Marxist view. The Ukrainian and Armenian republics in Soviet Russia offer the prototypes.

However, if you feel you cannot handle this subject, perhaps you can do a piece of 1500 words on "Negro Disfranchisement". However, we should like a provocative title for it such as, for example, "Did Lincoln Free The Slaves?", or "How To Free The Negro", or "Will The Negro Be A Slave Again?".

Please let me hear from you if this approach is satisfactory. All the articles in CONTROVERSY have this timely and rather journalistic treatment.

Very Sincerely yours,

Pierre Loving

July 19, 1935

Pierre Loving
ADVISORY EDITOR

CURRENT
CONTROVERSY

101 West 58th Street • Suite 327 • New York City

Telephone CIrcle 7-7000, Ext. 327

14-24-19

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August 15 1935

Mr W. E. B. DuBois
Cambridge Gun and Rod Club
Litchfield, Maine

Dear Mr DuBois

Thank you for your two suggestions.

Please do us an article on the affirmative of 'a limited policy of voluntary self-segregation for the negro.' Personally I believe that the words "limited" and "partial" will require some explanation on your part in the course of the article, which should be, say, 1500 words.

Very sincerely yours
CURRENT CONTROVERSY

Pierre Loving
ADVISORY EDITOR

PL/LD

14-24-21

Room 204
200 West 135 Street
New York, New York

August 29, 1935

Mr. Pierre Loving
Current Controversy
101 West 58 Street
Suite 327
New YorK, New York

My dear Mr. Loving:

Answering your letter of August 15, I beg to say that I should be glad to write an article which you suggest. Will you kindly let me know just when you must have it?

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

14-24-29

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

January 7, 1935

The Editor of
CURRENT HISTORY
C/O NEW YORK TIMES
New York, New York

My dear Sir:

For many years, I have been interested in African history, and I am the author of one of the volumes of the Home University Library on the Negro race. I should like very much to prepare an article for CURRENT HISTORY on "Italy and Ethiopia". It is a matter that has made history in the past and will in the future. Would you consider such an article?

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Manuscript—
"Keeping Negroes and
Mules Out"
filed under
Manuscript

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

14-24-50

January 31, 1935

Mr. Spencer Brodney
Editor, CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE
New York Times
Times Annex, Times Square
New York, New York

My dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of January 10, here is an article considerably "nearer home." Can you use it?

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

Current History Magazine

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY
TIMES ANNEX · TIMES SQUARE · NEW YORK

February 4, 1935.

14-24-17

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. BuBois:-

We have been very much interested in reading your article, "Keeping Blacks and Whites Apart." But it is altogether too long, about 8,000 words, whereas our average length is 3,500. If you go over the article, you will see that it is full of repetitions.

The substance of what you say is extremely interesting, but the whole approach and manner is too much that of an exhortation to do something, while what we want is a statement of facts, something informative about actual conditions and actual efforts to improve them. If there is any definite Negro movement working alone the lines you advocate, then it would be much better if this idea of self-contained co-operative group, or nation within the nation, were set forth as that of this movement.

Could you not reduce the length of the article within our space limit of 3,500 words and at the same time make it primarily informative? If you would, I can assure you it would have a good chance of publication.

Very sincerely yours,

Spencer Brodney

Spencer Brodney,
Editor.

emg
encl.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

February 14, 1935

Mr. Spencer Brodney
Editor, CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE
New York Times
Times Annex, Times Square
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Brodney:

I have rewritten the article, "Keeping Blacks and Whites Apart". I am afraid it may still be too long but I am venturing to submit it.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

Current History Magazine

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY
TIMES ANNEX · TIMES SQUARE · NEW YORK

April 29, 1935.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Herewith proofs of your article which we have provisionally entitled "A Negro Nation Within the Nation." If you can think of a better title that will not be any longer, we shall be glad to have your suggestions.

To make this article fit into the six pages assigned to it, it will be necessary to cut seventy-four lines of the type. I should be glad if you would do this.

Will you please return the proofs with the cuts and such changes and corrections as you wish to make with the least possible delay as we are on the point of going to press.

Very truly yours,

Spencer Brodney

Spencer Brodney,
Editor.

emg
encls.

14-22-48

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 30, 1935

Mr. Spender Brodney
EDITOR of CURRENT HISTORY
NEW YORK TIMES
Times Annex, Times Square
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Brodney:

May I ask if you are planning to use my article which I sent some time ago?

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Current History Magazine

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY
TIMES ANNEX · TIMES SQUARE · NEW YORK

May 3, 1935.

14-24-49

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

In reply to your letter of April 30, this is to say that your article, "A Negro Nation Within the Nation," is scheduled to appear in the June issue, which is now about to go to press.

Very sincerely yours,

Spencer Brodney

Spencer Brodney,
Editor.

emg

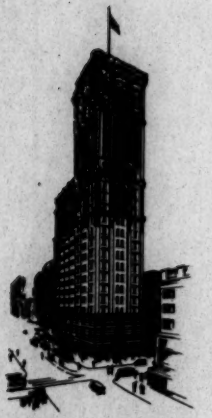
Form 368

Current History

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Times Square, New York, N. Y.



TIMES BUILDING

Date MAY 14TH, 1935

MR. W.E.B. DU BOIS,
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

TIMES ANNEX

THE ARTICLES LISTED BELOW ARE PAID FOR BY CHECK HEREWITH.

DEPARTMENT	TITLE	AMOUNT	GRAND TOTAL
CURRENT HISTORY JUNE	A NEGRO NATION WITHIN THE NATION	$75 00	

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ITHACA, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT BOARDMAN HALL

November 22, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Corbman, Robert E.

W

14-26-28

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I received sometime ago your letter outlining the plans for the publication of an Encyclopaedia of the Negro. I was very much interested in the information your letter contained and have given some little thought to the matter. I have not had an earlier opportunity to write you.

I am inclined to feel that a publication of this sort would be of very genuine and lasting value. Problems affecting the negro and the relations between the races in this country are of course numerous and important but many of these problems receive relatively scant treatment and attention in the larger and more comprehensive encyclopaedias and other compendiums of information. I have a feeling that an encyclopaedia worked out along the lines you describe would be welcomed by all serious students in this country who have any interest in social problems, and would make possible a great deal of information which is not now available. I very much hope the project will go forward and that funds can be secured for financing it.

With respect to my own relationship to any such venture, I feel like saying this: My commitments for the next period of five years or more are fairly heavy. At the same time I should be very willing to express my interest in a project of this sort by contributing an article. I suppose that the subject which I would be most competent to deal with would be that bearing upon the constitutional status of negroes in this country. I have been for twenty years a teacher of American Constitutional Law and I have been of course interested in the constitutional problems involved in the various types of discrimination against the negro race. I wrote the articles in the Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences on Civil Liberty, Due Process of Law, and Equal Protection of the Laws. I think an article along these lines would be an appropriate one to include in an Encyclopaedia of the Negro although it is possible that it might seem advisable to break up such a topic into smaller segments.

I do not wish to be misunderstood in the making of this suggestion. I have no doubt whatever that there are a number of people much more competent to make a study of this sort than I am myself by reason of their closer contacts with the problems involved in actual litigation. I am merely suggesting to you the topic on which I am best qualified to write if you wanted me to write one.

I perhaps might add that I have an interest in this project which is not merely scholarly and academic but perhaps a bit sentimental. My

grandfather was a student in Oberlin in the very early days while the underground railroad was in operation, and Mrs. Cushman's grandfather was President Henry Fairchild of Berea College. The family tradition, if it may be so called, has always given me a keen interest in the problems affecting the negro race and a real desire to see those problems fairly dealt with.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert E. Cushman

Robert E. Cushman

14-926-29

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

14-18-47

February 14, 1935

Mr. W. P. Dabney
DABNEY PUBLISHING COMPANY
412 McAllister Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

My dear Dabney:

Enclosed please find my check for($5.00). If you can vouch for Great Western, all right, but I have a hunch that Mumm would be better.

I am arriving Saturday night, February 16, at 9:45 P. M., Eastern time, by way of the Louisville and Nashville. I speak in Indianapolis Sunday at 3:30, and want to leave in time for that.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

DABNEY PUBLISHING CO.

AND

OFFICE *of the* UNION

412 McALLISTER STREET CINCINNATI, OHIO

February 26, 1935

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Doc.:

I am sending this letter to express my appreciation for the imense benefit derived from your presence here this week. I was much "petrified".

I hope you had no difficulty in making your train and also that no ill effects were engendered in your system by our long conference.

I am enclosing a little note that has your name on it.
Hastly and with best wishes,

Dabney

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

14-18-42

February 27, 1935

Mr. W. P. Dabney
412 McAllister Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

My dear Dabney:

I am at home and very happy over the two little parties at your office. They were exquisite and I deeply appreciate them.

Will you look in the book that I returned to you and see if I left in there three or four little green birthday dinner programs from the Detroit meeting. If so, kindly send them to me. They are souvenirs.

Many greetings to you and to the ladies.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

DABNEY PUBLISHING CO.

AND

OFFICE *of the* UNION

412 McALLISTER STREET CINCINNATI. OHIO

March 4, 1935

34-81-41

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Doc:

I found the menu cards of the Royal Banquet tendered you in Detroit. I am returning, and will make mention of same.

You have received very many compliments from my guests on occasion of your last two visits. They claim that you are far from being an iceberg, in fact they classed you as a volcano whose gentle actions make it attractive instead of repellent. You have a wonderful mind, in fact your judgment as to why I sent the check back seems almost supernatural in the height of its intellectuality. True, I did not want to take a chance on cashing it, for it would have been so embarassing for me to have had to call your attention to it, and so I saved I may say superfluous postage by tearing it up and mailing to you instead of taking the chance of sending it to New York, However, do not in the future flood me with more champagne checks thinking that I will---duplicate this procedure.

Hastily,

Dabney

144-81-41

October 29, 1935

Mr. W. P. Dabney
412 McAllister Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

My dear Dabney:

I'm arriving in Cincinnati Saturday, November 2, at 9:40 P.M. from Atlanta, Eastern time. I shall spend the night and go to Columbus to speak on Sunday. Will you kindly reserve me a room at The Manse. Of course I shall like to drop around and see you if you are at home.

I hope this will find you well. Best regards

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBDD/DW

Telegram —

Charge to Atlanta University

November 1, 1935

Mr. W. P. Dabney
412 McAllister Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

Cannot stop Saturday Stop Must go straight through Sorry

W. E. B. Du Bois

14-18-45

November 2, 1935

Mr. W. P. Dabney
412 McAllister Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

My dear Dabney:

I was going to take the morning train from Atlanta Saturday, stay over night and go to Columbus Sunday, but the Columbus people sent me a round-trip ticket for both ways, which called for Pullman accommodations and leaving Saturday night and going straight through to Columbus and returning the same way. So you see I was cheated out of the pleasure of seeing you.

I'm awfully sorry, but I shall be through in February. Hope this will find you well.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

14-18-46

14-23-72

DABNEY PUBLISHING CO.
and Office of
"THE UNION"
Phone MAin 5168
238 E. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.

Dr W. E. [illegible] 11/27/05

My dear Doctor - Just a line as I am en route to the Windy City. Years ago I sought to get Dan Murray in Washington to bring out an Encyclopedia - but he died & Carlton Wordon sought unavailingly to get same. The time is ripe if backing can be secured. I do feel that I can fit into the affair but if the future shows that I am mistaken dont hesitate to command ——

Yrs W. E. Dabney

24 Trull Street
Dorchester, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Your prose has given me much pleasure, and I have long wanted to express my appreciation for your work.

I am a teacher of English and Modern Literature, and we have used portions of your work with the classes.

I am taking the liberty of mailing a copy of your "A Litany of Atlanta" with the request for a short message and your signature.

Return postage is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,
Rodney H. Dakin

Ref - Mar 1, 1933

81-01-14

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14-23-33

Virginia State Teachers Association

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

December 4, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have given careful consideration to your letter of November 15. I shall be willing to contribute such articles as may seem desirable to be considered for publication in the Encyclopedia.

My special interests are in the field of Racial Psychology, Vocational Guidance, and Negro Education in Virginia.

Very truly yours,

RPD/M

R. P. Daniel, President

CARNEGIE LIBRARY

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOUNDED BY GENERAL O. O. HOWARD

October Fourteenth
19 35

C

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter concerning the proposal of the Encyclopaedia of the Negro. I consider this work a very desirable project and hereby assure you of my interest and willingness to co-operate. Also, I am willing to contribute such material as my interests indicate. My work has been in the general fields of Education and Library Administration.

As plans proceed, I shall be very glad to discuss more definitely the manner in which I can give co-operation.

Very sincerely yours,

Walter G. Daniel

Walter G. Daniel
University Librarian

14-21-29

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

14-23-50

13 November 1935

Dr. W. B. Du Bois
In Charge of Preliminary Correspondence
Encyclopedia of the Negro
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

This is to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of November 5.

I believe that there is now demand for some authoritative collection of articles concerning the Negro race in the form of an Encyclopedia.

I shall be willing to contribute a short article or articles on some subject to be decided upon later. I shall be glad to suggest one or two topics for your consideration at a later date.

You may be assured of my interest in the project and of my willingness to cooperate in any way possible.

Sincerely yours,

E. P. Davis

E. P. Davis
Dean

EPD:J

Harry E. Davis
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
202-206 ENGINEERS BUILDING
MAIN 1320 CLEVELAND

October 14, 1935.

U

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

In re: Encyclopaedia.

14-21-30

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I believe that the time is appropriate for launching this project. This attitude is taken in the face of distressing economic conditions and probably difficulty in financing the undertaking. Of course I assume tha the Directors have considered all of the adverse circumstances. The need for this work is pressing and a start should be made at the earliest possible time.

About the only article I could contribute would be on "Negro Masonry" as I have done considerable research work in this field. Also I will be glad to take any other assignment which might be within my abilities.

Yours very truly,

Harry E. Davis.

HD
LB

Harry E. Davis
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
202-206 Engineers Building
CLEVELAND

MAIN 1320

October 14, 1935.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

14-18-39

Dear Dr. DuBois:

How goes it in Atlanta? Have not heard from you for some time but trust things are pleasant in the collegiate atmosphere.

Have not as yet been able to read your new book but hope to do so soon. The reviews have been very good and I hope the sales are gratifying.

Do you plan a lecture tour during the coming winter?

Mrs. Davis sends regards.

Sincerely,

Harry E. Davis.

HD
LB

October 23, 1935

Mr. Harry E. Davis
202-206 Engineers Building
Cleveland, Ohio

14-13-40

My dear Davis:

Thank you very much for your letters. We have had very beautiful fall weather in Atlanta and my work is going very nicely. I wish you joy in reading my new book, but lay aside plenty of time for it.

I am planning to lecture in the West in February, beginning the 16th and lasting about a week or ten days.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Davis.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE
INSTITUTE, W. VA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

JOHN W. DAVIS
PRESIDENT

9 October 1935

C

14-12-8-41

Dear Dr. Bu Bois:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 10th. In reply please know that you may be assured of my interest and willingness to cooperate in the way in which you have indicated on the matter of an Encyclopedia of the Negro. When your plans involve the step beyond preliminary survey please write me again.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. DAVIS
President

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

14-23-36

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"The settlement is an outpost for the discovery, by scientific methods, of new roads to social peace." —Robert A. Wood

SOUTHEAST HOUSE
301 G STREET, SOUTHEAST
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Phone Lincoln 9005

December 5,1935

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. Bu Bois:

I am in receipt of your recent letter concerning the possible publication of the Encyclopedia of the Negro. I am very glad to hear that it is being considered again. Please be assured that you have my hearty support and I shall be glad to contribute an article on any subjects on which I am prepared.

I am enclosing some circulars about my present work. Perhaps since little has been done in this field you might like some summarization of the Negro Settlement House.

Sincerely yours,

Caroline B. Day.

Caroline B. Day

14-23-65

WILLIAM N. DeBERRY
643 UNION STREET
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

November 25, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am interested in the publication of the proposed Encyclopaedia of the Negro as outlined in your letter of September 10.

In my judgment, such an authoritative work would meet a distinct need and render a unique service.

I am willing to cooperate in the movement to secure such a publication in accordance with my limited ability.

In compliance with your request, I am willing to prepare a short article on Negro Social Agencies in New England if you think an article on this subject would be appropriate and available for the purpose.

Very sincerely yours,

William N. DeBerry

WND:W

1514 East 19th St.
Brooklyn, N.Y.
November 15, 1935

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

In "Foreign Affairs" for October of this year, an article of your's speaks of missionaries as aiding in the exploitation of the African Natives.

I have attempted in the last month or so to learn something of this very matter without much success. Although what I have learned (very little it is true) seems to contradict your assertions.

I wonder if you would be so kind as to send me a list of your sources and what Libraries, etc. in New York would have them.

I fully realize that this is a nervy thing for a complete stranger to ask and if my request is at all inconvenient, please forget all about it.

Sincerely

Laurence Delaney

14-18-59

November 22, 1935

09-18-41

Mr. Laurence Delaney
1514 East 19 Street
Brooklyn, New York

My dear Sir:

One book that I can recommend to you to study the connection of missionaries with imperialism is Leonard Woolf's "Empire and Commerce in Africa". It was published in London just before the World War. I am sure you can find it in the New York Public Library.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
I. A. DERBIGNY
W. A. HARRIS

TALLADEGA COLLEGE
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
TALLADEGA, ALABAMA

11-23-43

November 8, 1935

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you very much for your kind invitation to contribute a short article to the Encyclopaedia Of The Negro. I shall be happy to do so and I agree that such an Encyclopaedia should be written as soon as possible.

I am interested in the contribution of Negro Chemists and in the teaching of Chemistry in Negro Schools.

Very sincerely yours,

I. A. Derbigny

Dr. I. A. Derbigny
Professor of Chemistry

I. A. D./P. A.

14-5-41

Apartment 11,
421 West 121st Street,
New York City.
July 2nd, 1935.

Dr. E. B. du Bois,
Dunbar Apartments
New York City.

Dear Sir,

You may recall writing to me shortly after the world war and requesting me to furnish you with certain information on the part played by the Cape Coloured people in that war.

I am visiting the United States on an educational mission from South Africa and would very much like to have a conference with you.

Will you please be so kind as to grant me an interview? You may 'phone me: University 4-9195.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
Abe J. Beswave

14-5

ABE J. B. DESMORE

Cape Education Department
CAPE TOWN,
SOUTH AFRICA

421 West 121st Street
New York, N. Y.

14-5

ABE J. B. DESMORE

CAPE TOWN,
SOUTH AFRICA.

14-5-10

5J:226 West 150th Street
New York, N. Y.
July 9th, 1935

Mr. A. J. B. Desmore
421 West 121st Street, Apt. 11
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Desmore:

I shall be in the city after August 20th and until September 20th. If you will telephone me between those dates at: EDgecomb 4-9223, I will be very glad to make an appointment with you.

Very sincerely yours,

s W. E. B. DuBois

[Detweiler]

DENISON UNIVERSITY
FOUNDED 1831
GRANVILLE, OHIO

October 15, 1935

OFFICE OF THE
DEAN OF MEN

W

14-26-44

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Encyclopaedia of the Negro
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have your letter of September 10, and certainly agree that there is a place for a good Encyclopaedia of the Negro. Further, I would be willing to contribute to the extent that I am able to do so. My work has been of such a nature the last few years that my research is scarcely of the quality that I should like to have it, and so I shall be glad to be known as one of the helpers of the project without promising too much.

Yours very truly,

Frederick G. Detweiler

Frederick G. Detweiler
Professor of Sociology

FGD:L

Olukiko lwo Bwakabaka bwe Buganda.

MENGO LUKIKO.

Office.....

.....193

Ya.....

14-2-16

P.O. Box 91,
Kampala,
Uganda
East Africa
27. 6. 35

Dear Mr. DuBois

It gives me much pleasure to write to you this letter which I hope will interest you to receive. To be short, I am endeavouring to collect some photographs of some eminent people of the black race so that I may hang them on the walls of our library hall. The photos are intended to inspire

Olukiko lwo Bwakabaka bwe Buganda.

MENGO LUKIKO.

Office.....

2

.....193

Ya.....

14-2-17

the rising generation of my country, to higher things of life. I feel confident therefor that you will do your best to help in this respect. I am also writing to various people in West and South Africa to help me to achieve this end. The following are the names of the black people whose photographs I hope easily secure :—

Olukiko lwo Bwakabaka bwe Buganda.

MENGO LUKIKO.

Office.....

3

.....193

Ya.....

14-2-18

(a) Frederick Douglas
(b) Booker T. Washington
(c) Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
(d) Dr. R. R. Moton

The local organization to which I belong runs a quarterly magazine of which I am the Editor; and I have already forwarded to you a complimentary copy which I hope has reached you by now.

With best wishes for your future success

Faithfully yours
G. K. Dimmock

[DIMMOCK]

226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

August 30, 1935

Mr. Y. K. Dimmick
P.O. Box 91
Kampala, Uganda, East Africa

14-2-19

My dear Sir:

Your letter of June 27 has just reached me because I have been away on vacation. I shall be very gladgto send you a photograph and if I can find photographs of any other persons whom you mention, I will send them too. I can not get hold of these before October, butyou ought to get them before Christmas.

I wish you would, if possible, write me confidentially as to the reaction of the natives of Uganda to the Italian-Ethiopian principles. I should like to know just what they are thinking. Whether they have held meetings or anything has been published and what attempts have been made to keep agitation or excitement down?

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DR

P.O.Box 91, Kampala,
UGANDA.
15th October 1935.

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,
226 West 150 Street,
Apartment 5 Jay,
NEW YORK.

Dear Sir,

14-2-20

I have just received your letter of August 27th for which I thank you very much, and I am glad to note in your letter under reply that you hope to be in a position to send me those photographs of persons whom I mentioned in my letter.

With regard to the Italio-Ethiopian quarrel, I must say here and now that the unshakable belief prevailing among the natives is that the international treaties are mere scraps of papers which one nation can violate without regard to the interests of the other. In addition to this there is a general strong feeling among the Africans of Uganda against the base aggressive act of the fascist leader of Italian imperialism, and consequently most of them are ready to enlist themselves as volunteers in the cause of Abyssinia. ~~On the other hand~~ A mass meeting was held on Saturday October 12th with the object in view of collecting some money in aid of the Abyssinian Branch of Red Cross; and also a ~~similar~~ meeting with a similar object in view was recently held by the Africans of Kenya; and I am glad to have to inform you that no attempts were made in both cases to prevent the meetings from being held.

Very sincerely yours,

Y. K. DIMMOCK.

The University of Chicago

Department of Economics

Engelpreden

W

October 11, 1935

14-26

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I want first of all to apologize for my seeming negligence in replying to your good letter to Mr. Douglas of September 10. I do not know how it was so mislaid that I did not see it until yesterday. Mr. Douglas is in Europe, and the office has only been open one or two days a week, but that in itself is no real excuse. If a reply from him next April would not be too late, he will write to you then--at which time he will return to the city.

With best wishes,

Faithfully yours,

Judith Lewis

Secretary to
Professor Paul H. Douglas

jl

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

NEW YORK CITY

October 7, 1935

OK

LOUIS I. DUBLIN
Third Vice-President
and Statistician

14-26

Professor W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Professor DuBois

Dr. Dublin is out of town and will not be back in the office until October 11th. I shall bring your letter, which is dated September 10th, to his attention as soon as he returns.

Sincerely yours

W. W. Flynn

Secretary to Dr. Dublin

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

NEW YORK CITY

October 15, 1935

LOUIS I. DUBLIN
Third Vice-President and Statistician

W

Professor W. E. B. DuBois
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

14-26-42

Dear Professor DuBois

Your letter of September 10th reached us a few days ago.

I am inclined to think that your project is a useful one and I would be glad to be associated with it.

I am rather doubtful as to the financial aspects of the program. It would take a sizeable sum of money to launch an encyclopedia of the size you have in mind. I wonder what you have done to assure yourself of sufficient financial support.

If, in spite of these difficulties, real or imagined, you go ahead with the plan, I would be glad to contribute one or two articles on the increase of the negro population and on the health and mortality of the negroes as indicated by current and past experience.

Sincerely yours

Louis I. Dublin

Third Vice President
and Statistician

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

January 2, 1935

Mrs. N. G. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

We had a very pleasant trip down with only one day of bad weather, and that was Monday afternoon, when we had freezing rain, but we got into Charlotte and the next day turned out quite pleasant. We stopped in Richmond and Charlotte overnight, and had breakfast in Spartenburg Monday morning.

Everything is all right here and I found Dr. and Mrs. Adams still with us. I went to a tea at President Hope's home soon after arriving at five o'clock Tuesday afternoon, and talked with them and other friends and visitors. Many asked for you and the baby.

I am forwarding a present to the baby from Mrs. Shivery. I had a very lovely time at home and enjoyed Du Bois very much. I hope she's all right by this time and that Yolande will get her outdoors soon.

Do try and take some rest. You must get out of the habit of taxing your strength.

Please deposit this to my checking account. Please look in my two thrift account banking books and tell me the exact balance in each bank.

Very sincerely yours

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

14-22-21

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

January 7, 1935

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

14-22-22

My dear Nina:

I am sending you a bottle of Muscatel just for yourself. It is not to be distributed to your friends and family. I think a small glass each night just before you go to bed will help you a great deal.

With much love

WEBD/DW

226 West 150-Street
New York City N.Y.
Jan. 7— 1935.

Dear Will;

Your letter with the check for one hundred dollars came Saturday. I will deposet it to-day to your checking accaunt. The exact balance in the Dunbar Band is $363.27. In the Union Dime Savings Bank 719.45.

The baby girl is quite her self again and is getting aut some but our weather here has been rather trying. Yolande has about gotten rid of her cold. I am trying to go a little less strenuously and am going to get some medicine for my rheumatism for that is what the pain in my leg is no matter what nice long name the doctor gives it.

Ruth Mc. She was down for dinner yesterday. She is feeling some better and of course enquired for you.

Was the watch that was repaired that appears on the Wanamaker bill yours?

14-22-22

Tell Miss Prophet we all send our love to her. It is nice you were able to see the Adamses in Atlanta,

My love to you

Nina.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

January 14, 1935

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

14-22-24

My dear Nina:

I am expecting to reach New York Monday, January 21, and to stay until Saturday. My best love to all. I hope you are all well.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

226 West 150-St., New York City, N.Y.
January 14- 1935.

14-22-25

Dear Will:

The dainty little chain and locket to baby Du Bois from Miss Shivery came some days ago and she, the baby, is wearing it and feels quite grand.

Also the Morcatel which I have not opened yet as Yolande says she is going to tell unless she is going to be given some of it.

The weather here is very cold. Last night I went as the guest of Mr. & Mrs. Streator to a dinner given by the L. I. D. for an Elglish woman who is a member of the Labor Party in London who spoke on the

present conditions of the governments in Europe. She feels that war is going to come because the people will not do the things they ought to do to prevent it. She seems to know the situation in Germany very well and feel that for the present Hitler has things in Germany going his way, any way on the surface.

Mr. Streator wonders if you are coming up soon and also if you will be up this way in March. He wants you to speak for his group. Have you seen Martha Gruenings article in the New Masses on the Crawford case?

I have some different medicine and am feeling some better the lameness is much better. The baby is fine and Yolande has gotten over her cold. Very many thanks for the wine. With best love, Nina.

14-22-26

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

January 15, 1935

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

14-22-27

My dear Nina:

December 14 I sent you a letter with 5 checks--one, $48.15, to be deposited to my drawing account at the Dunbar Bank, and the others were checks for you and Yolande's Christmas. You wrote me December 17 that you had received them and would deposit the one for $48.15. It does not, however, appear on my December balance sheet.

Will you please see if you deposited it, and if you did, take the bankbook to the bank and ask them to look it up and see that it is properly entered on my account. I am writing them

With much love to all,

WEBD/DW

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

January 30, 1935

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

14-12-14

My dear Nina:

I arrived safely and enjoyed very much indeed my trip home. Itis cold in Atlanta but clear, but of course not nearly as cold as in New York. They say they had some snow, but there are no signs of it now. I note that you are still having freezing weather in New York.

I hope that Yolande has gone down to see about her study for the teacher examination. She ought to make a try at it no matter how little time she gets to study, and she will have two or three months.

I was glad to see you so much better. Mrs. Davidson in Washington sent regards. Enclosed is a check for $100. I shall send another one within a day or so. Wait until the 1st with the rent check.

With love

Lovingly yours

Enclosure 1.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

14-22-15

January 31, 1935

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

I left on the shelf in my bedroom a small bottle with some whiskey. You may have the whiskey but please save the bottle, as I borrowed it and it belongs to a set.

The gloves were here when I got here. They fit and are very nice. Thank you very much for them. Enclosed is a check for $315 to be deposited to my drawing account. and also one for $50 — 365 in all.

Greetings to all.

With love

P.S. I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I have sent to Dr. Wright.

Enclosure 3.

226 West 150-Street.
New York City
Feb. 1st 1935

14-22-10

Dear Will:

Besides the telegram you send to the bank telling them to pay me $250., Send me a check for $250. which I will give them. To day I drew $250.00 from your thrift account, I used the one form you had signed and sent me two wicks ago. Where the trouble came was the bank would not transfer $250. from your checking account to the thrift account with out an order signed by you. You see what I needed was two seperate orders signed by you. So I telephoned Spingarns office

He is home ill but they told me to send down the $250.00 as it was supposed to be paid to day and I will get the other $250.00 to them to morrow after you telegraph the bank.

We are all well. I will write again in a day or so answering some of your questions in your letter that came to-day.

Dr. Virginia was here about an hour to day.

She's well & busy.

With love

Nina.

14-22-11

226 West 150th St., New York City. N.Y.
February 7—1935.

Dear Will;

Your telegram to Yolande came Saturday about noon. She registered & attended the first class. she goes to calass every Saturday afternoon at first. then they ga in the evening too, of the same day as they get along into the work.

The check for $1.00. from the n.a.a.c.p. came saturday. I have deposited it to your checking account.

Now relative to Dr. Wright. We are to pay him for the medicine he is using on Yolande which the druggist says is $4.50 for six. Six treatments is the number Yolande is to have. Dr. Wright says call it $4.00, as to his care of the baby. Dr. Wright says he does not charge is friends. He says he never has & he is not going to begin at this late day. However I think it would be

81-19-18

nice to send him something when you can manage to afford it as I don't know what we would do with out him and I am sure he can use money and I'm not to sure but that he needs it.

Yesterday Sunday was warm but it is cold again to day & the paper says it is going to be much colder by morning.

14-19-19

Yolande has a cold & now I have one the worst I've had in years but I'm working on it and hope to be better soon. Mrs. Trotman called up to-day to say how much she & Mrs Curtis enjoyed the evening with us and said they reached home all-right that night. She wished to be remembered to you.

Mr. Streator was in a few minutes Sat. He was hoping to get some work with the adult Educational groupe but is bared because Olive is doing relief work. He is hoping they

are going to send him on a trip to Atlanta but as usual the groupe he is with has no funds.

Ruth was down and stayed over night. When we went back to your bedroom the baby remarked 'Papa's bed'.

We all send our love to you and again I'll say how good it was to have you home for a few days.

With love, Nina

P.S. Now I shall work on my cold.

N.

14-22-16

226 West 150th Street
New York City. N.Y.
Feb. 11 — 35.

Dear Will:

Your letter containing the two checks for $365. came and I deposited them to your checking account. Then I turned in the rent check.

Yolande gave me the check for fifteen dollars. Thank you.

Yolande has attended two classes so far. Next Saturday they have two classes. One in the afternoon & one in the evening of two hours each. She will just remain down town for her supper and go to the evening class. I hope she is going to make a serious effort to do this work because I think it is an opportunity to get into the system that isn't going to come too often. The time

14-22-17

passes and they are very strict here in New York on this question of age. Yolande has sent in her application in Baltimore and they have written her that she is now eligable and they have put her name on the list.

Since she's been out this long I hope she will not be called for until she has an opportunity to take this examination. Yolande says the course they give them is marvelous. The man who gives the lectures is a teacher, has taught for thirty five years. Is still teaching and teaches night school besides gives this course on Saturdays.

Well so much for school.

I am trying to get rid of my attack of Gripp. I was in bed most of two days last week and still cough a good deal but am

14-22-18

on the way to recovery soon I hope.

The baby has a slight cold but is not sick at all.

Dr. & Mrs. Bell were over and spent the evening yesterday, Sunday.

It isn't as cold here now but our streets are still not clear of the ice & snow to say nothing of the other things.

It is really a relief that Dr. Palmer has passed on to some other place.

We send our love to you. The baby says, Papa coming?

My love to Miss Prophet.

Nina.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

February 14, 1935

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

I am leaving here Saturday for the Northwest to lecture in Indianapolis, Chicago, Minneapolis, Toledo, and Detroit. I shall be back here the 25.

I hopeyou have gotten over your cold and are all right again. Tell Yolande to write me about her work of preparation for the schools. I had a little cold but I went immediately to the infirmary and got rid of it, so I think I shall start North in good health.

I can see by the papers that you have had some good cold weather up there. It ought to help to keep you well. I hope that the bab has gotten a little out-of-doors air. I know how difficult it is. My address while I am away will be 4809 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, C/O Mrs. Jones. Letters or telegrams will reach me there any time from now until February 21.

I am spending my birthday in Detroit, where a club is giving an entertainment, Friday night, the 23. I speak to the Y. M. C. A. the next day. Let me know as soon as you can about the check I am to send to Dr. Wright, and the next check for Yolande.

With love to all

Lovingly yours

P.S. I am enclosing a blank check on the Thrift Account in the Dunbar Bank. The state banking department has again approached me concerning their note, and Mr. Spingarn hopes to settle it. If he calls you up, fill in this check for anything up to $500., and get this in the shape of a New York draft, payable to Arthur Spingarn, and then send it to him in such way as he would advise you.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

14-22-20

February 15, 1935

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

Your letter came this morning. I do hope that you are going to get rid of that cold.

Enclosed are the checks for next month. I thought I had better get them into your hands before I went West. Pay the rent on the 1st.

Greetings to all.

Yours with love,

Enclosures...checks

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

(58)

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS

DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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Received at Atlanta, Georgia ALWAYS OPEN

1935 FEB 26 PM 2 50

14-22-4

NA782 10=NEWYORK NY 26 348P

W E B DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

HELEN LANNING DIED FEBRUARY TWENTY FIFTH FUNERAL IN NEWYORK THURSDAY=

N G DUBOIS.

MINUTES IN TRANSIT

FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS SOLVE THE PERPLEXING QUESTION OF WHAT TO GIVE

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

February 27, 1935

Mrs. W. E. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

I have just returned from my lecture trip. I wrote you from Chicago but did not mail the letter until I reached Cincinnati, where I registered it. It contained two checks; one for $18.00 and one for $132. They were to be deposited to my checking account. I hope you received them all right. Enclosed is a check for $24.50 to be deposited to my checking account.

Pay the rent check promptly on the 1st. Bruce may make us hold the apartment until the lease is up. He has hinted something to that effect in a letter. I am putting the matter in the hands of Arthur Spingarn. Let Mr. Spingarn see the leases, receipts, etc., if he asks.

I had a letter from you in Chicago and gave your greetings to Mrs. Jones. She was very much pleased. I have heard from Yolande. Let me know exactly what further monies she needs, and also, exactly what checks I shall send Dr. Wright.

I am glad you have recovered from your cold and hope you will be careful. I had a very easy and restful trip with at least a day between each lecture. Today, however, we are having a bit of snow here in Atlanta.

Love to Du Bois, Yolande, and yourself. Thank you for the telegram about Helen Lanning. I am writing Jessie.

Affectionately yours

Enclosure 1.

14/22/2.

x Night Letter

Make copy for Miss Ishrwood

Charge to Atlanta University

February 27, 1935

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

Send Arthur Spingarn check for Five Hundred Dollars from my Thrift Account Stop Have it made payable to him Stop Telephone him about it

W. E. B. Du Bois

1/22/41

228 West 150-St., New York City. N.Y.
Feb. 27- 1935.

Dear Will:

14-22-7

Your registered letter with the two checks, $18. & $132. came yesterday. I deposited them to day to your checking account. It was a lovely party they gave you ~~in~~ on your Birthday. At last I am rid of my cold. The Valey too is about over her's. I have been looking at houses up on the hill. Will look further as soon as I can. So far those for sale & not too large look rather old & in bad repair.

Yolande has at last gotten at her work for the teachers exams. She has not entered into it with much interest but as she goes to the classes

she seems to be more interested. She has gone today for instructions in oral work

Well we are all snowed under again.

14-22-8

Ruth McC. She was down last week two nights because they had no heat in her house because of a break in their heating plant. She is feeling some better than when you were here. It is too bad about Mrs. Lanning and of course Miss Fanset is heart broken. Mrs Lanning passed away in Philadelphia where she had gone hoping to get better.

I keep getting statements on the Wanamaker bill. Now that I don't mind except I am not sure how it stands now I thought it was a little over

two hundred dollars Then a statement came for $256.26. Then one came for $200. a year that I didn't think the statement before was $256.26. You have the bills there in Atlanta you better look them up.

14-22-9

I seldom see Mr. Streator these days. He was disappointed not to get the work in Atlanta he says Dra Reed is doing it. Some of Mr. Streators coworkers have gotten them selves in jail. Mr. Streator feels that things are moving toward a change of some sort I am not sure just what.

Mrs. Curtis wishes to be remembered to you as do many others who enquire for you.

With love from the family.

Yours, Nina

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1201-S

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS

DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

14-22-5

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at Atlanta, Georgia ALWAYS OPEN

1935 FEB 28 PM 10 32

NA1241 13 NM=NEWYORK NY 28

W E D DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

THERE IS ONLY THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THREE DOLLARS TO YOUR THRIFT ACCOUNT=

NINA DUBOIS.

MINUTES IN TRANSIT

FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

Take $200 from Dunbar account
and balance from Union Home

$200

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS SOLVE THE PERPLEXING QUESTION OF WHAT TO GIVE

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1201-S

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

SIGNS

	Day Letter
NM	Night Message
NL	Night Letter
LC	Deferred Cable
NLT	Cable Night Letter
	Ship Radiogram

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

14-22-3

(38)

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at Atlanta, Georgia ALWAYS OPEN

[MARCH 1, 1935]

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

NA800 17=NEWYORK NY 1 335P

W A B DUBOIS=

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ATLA=

TELEGRAPH THE BANK TO PAY ME TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS FROM YOUR CHECKING ACCOUNT BEFORE NOON=

MINA DUBOIS.

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

TELEGRAM

WESTERN UNION

CHARGE TO ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

March 1, 1935

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

Take Two Hundred from Dunbar account Stop Will forward check for balance today Stop Tell Spingarn

W. E. B. Du Bois

14-22-6

2

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 1, 1935

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

14-29-111

My dear Nina:

I am sorry about the mix-up on the savings account. First, I forgot the balance in the Dunbar Thrift account, and today, after wiring you, I remember that of course you cannot withdraw anything without another check. I am, therefore, sending Mr. Spingarn directly a check for $300., and sending you a check for $277.50, which you will deposit to my checking account. Also, I am sending you a new check, so that you can withdraw $200 from my Dunbar Thrift account, and send that to Mr. Spingarn.

I think this will straighten matters out.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

P.S. I have just sent Wanamaker another check for $50 which will reduce the bill that you will receive on the 1st by that amount. Also, I have paid that extra bill which was sent to Yolande.

WEBD/DW
Enclosures 2.

226 West 150 - St., New York City, N.Y.
March 2 - 1915.

14-22-12

Dear Will;

Your letter with the check for $250.00 came this morning. also The check which I deposited $277.50 to your checking account. The bank showed me your telegram. I had gotten the $250. on Friday & sent it to Spingarn. I will return the $250. to your check on Monday when I can go to the post office & register it as of course I have no need for it since you have sent Spingarn $300. you remember you are due $50. return from Spingarn.

Now about Yolande's expenses. Please send me $30. for Yolande for her to have for next saturday. She is to pay $20 each month. She has paid $20. for Feb., Now

14-22-13

she needs $20. for the March course + $4.30 for her application for the exam and the other $5. I supplied to her Feb. payment on the course. She has ordered some books which will be between $4. + $5., I will let you know about the cost of the books

I will write again about the checks to Dr. Write after I see him.

Yolande went to class to-day. She is going to see John Brown Monday evening to talk over the work.

Arnett is here for the week end. He is teaching part time.

We are well.

With love. Nina

P.S. I just cried to think of you paying all that money for

nothing.

Nina.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 5, 1935

4-29-112

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

I telegraphed to the bank as you asked me, but it has occurred to me that perhaps you will need the enclosed after all, so I am sending it along.

With love

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 6, 1935

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

1-29-113

My dear Nina:

Virginia and you both testify that you have been very much depressed over the $500 payment. You should not be. I do not think you realize how little we have suffered from the depression, and how much most people have. Recently, when I was in Indianapolis, I found that the employees of the colored Y. M. C. A., including Secretary De Frantz, who had spent a lifetime there had their salaries cut 40%, which meant that [illegible] with one boy in high school and one boy just going to college, and with a wife at home to keep up, had to live last year on something like $100 a month.

It would not have made much difference as to how I had tried to save money in the last five or six years. If I had invested in stocks, I should in all probability have lost all or most I put into them. Any investment in real estate during these years would have been a losing proposition. While Nail is undoubtedly to blame, we must remember that he was worth at least a quarter of a million dollars in 1929, and now is worth nothing, and has just escaped jail.

We have been unusually fortunate. Without Spingarn's help, I might have been forced into bankruptcy, lost my automobile, and the place in Great Barrington, not to mention the public disgrace. To have scaled this down to $500, and also to have been fortunate enough to have had $500, is something not to cry over but to rejoice sincerely about. We have on the whole suffered very little. We have had plenty of food, good shelter and heat, and something for luxuries. It is impossible to live a life and be uniformly successful and properous. Just look around us and see the suffering.

The Boutté's had in 1929, or thereabouts, an income of probably $10,000 a year. The Alexanders have lost money and felt the pinch severely. The Trotmans have only been saved by the large number of people working. So snap out of it and rejoice that we are in fairly good health and enjoying comfort.

By the way, enclosed is an order on the Union Savings Bank. That bank, you know, is at 40th Street and 6th Avenue. Sometime in the next three or four days, drop in and get a New York draft, and

then deposit it to my checking account in the Dunbar Bank. After that, write me and let me know the exact amount in each one of my thrift accounts.

Yours with love

Lovingly yours

Enclosure 1.

14-29-114

226 West 150- St. New York City, N.Y.
March 7th 1935.

Dear Will;

Your letter with the check for Yolande just received. I am returning the two vouchers as I had already gotten the two hundred + fifty dollars ($250.00) that Mr. Springarn needed to pay down at once. The bank let me have it after your telegram to them came.

I saw Mr. Springarn yesterday + we went over some of the papers to-gether. He said he would have to read them carefully. He also spoke of the extra fifty dollars which is to be returned to you.

I had a talk with Dr. Wright. He says you may send him twenty five dollars which will

22-6-1-14-23

cover every thing. He says it is just his way of helping a bit when people are doing something worth while in life. I also talked with him about Yolande He is trying to find out why she has (not had headaches) but some head ache a good deal. He says she has got to get rid of some of the fat that it is surely going to affect her general health.

I am still taking rheumatism medicine and it has helped me a great deal.

I have been making some inquiries about places to live & will keep looking. I understand the N.Y. school Board is going to pass a law requiring the teachers to live within the city limits. John Brown has been in one evening this week to help Yolande get some of her notes fixed

12-9-41

fixed up. John & his family are trying to find some more comfortable quarters but it isn't easy.

The baby and Yolande are well. We had quite a little ~~sow~~ snow to-day. It came while the baby was out. Yolande said she didn't like it. She said the baby it got in her eyes.

We send our love to you.

Nina.

P.S. Enclosed is a letter from my sister

N.

226 West 150-St, New York City.
March 14- 1935.

14-19-52

Dear Will;

Your letter with check on the Union Dime Savings Bank came. I have gotten it cashed and will deposit it to your checking account at the Dunbar bank to day.

You have in the Union Dime Savings Bank, $623.94 after the $100. was drawn out

" " " " Dunbar Bank, Thrift account $118.71

Out of the extra Xmas ten dollars I have gotten Yolande $5.89 worth of books for her work on her school cours. She can get some books from the library but can not keep them long enough. We are all well. The winter lingers on a litte snow night before last. What has become of Miss Brophet? I hear nothing of her from either of you. We send you our love.

Nina

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 15, 1935

Mrs. W. E. B. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

12-29-110

My dear Nina:

Enclosed is another check for $50.00 on the Dimes Savings Bank. Please get this, and the other $100, if you have not already gotten it, and deposit it to my checking account.

I am paying my insurance this month, and this will make my checking account rather low, but after my trip to Texas and other lectures, I shall be able to restore something to the thrift accounts.

I hope this will find you well. My love to you and Yolande and the baby. I start for Texas tomorrow. My address will be: Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas. C/O President Banks.

Be sure to make this deposit right off, and to send me immediately thereafter the exact amount in each thrift account.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

226 West 150- Street, New York City. N.Y.
March 22nd 1935.

Dear Will:

Your letter with check for $50. from the Dime Savings Bank received. I had the money transfered to your checking account in the Dunbar bank right away.

I was surprised to learn of your trip to Texas. However it is nice that you have the lectures.

Well I am sure you were surprised to hear of our having a race riot in New York. It was pretty bad while it lasted and much damage was done to stores. The next day after it happened the 125th street district looked like war. The wonderful Blue White Diamond shop at the

14-19-20

corner of 7th Ave. & 125th Street had all its double plate glass windows broken & of course many, many other shops, large & small. The stores were just open to the street so smashed were their windows some as far up as 139th street & 7th Ave. Also on eighth ave. & Lenox. Five hundred police patrol Harlem. The block at 135th street between 7th & 8th ave. where the police station is looks like war. So many police and all sorts of equipment. as far up as we are, We have mounted police.

However every thing is very quiet but tense.

And to think it all started over a colored boy stealing a .10¢ pocket knif and a colored woman saying the boy had been beaten to death and the boy wasn't ever struck or

12-61-41

even arrested. He was taken by one of the store managers to the office of the store to be questioned. The report got out that he had been beaten to death. Also that he was slipped out the ~~baby~~ back of the store to a hospital where he was dying and so the battle raged until the police were able to stop them. They called police from Brooklyn and all the boroughs.

14-9-22

We are well & rather busy. Yolande is going on with her school work. The weather is better but quite a little chill in the air still. The baby can get out more now. Mr. Streator is away lecturing he still has no job. You did not say how long you would be at Prairie View so I am sending this to Atlanta.

Yolande, Du Bois and I send you our love.

Nina.

226 West 150- Street.
New York City. N.Y.
March 26- 1935.

Dear Will;

14-19-25

We have your letter from Texas. It is good that you have the opportunity of seeing something of that state. I've always wanted to see Texas but it seems so far away I don't think I'll ever go. Galveston is Mr. Burroughs home

Yolande says the exams come about the third week in April. The date has not been announced yet. She will need the last twenty dollars for the tuition the first of April.

The baby is talking a great deal now and making quite a bit of conversation. The weather here stays cool

but it is pleasant at present.

Ruth was down Sunday and staped over night she is going to move down town in the late spring.

Mrs Alexander is in Florida. I hear Mrs. Murry is in Atlanta,

We all send you our love.

Nina

P.S. Every thing is quiet in Harlem but the police still are on duty.

14-19-26

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 1, 1935

14-29-95

Dear Mrs. Du Bois:

Dr. Du Bois asked me to forward this check to you.

We are having lovely spring weather here and have discarded our coats entirely. I hope that you are enjoying the best of health.

Please give my regards to Yolande.

Very sincerely

(Signed) Alma Watson

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 3, 1935

14-29-97

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

I hope you have not been embarrassed by any lack of funds. It takes so long for letters to get from Texas that your communication about Yolande's $20 was late in reaching me, and also the salary check was late in being forwarded from here. I hope, however, that you are all right by this time. I am enclosing another check for $150. Please deposit to my checking account. Pay the rent. I am sending the check to Wanamaker.

I hope you are all well. I just got back at mid-night last night after a very lovely sojourn in Texas. The week end I spent in San Antonio I saw the Alamo--look that up. Also, perhaps I told you I heard Hayes sing in Houston. Will write you again soon.

With love to you, Du Bois, and Yolande.

Lovingly yours

Enclosure 1.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 4, 1935

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 6 Jay
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

Enclosed is a check for $300. Please deposit it to my thrift account in the Dunbar Bank.

With love,

Enclosure 1.

226 West 150-Street, New York City, N.Y.

April 15th 1935.

Dear Will;

Your letters from Texas and one from Atlanta to-day received. The check for Yolandes tuition came in one time a day or so after the first but that did not matter. I was sorry to worry you with it while you were on your trip. The salary check came day before yesterday and the chick from Texas came to-day. They have been deposited to your checking account. I was surprised to know you were back in Atlanta. You have been getting about some. We shall be glad to hear more of your trip when you have time. When do you come to Washington. I see by the papers that Abrams Harris of Howard University has been given a Guggenheim scholarship

12-1-22

to study abroad. Also Langston Hughes.

We are well and every thing is going on as usual. I am still taking the medicine for my rheumatism which is a bit stubborn about going away & staying away.

14-19-28

With the news of war in Europe & the Harlem riot and the various picketings there is plenty of excitement these days. Most people up here feel that the least thing might start trouble that could not be controled. Mr. Streator has gone back to Norfolk, Va. where he was about three weeks ago. He feels that conditions are pretty bad also he feels that he has made some impression on the groups he has touched in getting them to see that they must join with colored workers and keep to fight all together.

I saw Mrs. Murray for a moment she spoke of being so pleased to receive the note from you at Atlanta.

Many people ask for you & wish to be remembered to you.

It is still quite cool here I am wearing my heavy cloth coat and many people are still wearing their fur coats. It almost felt like snow to-day.

Every one is watching for your book.

Du Bois, Yolande & I send you our best love.

Nina

P. S. I forgot to say the monthly check came all right and the rent has been paid.

N.

14-19-29

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 8, 1935

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

14-29-101

My dear Nina:

I am just back from a trip to Greensboro and Washington. I got into Washington at 7:25 Saturday night and made a speech there and left a mid-night for Greensboro, and got back here this morning, after three nights on a sleeper. I shall take it easy now for a while, although I'm quite well.

Enclosed is a check for $50.70. Please deposit it to my checking account.

Bruce was quite sure that the Dunbar Board of Directors would not release me from my lease, but Arthur Spingarn advised me to ask anyway. I did, and they have offered to release me June 30. Of course, I am not sure that we can do anything by June 30, but if they are willing to release me by August 1, we can get moved, I think, by that time. This means, however, that you must look about diligently and try to decide where we can go. I know it is a difficult job, and don't overwork.

Yours with love,

Lovingly yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

226 West 150th St. New York City, N.Y.

April 8th 1935

Dear Will:

The check for three hundred dollars came to-day & has been deposited to your thrift account. That makes $418.71 total.

On looking through the clothes chest in your bed room I find you have taken your doctors gown & hood but the cap is here. Shall you need the cap? We are having a little bad weather of rain and sleet. It is cold here. Ruth McGhee was down for the night and Sunday she is well. Mrs Streator was in for dinner Sunday also Miss Zula Burton. Miss Berton comes up to study with Yolande she is going to take the Ed English Exam that Yolande is studying for. Mr Streator is on the road again lecturing. We are all, alright & send you our love. Nina.

Ok-11-41

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 10, 1935

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

14-29-102

My dear Nina:

I have just sent the check for $25.00 to Dr. Wright.

Mr. Spingarn says that if we do not accept the offer to let our lease be broken June 30, they might not be willing to extend it a month to July 31. At any rate, we ought to be r ady to move the 30th. I shall be home about the 15th. This makes it all the more necessary for us to make up our minds just where we are going.

I am very much concerned about summer rest for you, Yolande, and the baby. I have written Mrs. Laster, at Spring Lake. She offers to give you three a room and private bath at $45.00 a week for a month or six weeks. I think very decidedly that we ought to accept it. It will cost $20.00 a week for you to stay in New York, and this is only $25.00 more than that. Of course, to that, you must add laundry, which will probably amount to $5.00 or $10.00 more. On the other hand, you have have good food, clean surroundings, and the ocean near. It would be a good deal cheaper than a doctor's bill or your utter collapse. Something must be done. Last year's arrangement cost over $40.00 a week, and in addition, you had all the work to do.

Let me hear from you on this immediately so that I can write Mrs. Laster, and please consent.

Yours with love,

Lovingly yours

WEBD/DW

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 12, 1935

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

14-29-153

My dear Nina:

Will you please send me sometime some Elcaya cream. Mine is about out.

I wrote you yesterday about the summer at Spring Lake. I do hope you'll consent to go there for at least a month, and I think it ought to be six weeks. Let me know as soon as possible.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 16, 1935

12-29-105

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

We can have until July 31 to move, so that will not rush us so much. I thought I'd let you know.

I am going to be in Washington this week end for a meeting of the Negro Encyclopedia, but I shall not have time enough to get to New York.

Lovingly yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

226 West 150-58 Street
New York City, N.Y.
April 16-1935

Dear Will;

I have your letters received Sat. and Monday. I have deposited the two checks one of fifty dollars & one of forty dollars to your checking account.

In looking about for apartments, I don't think we will find anything for much less money unless they are very old & dark. I think we aught to give up the idea of Harlem, the living conditions here seem to be more & more difficult. Not so much from the lack of houses as other things.

I am going to look at houses up above the Bronx district. John Brown is going to drive me up one day this week when his vacation begins. Then as a last resort I'll look in Brooklyn. I think it is well to try to go the end of June.

I am feeling better right now and can get around & look at places. Just last week there are houses being shown that can be quickly built. Look in your

14-21-41

New York Times of Sunday April 14 -
and I will send you a booklet of houses
that Wanamaker is showing the house comes
ready to be built (that is set up) I of course
shall look at the older houses already built.
I wish these houses had come on the market
six months ago.

14-19-42

Now about going to spring. I do not
want to go. First I could not rest for
thinking how much it would cost.
Next I am not sure the sea is a good
place for me I've had to take medicine
all winter for rheumatism, much of
the time I've had a great deal of pain,
There would have to be much expense besides
the board. Then too it could not be very
restful in a room with Yolande & the
baby or for that matter in a home with
other people all the time with a baby.
Yolande is difficult and their
would have to be more or less contact
with the kitchen & laundry & Mrs. Foster
I don't feel that I can try it.

If we move out we ought to be
comfortable just being where the baby
can get out doors easily & not have to be
dress up all the time. I appreciate your

thought of my resting but perhaps we can manage some how for me to have a few days away after moving.

Yolande's exams come on the 23rd of April. Yolande has had a cold but that is going and the rest of us are well.

The baby says you are coming to see her.

The weather remains ~~cold~~ cool here I put on my fur coat to-day & it felt very comfortable. We are having such high winds.

We send you our love.

Nina

P.S. I hope you are rested from your various trips.

N.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 22, 1935

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

1/20/18

My dear Nina:

Enclosed are two checks for $30.00. Please deposit to my checking account.

I shall be in New York for a day or possibly two, May 21 or 22.

I have just come back from a trip to Raleigh to speak at a teachers' convention, and a conference in Washington on the Negro Encyclopedia, which I think yet will go through.

I am very sorry about your decision as to Spring Lake. Look up the matter of the houses which you mentioned, and we will talk about it when I come. It is possible that we may have to stay in the Dunbar Apartments and take a smaller apartment on a lower floor. You might look at some.

I am quite well and just got in this morning. Tell Du Bois that she is quite right. I am coming to see her. I hope Yolande will have good luck with the examinations.

Lovingly yours

WEBD/DW
Enclosures 2.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 24, 1935

H-22-107

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

I'm enclosing a copy of a letter received from Mr. Spingarn which says that we are at last free of that court action about the house. I am very much relieved because otherwise I should had to have gone through bankruptcy. Even now, we have lost much less than Louis Wright and Dr. Alexander. Of course, we had much less to lose.

Enclosed is a check of $50.00, which is Mr. Spingarn's refund. Please deposit to my checking account.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

14-19-37

226 West 150- St. New York City. N.Y.
April 24 - 1935.

Dear Will:

Your letter with the two checks of $25. & $5. came to-day I will deposit them to-morrow. You seem to be having a busy time on the road. Last week John Brown took me up state to look for places to live. New Rochelle. Mont Vernon. Yonkers etc. The main trouble is they are not eager to sell to colared people. The places you can get are old and worn out. Then of course there are new developments but that means paving streets ect & we would not live to see it finished. However I shall kep on looking.

It will be nice to have a visit from you in May

33-61-h1

Yolande took the exam yesterday. She is quite sure she did not pass the first half and in that case it doesn't matter if you do pass the second half. The oral exam you take only if you have passed the written. She says it was bad but that now that she knows what it's like she could pass it if she had more time to put on studying. They cover a very wide course.

Mr. Streator is back in New York. They were over for dinner Easter. He goes West the first of May. He said he saw you in Washington. The baby has a great time with Mr. Streator She thinks he comes to play with her. Mr. Streator seems to think there is going to be quite a change in teachers at Howard & also the president.

Our gardens here are beginning to look like spring.
The weather is a little warmer but we still use our coats.

Many people enquire for you. I told Nalley Du Bois
you were coming & she smiled.

We send you our love

Nina.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 29, 1935

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

Enclosed are your month's checks and also three checks for $37.50, $7.50 and $4.73, a total of $49.73. Please deposit these to my checking account.

I have just come from a trip to Knoxville where I spoke twice at the college. I took Miss Prophet along and she enjoyed the trip very much. It is about 220 miles from Atlanta. We went up Saturday morning and came back Monday morning.

It is full spring down here. My love to you all.

Lovingly yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

Enclosures 13...checks

226 West 150- Street

New York City. N.Y.

April 29- 1935.

Dear Will:

Your letter with the check for $50. from Mr. Spingarn came I will deposit it to-morrow you did not say to which account so I'll put it to you checking account. Well I am glad that is finished.

I looked at one apartment here of six rooms on the third floor but it is in the eighth avenue house and the windows mostly opens on 149th street and is fairly near the elevated. It rents for $30.35 a month. It is the only six room apt. vacant. I am going up to Yonkers in a few days to look at lots where a few colored people are already living.

Dr. Virginia was in the city yesterday Sunday for the day. She had her father & sister with her. They visited friend or rather relatives in Brooklyn. Virginia came to see us for a short while and took the baby for a

14-19-32

tiny ride.

Enclosed is the examination Yolande took It was for Senior High. There is to be one in the Fall for Junior High

We all send you our love,

Nina.

L-5-200-3

[Enc. from Nina DuBois]

John Wanamaker New York

Incorporated

PARIS PHILADELPHIA LONDON

14-19-32

COLLECTION OFFICE 10-158-R

New York Apr. 30, 1935

Mrs. W. E. B. Du Bois
226 West 150 St., Apt. 5J
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Du Bois:

Possibly you have sent us a remittance covering that portion of your account for Dec. 1934-Mar. 1935 amounting to $110.80.

Will you please advise us, if such is the case, or, if payment has been overlooked, perhaps you will find it convenient to send us a check at this time.

Yours very truly,
JOHN WANAMAKER NEW YORK

D. Williams

D. Williams

P.S.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

May 1, 1935

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

Enclosed is a check for $277.50. Please deposit to my checking account.

With best love

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure 1.

224 West 150-Street. New York, N.Y.
May 4- 1935.

Dear Will;

Your letter with the household checks came and the three checks of $40.73 all together. To day the check for $277.50 came. All have been deposited to your checking account. The weather is cool here at present. We have steam on evenings & mornings & it feels comfortable.

John Brown & family have moved into a five room garden apartment two wings from us so we can look into their living room windows. The baby waved to Nanett to-day from our window to Nanett in hers. Next week I'll try to go up to Yonkers again. It is of course difficult to decide with Yolande still thinking of Baltimore.

14-19-34

14-19-35

Virginia is coming to New York next week. Yolande plans to go back with her to Phila. and leave the baby there while she goes to Baltimore over the week end.

Ruth McGhee is still trying to make up her mind to move down town. She is coming to-morrow to dinner & stay over night and talk over plans.

I was glad to know Miss Prophet had taken a trip with you. It will help her some to see strange places. Give her my love.

We are well. The baby is talking a great deal now. Many of our friends enquire for you.

With best love from us all to you.

Nina

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

May 11, 1935

14-29-94

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

I shall arrive in New York May 17, Friday, at 4:00 and stay until 1:00 o'clock Sunday. We can have a chance to talk over matters.

With love to all

Lovingly yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

14-61-36

226 West 150- St., New York, N.Y.

Monday May 13- 1935.

Dear Will:

Yesterday Virgenia drove up from Phila and spent a part of the day. Then went back taking Yolande & the baby with her for a week. Yolande will go to Baltimore for a couple of days leaving the baby with Virgenia. The baby was delighted to get in the car when they left & the baby said good bye, & come back. The house seems so quiet without her.

We are haveing some pleasant weather at last and the tulip beds are very lovely. They were late because it remained so cool. Will you be coming to New York next week. With best love

Yours, Vena

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

May 22, 1935

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

14-29-89

My dear Nina:

I reached home safely after a very pleasant visit. Glad to find all of you looking so well. I shall be back next month.

Enclosed are 2 checks: 1 for $40 and 1 for $75, making $115 in all. Please deposit them to my checking account.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

Enclosures 2

226 West 150-St.,
New York, N.Y. May 26-1935.

Dear Will:

We have your letters. It was good to have a little visit from you and I shall be glad when you come for your vacation.

The two checks, $115. in all came Saturday. I will deposit them tomorrow, Monday.

Saturday I went for a days trip with John Brown & Mrs. Brown We went to the Pattens and visited about an hour. Road along by the sea had dinner in Asbury Park & then home reaching New York about nine o'clock. I enjoyed it.

Since you have gone I discovered your article in May Current History Its a fine article.

We are well and the baby says you are coming back. She is grow-

14-19-34

ing more & more interesting.

Yolande is going up to the Y.W.C.A. camp with the baby to see how she likes it. They have some clased rooms in some of the cabins. The camp opens the first week in July.

We send our love and hope you keep well.

With love Nina.

14-19-31

Dear Will;

Very many thanks for the wine, Moscatel. I shall enjoy it.

With love

Nina

May 27—35.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

May 28, 1935

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

14-29-90

My dear Nina:

Enclosed are the checks for June. I leave here June 4 to speak in Charlotte and in West Virginia. I shall write you from some of my stopping places.

I shall arrive in New York about June 15 and leave the 17 for my class celebration in Boston. Glad to know that you are well. Tell Yolande to make all preparations for going to the camp this summer.

Lovingly yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosures 9.

226 West 150 – Street. New York, N.Y.

June 2nd 1935.

Dear Will:

You did not say when you were leaving Atlanta: your note with your salary check of $77.50 came Saturday. I will deposit it to your checking account tomorrow, Monday.

4-29-91

We are all well and the weather here is fine. Marian Allen, Mrs Trotman's daughter, who was ill when you were home is still quite ill. She has developed rheumatic fever. I don't think you will receive this before you leave Atlanta so won't write any more.

We send you our love & look for you.

Tina.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

June 3, 1935

14-29-93

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

There will arrive about Wednesday a letter to me from Anson Phelps Stokes or the Stokes Fund. At any rate, open it. You will find in it a check for about $293. Deposit it to my checking account.

I am starting North tomorrow.

With love

WEBD/DW

226 West 150-St.,
New York, N.Y.
July 26-1935

4-29-63

Dear Will:

Last night it was cooler One could sleep without feling that ~~they~~ would smother.

Enclosed is a letter from Yolande which came this morning. I don't think she should bring the baby back to the city so early. It isn't necessary. Also enclosed is one of the folders relative to your book about two or three hundred of them came

the day after you left.

The printed matter you spoke of is also here.

We are well & I am so thankful it is cooler.

Hope you are comfortable. I know you will have a good rest.

With very best love.

Nina. DuBois

226 West 150-St.
New York, N.Y.
July 29- 1935.

Dear Will:

Your letter came this morning. (Monday) We were glad to have news of you.

I am sending you quite a lot of mail which came Saturday.

Your type written letter is fine. I didn't know you could use one so well.

14-29-64

soon.

Now I'll take the letters to the Post office.

With love.

Nina

The weather here is fine at present.

Miss Prophet finally received her check after telegraphing.

President Hope called up one evening as he was passing through New York on his way back to Atlanta. He had been in Canada.

Miss Prophet wishes to be remembered to you. She has been to Dr. Collens for her eye glasses & will have them

226 West 150-St.,
New York, N.Y.
Aug. 2nd 1935.

Dear Will;

4-29-65

Your letter with checks came yesterday. I have deposited them. one for $5, & one for $375.

Your letter sounds as though you were having a restful and comfortable time.

We are all right. The weather is getting warm again. Yolande telephoned for the babies Kiddie Kar so I am sending it up tomorrow by one of the campers who came down to the city on some errands.

You remember the open level space in front of Ma Bells cabin. Well it is there that she will use it. It seems that Dickie Pickens has a typical ss Du Bois must have something that she can ride on.

Miss Prophet joins me in greetings.

Love to you.

Nina

226 West 150—St.,
New York, N.Y.
Aug. 8- 1935

14-29-92

Dear Will;

Enclosed is a letter from Yolande so you will know how they are. I have sent her five dollars out of my money for the house so far I've not needed the extra $25. check you left with me.

Mr. Burroughs called up to tell you that Grand C. Hare is

the time you return to new York but will be here the first of September. Dr. Alexander has had his operation & Dr. Wright says he is getting along nicely. So you can write him a note Dr. Alexanders address is 234 W. 139-5st.,

We are having pleasant days now. I do appreciate them. I'm trying to get some rest but have gone so long it isn't easy. Miss Prophet has been ill with a very bad cold but

in pretty bad condition.
She asked Mr. Burraught to tell
you and to ask you to come to
see her on your way to Maine.
She evidently thought you would
be driving. She has to spend
most of her time in bed.

I went to see Dr. Wright.
He says your X-ray pictures
are very good but he wants
to see you to check up on you
before ~~the~~ you go south. He goes on
his vacation of two weeks about

is much better now.

So glad you are having a quiet restful time. Don't do too much laundry.

With best love.

Nina

Dear Bois Nina G.

225 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

September 10, 1935

My dear Nina:

This will introduce to you Miss Ida Jones of Atlanta University whom I told you about. She has for several years been a very successful head of the nursery school at Atlanta and she is studying further at Columbia this year. I have asked her if she wouldn't come and see the baby often and give you and Miss Heard any advice that she can, and if the baby goes to the nursery school, I know that Miss Jones will be glad to go down and look at the school and give you her advice.

I shall be glad for any hospitality you can extend to Miss Jones.

Yours with love

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

14-29-66

October 1, 1935

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

14-22-69

My dear Nina:

I sent you a night letter last night telling you that I had arrived safely. I really had a very delightful journey down. The weather was perfect, and although the car was heavily loaded, everything went well. I purposely made the trip short, not over 250 miles a day, and thus had plenty of rest. I stopped to see Virginia, but she was delivering two mothers that morning, so that she was rather busy. I got to Baltimore earlier than I expected because they do not use daylight savings time, so that I went down to the school where Yolande teaches and met her principal and all the teachers. Yolande is really looking exceedingly well and enjoys her work. I went up to see her little apartment and met Arnett's mother. None of the rest of the family were at home.

I then went to Washington and had a new set of pictures taken by Scurlock; had dinner with Mrs. Davidson and rushed up to have a conference at Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes house with several other people. The next morning, I got started early and arrived at Durham at four in the afternoon. Sunday afternoon, I was in Spartenburg and Monday at 1:30, I arrived in Atlanta. We are having warm weather here and the foliage is still green and beautiful.

I find that the sheets on my bed are quite good enough for use, so at your convenience have Fred send me the bed, springs and mattress, my books, the shell cases, gong and other curios. I suspect that the bed will have to be crated and the other things put in a barrel. Tell Fred to see if I can get a cheaper rate for them by sending them by slow freight instead of railroad express or fast freight. There is no hurry about their arrival.

I hope Yolande's things got off right and that you are preparing for the moving. By the bye, be sure that there are enough electrical outlets in the new apartment, especially I seem to remember that there is not an outlet on the side where the piano is going to stand, and I gave Mr. Bruce a memorandum about the ice outlet on the wall where the refrigerator is to go. You might remind him of these two things.

I hope you and the nurse and the baby are getting on all right.

With best love

226 West 150-Street
New York, N.Y.
Oct. 2nd 1935.

Hammock
Wanny bill
Locked trunks
2 mahog boxes
2 bales

Dear Will;

We were glad to know you reached Atlanta alright. We are going along as well as could be expected. We had Yolandes things all ready to go when we received word from her to hold them a few days, So they will go Friday the 4th & be delivered Saturday morning. We are not packing just now but Fred is a help in doing errands & helping me to keep things going. Next week we will get our things packed. In looking through our things in the basement among things is your African hammock. I wondered if you would like it to hang up some where. It is rather pretty. It is made of hemp you remember going back to Yolandes things. I am sending every thing except the silver & the gold plated dishes. vest

I found the things in the basement so burried in dust & the barrels

14-19-43

of things pulled open & pulled over so I decided that any thing one really wants it's no use putting there. The extra things to go will cost $10. extra I have already sent it to Yolande. The baby has been out of school two days with a fever from her ~~vacation~~ vaccination, she seems better to night. I just gotten together the things she needed for school and marked them She is very pleased with her dancing slippers, her smock a rubber apron & some other things.

It is quite cool here. I'll try & get your pajamas in a day or so.

The same nurse is still with us.

Babie Du Bois joins me in love to you She says some times at bed time I want to kiss Papa good night.

Nina.

October 3, 1935

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

14-29-70

My dear Nina:

Enclosed is a check for ($315.00) Three Hundred and Fifteen Dollars. Please deposit it to my checking account.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

P.S. On October 8, Yolande will send you $40. From this, pay the nurse $20 on the 15th of October and $20 on the 1st of November. Each month on the 8th, Yolande will send you $40 to be used in the same way.

WEBD/DM
Enclosure 1.

226 West 150-St.
New York, N.Y.
Oct. 6-1935.

11-19-41

Dear Will;

I have your two letters I will deposit the check of $3.15. tomorrow Monday.

I sent Yolander things yesterday, Saturday. The changing of the date for sending them sort of mixed things up because they have their schedules made out so it made it hard to get them off last week even on Saturday. Tomorrow we will start on the other packing. I sent Yolande $.10. that was the extra charge for the extra things. Enclosed is the list of extra things I wrote Yolande she aught to reduce her things or she will never be able to have room for them as time goes on besides use up so much time & energy looking over them.

Well dear baby girl has been feeling quite sick from her ~~vocation~~ vaccination That is wearing off & now she's having a little spell of her stomach being up set So she's not been to school this last week.

She says each day she wants to go but she will have to wait a few days because it is a rather extra tax for her getting up earlier and getting out by eight thirty in the morning. The nurse is doing fairly well but I won't change again right now it isn't good for Du Bois.

Miss Ida Louise Jones. The girl from Atlanta came to see me last week.

The baby was asleep so she's coming again & said she would be glad to come & advise. Her time is very full some classes even at night. I thought I would have her come down when Yolande is here. She seems a very interesting person and I think will be of valuable service in giving suggestions. She is going to Miss Johnsons school and look it over.

It is quite cool here at present.

I will send you <u>all</u> the keys you left here. Also will have Fred get your things together & sent after our household things are packed.

The little girl is asleep so I'll send her love with mine.

Yours Nina

P.S. Mr. Coleman in the Dunbar office says that for the new apartment after we are in that we should begin paying again on the first of the month as it makes the book keeping easier, so instead of your sending me the full months check you send me a check and I will put in the amount he sends the bill for of half a month, that

1-19-42

would be the last half of November.

P.S. No. 2 I find the copy of your book Black Reconstruction that you were looking for is here. It was right on the piano.

W.

October 7, 1935

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

I have your letter of October 2 and hope the baby is completely over her vaccination by now, but I often think of her.

14-29-71

/Send me the hammock in my barrel, by all means. Of course it would not be safe to put open barrels in the cellar, but if the barrels had heads carefully nailed on or if articles were put in closed boxes or in locked trunks, I think they would be perfectly safe, and I think you ought to keep some things that way so as not to clutter up the house.

With regard to the Wanamaker bill, hereafter I am going to make you and the baby each a regular allowance of $20.00 a month for spending at Wanamaker's or elsewhere. That will amount to $480.00 a year. I will send you such a check each month as soon as I have finished paying up the current bill which has a balance of something between $150.00 and $200.00. After this, if Yolande wants anything on the Wanamaker bill, she must pay for it, because her clothing is her own responsibility now.

We are still having beautiful weather here. I caught cold on the way down, but it is getting better. I am glad the nurse and Fred are still with you.

Yours with love

Lovingly yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBDD/DW

226 West 150-Street [DuBois, Nina]
New York, N.Y.
Oct. 11 – 1935.

Dear Will;

I have your last letter I think the plan relative to the Wanamaker account is a good one. I've had to get some few things for the baby there but have not gotten any thing for my selfe or the house lately. I got you four pairs of pajamas & Mr. Joner is altering them Will send them as soon as they are finished.

15-23-5

We shipped your things to-day by freight. Two crates & two barrels

I had to have the $25. emergency check cashed as the freight $10.61 had to be paid at this end, the crating & handling was $6,75. The case of extra things going to Yolande was $10. The barrels I paid for were $6,50.

I have one more check for Fred for next week

the week we move and I hope to be finished with him by then.

~~That~~ I have not gotten any trunks. With Yolandes things going we will not need them as our trunks in the basement will hold whatever I wish to put down there. I sent your old trunk to Yoland full of some of her things.

When you have your things unpacked be careful not to throw any thing away in the wrappings. I sent the lamp shade & all. You see there were too many things for one barrel so we just made two light weight ones. When the bed mattress is unpacked you can save the blankets to be used again for wrapping or covering they are just cotton.

The two leopared skins are still here one the small one is being cleaned the other is still in storage. You can get them if you want them when you come up at Xmas.

Well the baby is better. She was quite sick for two days. However Dr. Wright came right over & she has not been in schol all week. He said to just

stop letting her do any thing just keep her as quiet as possible. He thought she was feeling all the different changes and together with her vaccination she was just nervous & it upset her stomach.

15-23-6

Fred came in last night and we made a list of the silver so that is done. Most of our things are packed. Monday I'll have the Piano & refrigrator moved Tuesday our house hold things. Fred will be with me the rest of the week to help get straight. The apartment is ready.

Now good night.

With love

Nina

P.S. To day is the Valier birth day. I gave her a silver spoon & a fork with little Bow Pee on the handles. She has carried them around all day. a telegram came to her from her mother saying she would come up next week. N.

October 14, 1935

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
226 West 150 Street
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

I am so sorry I forgot the baby's birthday. October always seems so full of birthdays and anniversaries that I get them mixed up. You can tell her that I did not forget her and I am glad that she was well-remembered.

14-29-72

Tomorrow you will be moving and I know what a trial it will be. I hope you will not completely tire yourself out. Do keep the nurse on duty all the time. Let her come Sundays while you get a nap and a rest. I am sending another emergency check of $25.00. You may not need it. Do not hesitate to keep Fred another week if you need him.

Pay the month's rent on the 16th and I will send you another rent check for the 16th of November. After that, we will change to the 1st when I get the payments for restoration of the old apartment straightened out.

I shall be looking for my things and glad to have the bed. Probably I shall not be up until Christmas, although if I can, I shall come Thanksgiving.

Yours with love

Lovingly yours

Enclosure 1.

[October 20, 1935]

210 West 150—St. apt. 3 A
New York City
Sunday Night.

Dear Will:

As you see we are moved. It has been a big job sorting things I think I shall have to get rid of my dining room set to make room for the living room furniture. These apt. rooms really are small. The rooms are lovely & light but that is the most that can be said for them. However we have the dishes. books and some things in place the fabric room is straight Yolande came up yesterday Saturday and went back this evening.

31-5-7

Baby Du Bois & I went down to see her app. The baby had a big cry I think people thought I had kidnaped her, she I think remembered how long she ~~was~~ her mother was gone when she went before & she just protested.

By degrees I shall get settled. Yolande & I have decided that we must try to get some one here to help me for less than forty dollars a month. I think it can be done We have decided to try for an older person. The girl I have now is kind to the baby but I can't depend on her at all. If I step out she is apt to fall asleep. I can't trust the baby with her. I would be afraid as the baby is a little older she might fall out

31-5-18

of a window or for that matter just walk out of the apartment while the nurse slept.

I think I shall have to try for some one to help me, for I have to have the responsibility of the baby this just seems no other way.

Thanks for the last emergency check for $25. I will try to keep it. I may have Fred for a few extra days but not by the week. He has been a great help. I could not have done it without him. The moving men for household good were not so apparent. I'm glad we did not have them move the piano, after changing the order for Yolande things, the things were a week on the way. Will write again soon.

With love, Nina

31-5-9

October 24, 1935

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 3A
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

14-29-73

You sounded awfully tired over the telephone and I am afraid you are persisting in your usual method of trying to do more than you possibly can do. As one grows older one must do less work and more and more put the burden on others. It is, for instance, impossible for you to take care of the baby and do the housework. Of course if you have decided to give most of your time to the baby and have someone else do the housework, you must let them do it. If you are going to interfere and do half or three-fourths of the housework yourself, besides taking care of the baby, you are going to land exactly where I am afraid you will; that is, without any help trying to do the whole thing alone. You cannot do this. It is dangerous. You might break down suddenly and be unable even to call help with you and the baby there alone. It is a good deal better to have poor help than to have no help at all, and I want to insist as strongly as I can that you must keep somebody there in the house and if possible have them there all the time. Of course it is quite possible that the present nurse is not satisfactory. That I can easily understand, but do not give her up until you get somebody else. While $40 a month is too much to pay, you have got to pay enough to keep the right person there.

I hope this is going to find you a little more settled. You ought to have Fred come in now and then to help until you get more thoroughly at home.

I am well and the work is going on all right.

With best love

210 West 150-St. apt. 3 A.
New York. N.Y.
Oct. 27—1935.

Dear Will:

We have your last letter. I have gotten settled enough so that the baby & I are getting on pretty well. This move was of course a big job in it's self. Then added to it the care of the baby & then her not being well because of her vaccination & then just in the midst of things to have her have one of those sick spells with her stomach so that she could not keep.

21-19-11

any food in her stomach for two days which left her quite weak for several days.

Dr. Wright said too many unusual things happened to her & made her nervous. He was very nice came over early one morning & talked to me on the phone each night that she was sick. He gave her no medicine just had her rest. She seems fine now and is back in school.

The nurse has been away for five days ill from a heavy cold I expect she will come in the morning.

I will try to work out some

plans for living. This apt. is much less work & once I get some of the furniture out so we can walk I think things will go pretty well. I plan to have Fred come to finish up some things.

11-17-41

Yale and left the money with me for the babies next month tuition in school.

Also she sent me the twenty dollars for the nurse for the ~~first~~ 15th of October.

Du Bois & I went for a bus ride to day. She watched the red & green lights turn & asked where your car was.

Ruth McC. Shee has moved three times since you left. I haven't seen her just talked to her over the phone. Did you receive your pajamas? With love from me & baby Du Bois. Nina.

[ENCLOSURE?]

Household checks for Oct. 5th " $20. – check No. 19
" " " " " 12th " $20. – " " No. 20
" " " " " 19th " $20. – " " No. 21
" " " " " 26th " $20. – " " No. 22

October 1st " Telephone $8.8[illegible] check No. 25
October 1st " Gas Co. $1.84 " " No. 26
October 1st " ~~Tenants & Owners~~ Owners & Tenants Electric Co. $4.84 check No. 27

$55.20 spent for food & laundry for month of October
$24.40 " " miscellaneous " " " "
$79.60 total

14-19-20

October 31, 1935

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 3A
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

14-29-74

Enclosed are your checks for November.

Pay the rent on the 15th for one month and we will continue paying this way until O come to a general understanding with Bruce.

I am sending you checks at the rate of $20 a week. You have not indicated just what you would need. Let me know when you get a chance.

I hope you are well and settled and that the nurse is back at work. My love to you and Du Bois. I am well and busy.

I am going to Columbus, Ohio to speak Sunday, but coming right back.

Yours with love

Enclosures

November 4, 1935

Mrs. Nina C. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 3 A
New York, New York

14-29-75

My dear Nina:

Enclosed is a check for One Hundred Dollars. Please deposit it to my checking account.

Whenever any letters come about income tax matters, rush them to me as quickly as possible.

I trust this will find you getting somewhat settled. I have just been on a rush trip to Columbus, Ohio, leaving here Saturday night, speaking there Sunday at three o'clock and back here this morning at ten o'clock.

With love to you and Du Bois

Enclosure 1.

210 West 150-Street apt 3A.
New York. N.Y.
Nov. 4 – 1935

Dear Will;

I received and deposited the check for $315. and today received the checks for Nov. I did not say any thing about the amount a week for my house money because I was, or have been having extra expenses besides our living but I think I've finished at least for a time. Yolande was not able to pay the nurse on the first because she is not paid until the eighth so I used the last emergency check you sent me to do that and I was owing Mr. Jones $4.00 for the fixing of your pajamas & altering a coat for Du Bois.

Now about the nurse, this second month she ~~was~~ was away about a third of the time. Every head ache or little cold so I told

14-19-47

her she was of so little help I could not keep her.

The baby & I are getting on very well and I am relieved from cooking meals for the nurse. I cook for the baby & eat when & what she does and am doing nicely. I do the things necessary for the baby & let the others go & there isn't any one to criticise what isn't done.

The baby went to the childrens theatre Saturday with her school. To see Cinderella.

Oh yes one very good thing has come to help out. One of the teachers where Du Bois is in school comes by mornings & takes Du Bois & three other children in the Dunbar in her car to school, 10¢ a day. I take her to the corner at the bank eighth ave. That is a help to the baby because I have felt that the going to school and

84-61-41

the long hours was a bit tiresome for her. Some days she would go to sleep before she could eat her dinner and then would be so cross the rest of the day. You see she gets up now at six thirty mornings. We leave the house at eight twenty. I go for her at one o'clock.

I have gotten every thing unpacked & about placed. Ruth is going to take my extra sheffonier. It won't go in the hall closet & their isn't any space for it it is standing in the front room. She said she would be glad to use it. She was here yesterday. She is well but rather tired from her many moves.

I will try to get some order to my expenses as soon as I get time.

I have had to get a coat hat & leggens for the baby so you will find them on the Wanamaker bill.

We send our love.

Nina.

14-19-49

November 7, 1935

Mrs. W. E. B. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 3A
New York, New York

14-29-76

My dear Nina:

I have been trying to remember to thank you for the pajamas. They arrived safely and are very nice. They fit comfortably.

Also, that last emergency check for $25 which I sent you October 14, I find I have dated in my check book December 14. I meant, of course, October. If your check is dated December, send the check to me and I will send you another.

Love to you and Du Bois

WEBD/DW

a'd

[enclosure]

November 7, 1935

P.S. Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois

P.S. Your letter of Monday, November 4, has just arrived. As you have used the check mentioned above, I presume it was dated correctly. I was afraid I had made a mistake.

I am glad you are getting settled, but I am worried about your situation as to the nurse. I think that it is absolutely imperative that you should have some help. If you cannot get a proper nurse, then why not get a housekeeper? Why not try again for that elderly woman that called and whom you rather liked?

I wish you would not put this off. I was afraid that you eventually would come to the place where you would try to get on alone. I think it is a very dangerous thing for you to do.

14-29-77

210 West 150-Street apt 3A
New York, N.Y
Nov. 8—1935

Dear Will;

Your letter with the check for $100. came & I have depositied the chick. I am getting settled.

The baby has a cold but it is getting better. She saw your picture in the New York Age with your article & recognized it. She said she liked it.

Have you decided about Thanksgiving? Yolanda is coming up.

She send love to you.

Nina

14-19-16

210 West 150- Street Apt. 3A

Nov. 11— 1935.

New York, N.Y.

14-19-41

Dear Will;

We have your last letter The date of the check must have been alright for I had to cash it to pay the nurse on the first as Yolande could not do it.

Now about the help you insist on my trying

things for as it is we are just sort of easing around.

I've looked at a drop leaf table but think I better wait.

Can you send me the address of the people who did over your table. The moving men broke the straight back Chippindale chair and I want to have it mended if I can. They were not good moving people. Didn't know

The worst is long since over.
I am so glad to be alone
for a time and I am doing
less hard work than I did
in the other place with
Yolande there to care for
the baby. I am about
settled. I am still trying
to make room but think
I'll just have to get rid of
some of the dining room

how to handle good furniture.

Du Bois has been out of school for three days with a cold.

Our living & getting on will finally work out. I will be able to rest some afternoons while the baby takes her nap and as time goes on we will see how things go but just now I simply can't have some one sitting around me all the time.

With love & thanks.

Nina

November 14, 1935

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 5A
New York, New York

14-29-79

My dear Nina:

I find that we are going to have a holiday November 29, so I shall come home for Thanksgiving, arriving Thanksgiving Day at 4:15, Pennsylvania Station, and leaving Friday night. I am having the address of the furniture repairer put on the bottom of this letter.

I am glad to know that you are getting at last a little rest.

Lovingly yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

14-19-15

210 West 150- Street apt. 3A
New York, N.Y.
Nov. 19- 1935.

Dear Will;

We are glad you are coming up for Thanksgiving.

The baby has had a cold for some time and I fear she has whooping cough. Dr. Wright thought we would be able to tell in a day or two.

Will be looking for you ~~at~~
and will have dinner
ready. You have an
invitation to a Formal
dance the Friday night after
Thanksgiving

With love.

Nina

aside from that things are going on pretty well. I've gotten rid of five more pieces of furniture so we can move about a little better.

It is cold here at present. Virginia was here one day last week on her way up to Yale to see about doing some studying.

November 25, 1935

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 3A
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

I am having a package of stuff sent from Benson and Hedges. There may be 50¢ or more due on it for sales tax. If so, please pay it for me.

I am sorry to know that the little girl has whooping cough, but I shall come along as you said last night. I shall probably get to the house about five o'clock and stay Thursday night and Friday night and go early Saturday morning.

Yours with love

December 2, 1935

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 3A
New York, New York

14-29-81

Dear Nina:

I reached home safely after a very pleasant trip. I enjoyed the homecoming very much indeed and was glad to find the baby so much better than I had feared. I hope your cold is better and that you can now begin to get a little rest. If I were you, I would make Mrs. Downing a direct and definite offer at $5 a week for a half day or thereabouts, but of course for many reasons do not let her work for nothing. That would cost more in the long run than paying her.

Enclosed is my salary check for $315. Please deposit it to my checking account. I am also sending the other checks according to our understanding. Let me know just what we owe Wanamaker. I shall send them another check this month.

The new home is very beautiful. My love to you and the baby.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW
Enclosure

210 West 150-St. apt. 3A
New York, N.Y.
Dec. 4- 35

Dear Will

I have your letter with the house hold checks & the check for depositing. which I will see to tomorrow.

Mrs. Downing has consented to come but as yet I've not been able to make a definate plan about paying her but will see to it.

The baby girl is having another rather uncomfortable time but I suppose it will pass In fact she is some better than she was yesterday. Sunday was a bad day for her.

14-19-49

It was nice to have you home for a bit. I am so glad you are to have the trip to Europe next Spring. You have had such a long hard time these last years.

Yolande of course got off Sunday night at eight o'clock.

Ruth McC. Glee was up Sunday for dinner & to chat with Yolande.

It is very cold here just now.

With love from me & the baby girl.

Nina.

54-61-41

210 West 150- Street, apt. 3A
New York, N. Y.
Dec. 9- 1935

Dear Will;

Mrs Helen Curtis invites us to come to breakfast during the Christmas holidays She says any day except Christmas or New Years day. Pliase let me know so I can tell her, She says the breakfast will be served about noon or one o'clock

14-19-14

So you see it will be a mid day meal.

Baby Du Bois is doing nicely these days coughing very little and sleeping pretty well nights.

Mrs. Downing is coming each day for part time.

I am getting more & more settled in the apt.

With love.

Nina

December 10, 1935

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 3A
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

I hope Du Bois is feeling better and that you have made satisfactory arrangements with Mrs. Downing. Give my love to Ruth McKee when you see her.

I am planning to arrive for Christmas Sunday or Monday, the 22nd or 23rd, and leave the following Friday.

With regard to Christmas, it has occurred to me that Du Bois would like a music box. I should think that would be more practical than a phonograph or radio. Have you any other suggestion?

We have had a little cold weather here, but on the whole pretty good weather, except that the Atlanta fog is spreading a large number of hard colds.

This week, we are having a large conference here with a number of visitors from all over the South, mostly colored, a few white.

Yours with love

14-29-82

December 12, 1935

Mrs. Nina G. Du Bois
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 3A
New York, New York

14-29-83

My dear Nina:

I have your letter of December 9. Either Monday or Tuesday, December 23 or 24, would be all right with me, if it suits Mrs. Curtis for the breakfast.

I am so glad that the little girl is getting on well.

With best love

December 13, 1935

14-29-84

Mrs. Nina G. De Reiz
210 West 150 Street
Apartment 3A
New York, New York

My dear Nina:

I forgot to say in my letter yesterday, please do write to Miss Prophet. She thinks something is wrong, while I know, of course, it is because you have been so busy. She has not heard from you this year.

Yours with love

210 West 150-St. apt. 3A
New York, N.Y.
Dec. 15-1935

Dear Will:

I cannot say about the music box for Du Bois as I do not know enough about them. I have not been X mas shopping so don't know what their is. I'm going down tomorrow to look for some blacks that Yolande wrote me to see about Yolande will be home by the time you reach here. Why don't you wait & see what she has gotten or arranged to get.

The baby continues to gain Her cough is nearly gone & She looks & plays quite like

14-19-10

her self. She is eating better too now the most important thing is not to let her take cold.

Mrs. Curtis says the 23rd" is the better date for her. The hour she has not fixed but it will be 12 1 or two o'clock according to when Dr. Waller can get there. She will let me know.

I am still coughing some but am much better.

Mrs. Dawning is with us.

Arnett was here yesterday for about an hour.

Will miss Prophet be up?

If so I could likely get her a place to stop across from us at Mrs. Whites where the Streators stayed.

We send our love. Nina.

210 West 150—Street
New York. N.Y.
Dec. 16-1935.

Dear Will;

Mrs. Curtis has phoned that we are to come on the 23rd " Monday at twelve o'clock.

I will write Miss Prophet to night. Thanks for the clipping of the death of Dr. Katharine B. Davis.

We will be looking for you the end of this week. The baby girl is fine.

With love.

Nina.

14-19-11

226 West 150th Street
New York City. N.Y.
Dec. 31st 1935

Du Bois

Dear Will;

Enclosed is a rather crazy account of my last two months expenses. Where their is more money spent in a month than received it means that money was left over some weeks.

11-29-35

Now about Yolande taking the examination for teaching in N.Y. She has been down town to the place John Braun suggested and She is to go Sat. Feb. 2nd to sign on for the course. They think the exam will come in april or possibly May. The course is sixty $60. a subject. I think she aught to take English as I feel she knows more English than History

There has been so much taking place in the world to make history of late and I know Yolande does not know much about it. However here is the main point. She says she hasn't time to study but she has more time now than she will ever have if she can be made to see the importance of taking advantage of this opperturnity. She is

living here at home. I get the meals, do most of the babies laundry cook most of the babies food I don't know what more one can expect. I don't see any reason for not planning to have time for study instead of the many many unnecessary things. You know Yolande can work any body to death. It is hard to help her becaus she has always insested on doing as she wants to.

14-29-86

Mr. Braun was in a bit this evening He is encouraging Yolande. He says that over a thousand who were on the waiting list are now off because they have gotten other kinds of work while they were waiting to be appointed so that will help some. Now last but not least. If you could write Yolande of the importance of trying to prepare for this work. The cost is $60. I have the extra check so she can start. She would only pay down $15. You can pay me back and I will let you know about further payments.

I so hate to worry you with details but your word will help.

Our baby is fine. She says Papa all gone on the train. It was good to have you home for a little while.

The weather is still bitter cold here.

I will write you again & tell you about Mr. Wright's care of Yolande, what you should pay him etc. Don't write him until I write again.

14-29-87

With our love to you.

and kindly give my love to Miss Brophet.

I will write her one of these days

Nina.

Expenses for December & January [ENCLOSURE]

Dec. food $55.91

Dec. Miscellaneous $35.74

$91.35

Dec. Electric Light -- $5.81

Dec. Telephone ---- 4.25

Dec. Gas ---- 2.53

Received for household in Dec. $90.

January food $62.03

Jan. miscellaneous $28.03

$90.06

Jan Electric Light $5.98

Jan. Telephone - $4.95

Jan. Gas -- $1.87

Received for household in Jan. $80.

Then besides the house check you sent two extra checks of ten dollars each & a check for me for ~~$~~ five dollars. Which so far I have not used.

~~December 31st~~

January 31st 1935.

M. G. D.

14-29-88

Tuesday [1935?]

Dear Will:

We are glad you are having such a fine time I was glad to know Dr. Beekman was there with you. He is good company. Miss Prophet's cold has about gone. I am trying not to get one.

This will be the last mail I will send as you will be starting home Sat. or Sun—

With love, Mrs. Nina Bos

12-29-62

Friday [1935?]

Dear Will:

Thanks for my eye glasses. They came this morning

Isn't it good that Miss Brophet is coming. Do you think you should send her any word to let her know we will meet her. She may not have any place to stop.

Her address is 147 rue Boraca, e 13.

With love from Yolandi baby Du Bois & me.

Nina Du Bois

14-29-78

SERVICE BUREAU FOR EDUCATION IN HUMAN RELATIONS

~~313~~ 323 WEST 121st STREET, NEW YORK CITY

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Swarthmore College,
Swarthmore

January 2, 1935.

Secretaries
RACHEL DAVIS-DU BOIS,
Executive Secretary
DR. F. TREDWELL SMITH,
Research Secretary

14-29-34

Dr. W. E. DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta,
Georgia.

My dear Dr . DuBois:

I thought it best to write Mr. Embree a frank letter stating our position but I am sending it to you for I do not know where to reach him in Atlanta. Will you please use your discretion in taking up the matter with him as you think best, but you can understand what a serious position we are in.

Thanks for all your interest.

Sincerely,

Rachel Davis-DuBois

Rachel Davis DuBois,
Executive Secretary.

Will you send a wire or night letter if he is to be in N.Y. on a certain date & there is anything I need to know & what happened or didn't happen in Atlanta. Bert Wilkes
R.

(ENCLOSURE)

Copy for NEBD

January 2, 1935

Dear Mr. Embree:

When Miss Carney and I had the pleasure of talking with you a month ago the necessary funds for continuing our work in the fifteen schools were assured until June. We hoped sometime during the next few months to discuss with you the possibility of securing some assistance from the Rosenwald Fund for the next school year. We felt after our interview that you were sincerely interested.

14-29-35

Because of what happened then, and because I feel that your personality invites frankness, I am writing you in that spirit, of our immediate need, asking for your advice.

Not having seen our way clear to approach the large foundations, we secured our promise of funds for this year from several of the culture groups. A Jewish organization in New York City and a Jewish family were our heaviest contributors. Yesterday that organization informed us by letter that it looks doubtful whether they can continue the five hundred dollars a month after February first "because of difficulty in raising funds, although we deeply value the work of the Service Bureau". This means dropping, in the middle of the year, our two field secretaries who are doing such very fine work in the fifteen schools. In fact I see no other alternative with this lack of supervision than to close the Bureau and give up the service (free to us) of our twelve D.P.W. workers. I, obviously, would have to spend all my time lecturing in order to keep myself going.

The organization referred to has not been our only source of income. The Italian Historical Association has promised five hundred dollars, but we find that they must get this sum by sending their own letters of appeal to Italian organizations throughout the country. The Secretary of the group publicly announces that he is a Fascist.

Since the recent investigation and publicity in The Nation of such organizations for Fascist activities, we are afraid to accept their offer. You can understand that although the doors of the public schools are open to us now, one bit of such publicity touching the Service Bureau would close them forever. A Japanese group offered fifteen hundred dollars but said frankly that the money would be from their Government funds. This offer we have declined. We had expected to appeal to the Steuben Society, but the headlines last week said "The Steuben Society Veers toward Hitlerism".

This shows, does it not, the need of counteracting such nationalistic tendencies in this country by a sane method of education in the schools, and does it not show also that such education must be underwritten by recognized and trusted Foundations?

14-29-36

We have plans for approaching the General Education Board, but that takes time. I am writing therefore, to inquire whether it might be possible for the Rosenwald Fund to grant us three thousand dollars to finish our programs in the fifteen schools and to publish the report. A grant of a similar sum for a period of five or ten years is most desirable but would probably depend, we realize, upon our securing from other foundations the remainder of the twenty thousand dollar budget which we feel is necessary.

I shall be only too happy to furnish you further information, or to have you investigate our work directly through members of our National Committee, as listed on this letterhead, or from anyone else informed about it.

Sincerely,

Rachel Davis DuBois,
Executive Secretary

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

January 3, 1935

Mrs. Rachel Davis Du Bois
503 West 121st Street
New York, New York

14-29-37

My dear Rachel:

We have reached Atlanta safely after a very pleasant trip, with only one afternoon of rain. I enjoyed the stay in New York very much and especially that delicious play--and the champagne!

The Rosenwald conference will take place the last of this week and Mr. Embree is expected here Saturday, the 5th. I shall see him if I can and talk to him.

With best regards and A Happy New Year!

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/CW

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

January 7, 1935

14-29-38

Mrs. Rachel Davis Du Bois
503 West 121st Street
New York, New York

My dear Rachel:

Up to the present time, I have not seen Mr. Embree at all, and as the conference is over, shall probably not see him.

I sent your letter under cover to him in care of the President's office, and he probably got it. I am sorry I did not get a word with him, but the conference held closed meetings in another part of the University and I had no contact with him. I hope, meantime, that something has turned up.

Let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

January 14, 1935

14-29-39

Mrs. Rachel Davis Du Bois
503 West 121 Street
New York, New York

My dear Rachel:

I am going to be in town the week of the 20. Could we go to the theater Wednesday night, the 23 or Thursday night, the 24? Which will suit you best? I hope you will be there.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

January 31, 1935

14-29-40

Mrs. Rachel Davis Du Bois
503 West 121st Street
New York, New York

My dear Rachel:

I reached home last night after a lovely little vacation. I want to thank you very much for your part in it, the petrified forest was worth the trip, and you will agree with me that the chartreuse was delicious.

Let me hear from you, and remind Miss Carney that I am waiting to know about Mexico.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Rachel Davis DuBois

Teachers College
Columbia University
New York

Sunday Nov 17" — 9 P.M.

Dear M. E. B. D.: —

Just returned from Cuba. — My second lecture at Temple — yesterday — jumped in attendance from 7 to 17 — That pleases my ego but I was almost hoping the small number would be an excuse to drop it + have no lecturing this term — even tho I'd love money — I feel so much the need of going off for a complete rest — since seeing you I had another struggle, — our government project was cut off along with ⅔ of T.C. projects — By going up town + down town interviewing people I finally got hold of the man who could sign his country had not included in the right kind of a report — so I started making reports meantime phoning wires — a member of the N.Y.C. Bd. of Ed called + made an appointment for me to see the man who decides such things — I took my report to him — and left — Included + in 5 minutes he phoned back to T.C. that my project was to be put

11-29-50

backs on the actual list - but it took a week of work + worry - + now I have to think about getting money for next year - I really don't think it's worth so much worry - I can't see myself trotting around to all those Foundations + being turned down - it's so humiliating - I can make enough to live on by merely lecturing perhaps I'd have time then to do a little living on the side. What say you?

I guess I'm not to go to New Orleans - they haven't phoned me - I go to D.C. next week end to address the Progressive Education Convention - I'm sorry not to be able to look forward to being for a little while in Atlanta. Are you going to Texas? - - I went to the Spitzgard dinner - I couldn't afford it - but Mr. Studin was making up a table + asked me - Your message was read + just at that time a young woman, who spoke with German accent, got up + demanded that the Chairmen - Mr. Hamlin - whom an explanation of his action in the Crawford case - constituted some missing - but he held his dignity + went on - after another speech - her boy friend repeated the process + then some lawyer friend of Hamlin's from Columbia, talked down the intruders who finally left the room - after that the usual procedure - a testimonial dinner - I suppose there were 2 - or 3 00 there - but a barn like place! - Mr. Studin made a very lovely short speech - a poem - really -

Mr. Johnson, of Howard, came late, but gave the oratory - all seemed to testify to the rare quality of the spirit of a-Spejgarn. I sat next to some artist who kept sketching people - so I'm afraid I don't remember much of what was said -

There had one national Bd. Meeting, only a few there - Abe 3 new members, the oed guard + myself - Abe Harris' resignation was read - Walter Wilt said he wanted to see him - so no action was taken - I don't know if I showed stick in the ship - I'm such a stable person - I usually stick to ships and situations, beyond all hope of saving myself or others.

I envy you, your open fire in doors + the bright sun out doors - and your Benson + Hedges - but envy never brought me anything - Best Wishes + Thanks for everything!

Pat

14-29-51

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

February 28, 1935

Mrs. Rachel Davis Du Bois
503 West 121 Street
New York, New York

My dear Rachel:

You do have a hell of a time, I must admit, but you are keeping magnificently at it. Above all, however, you must remember that when you are worried and upset and a little down in health, it is absolutely imperative that you rest before you try to come to final conclusions. You cannot think straight now, and you must decide to have a good rest before you decide on your future work, even if the rest compels you to come to certain more or less temporary conclusions. This is easier said than done, but I have just been through something of the sort on a rather grand scale. Even in the midst of turmoil, overwork and mental frustration, I had to try and keep on with my life work; or turn straight-about, stop it, rest and take care of my health, and go on again in some modified way. Anything else would have been suicide.

14-29-41

I think, in general, your attitude toward your work should be this: you should not surrender yourself to raising money but put all your stress upon University work and lecturing, and more especially on writing concerning your projects and their results to date in all available magazines. Not simply in technical periodicals but get into the popular magazines and into the weeklies. Go and talk with some editors. Such a plan would give you a rest and would nail down results to date. Think it over.

I have just been to the Middle West on a lecture trip: Indianapolis, Chicago, Minneapolis, Toledo and Detroit. It was encouraging and restful, and paid fairly well.

I am sorry you are not coming to New Orleans, and still hope that you may be summoned. I am going to Texas the last two weeks in March to help in a survey and conference at Prairie View. I have received the circulars which you sent concerning Mexico. I do not see how I can make the trip. Financially, I think I could afford it, but the trip by boat from New York with the ordinary Columbia graduate student would be ghastly, and you would not be aboard going or coming!

On the other hand, I shall have to go East early in June; and again an automobile trip to California and Mexico alone would not be inspiring, and would take a lot of time; and if I took others with me, there would be complications, on the other end.

It seems to me, therefore, that I shall have to give it up, but I should be glad of your advice.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

Dear W. E. B. D.— 3-4-'35 N.Y.C. (RACHEL C. DU BOIS)

you should have seen me swagger past Rutt as I showed her my gift package & B & N's. Thanks - That plus the nice long letter has helped to pull me out of a fog. I must have been very tired when I last wrote you - and I must be careful not to write when I'm in that condition. Your advice is good, I know, & you've given it before - I hate writing but I do have an article in March - Progressive Education - let me know if you don't see one down there & I'll send you one when they come - "Our Enemy - the Stereotype" - I have an orders for 2 more - but this place is so full & workers - & page proofs & our Junior book out which will be off the press by April 1 - (at last - thank god!) & programs & attitude tests, etc etc - I'm nearly wild - & I've had to struggle with the fool Government supervisors, who insist on a literal interpretation of the word - research - I had to go down town again over Easter - to win my point - And then I must get money - if I can - there is no one else to see that bills are paid - in the next two weeks I must see that the right kind & applications get to the right kind of foundations. O! well, take the English - I reckon I'll muddle thru somehow - but I think I'd better take a swimming course or something for exercise.

11-29-42

In order to follow your advice about the popular magazines I think I'll get in touch with a popular woman writer now in the World Telegram, Dorothy Dunbar Bromley, & ask her to outline writing - for I know I haven't the style for those magazines.

Now, about Mexico. You are the most delightful not about Columbia graduate student — I haven't figured out yet just how I'll go & come - I had that I flying to Mexico City from Los Angeles & returning to New York about Sept." with whatever of fund the best cheapest rate — why not join me in Calif. & we'll fly together — or drive your car down & I'll help pay expenses back - I understand that the roads will be built, by summer, all the way to Mexico City. Perhaps my friend, Ethel Duncan, would share expenses down - she's better company than I - But I suppose all this is mere day dreaming - so seldom does life & fun & the right time, place & person, all together. I just know I want to go to Mexico on my way home & that it would be lovely to see, & talk & feel it all with you - but what's possible & practical I don't know - so I guess my advice isn't worth much.

Last week I was in D. C. speaking before all Progressive Education Conference - I had 2 meetings on Race Relations - one on Community & one on the School. Dr Loram of Yale, who not a speaker on the panel for

14-29-43

discussion was at both - & in both he took great pains to damn any radical suggestions. Alfred he praised my "cunning techniques" he said my plea for misfit faculties in northern schools & colleges was a "dangerous short cut." - I also condemned the spread of school segregation. I hope he soon goes back to Africa & stays.

I stayed overnight with Irene Mabon, we also invited one evening to Abe Harris' - to meet Louis Adamic. Abe, seems to me, to be merely a cynic now — if only he could build as well as destroy, in his criticism. He still has your photo as the one & only picture on his desk. I don't know any official gossip — a few friends were here last night. Stuff & I shared a spaghetti supper - the talk was mostly Communism - being & Alla & Dr. Young & Mr. Smith all are I that vicinity. I want to go to Russia in a year or so to study how they attempt to solve the problem of cultural pluralism - wonderful according to their reports. Take good care yourself - but you don't need my advice - you know the best part of life by now - I'll try to take as much of your advice as I can about rest & writing - the hopes of my going to New Orleans - Ken hoping you can work out some way I can stay with you together - (Jessie Faunt visit Mrs Fanning did last week) - you no doubt have heard from Ken again for all O.K. & I - "The gift without the giver is bare" but I'll have to bear with it for your absence a. [illegible]

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

March 1., 1935

Mrs. Rachel Davis Du Bois
503 West 121 Street
New York, New York

My dear Rachel:

What about my check, Number 130, for $5.85? It was to pay for one of our theater sprees. It apparently has not yet been cashed. Perhaps you are too rich to need it. Let me know about it.

With best love

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 5, 1935

Mrs. Rachel Davis Du Bois
503 West 121 Street
New York, New York

My dear Rachel:

I have just returned from a trip to Texas. What a country that is! I went about half-way across it to San Antonio and then could vividly realize that if one end of Texas began in New York, the other end would be beyond Chicago. The prairies were covered with flowers.

I spent two weeks at Prairie View helping in a study of the economic condition of Negroes, and finally, after various small speeches, spoke to their conference of about one thousand persons, with the state superintendent of education presiding, and a dozen county superintendents.

I talked socialism but they didn't know it.

Tonight, I am running up to Washington for a few hours to make a speech, but shall not be able to get beyond there. How are you getting on, and what are your plans for the summer? I still don't see Mexico, but I hope you do.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

[RACHEL DuBOIS; April, 1935?]

Dear M. E. B. D. - You can't guess where I am - I have a guilty feeling for being here too - give up? - On board the S. S. Volendam for Bermuda !!! all alone too, except for several hundred nondescript people - I think most of them are part of a liquor dealers convention !!! No I'm not out of my mind - that the reason I decided all of a sudden to come - I was getting so nervously worn out - I was almost in the screaming stage when things went wrong - so my Dr. advised it - H. bought the ticket - I'd much rather be going to Havana to see the disturbance there (altho the boat isn't scheduled to go there it won't) or to the Virgin Islands to see the tottering Paul Pearson or even to Jamaica where I know Noulton Hoffman - but it's the only boat I could get on, when I felt the time I could get substitute for my duties & go to Bermuda & Nassau - such a bourgoise (can't spell) thing to do - but here I am, stretched out in a steamer chair & wishing you were along - I can't imagine anything more delightful than to take this kind of a trip with you - to sit in silence or to talk when we feel like it & to enjoy food & drinks together - you are such an ardent lover of the sea - I'm become very discriminating since knowing you - rare food, drinks etc - seem not to have quite the right flavor without you - I've got your B & H's along & smoke one after each meal - sentimentally thinking of you, as I do so - you'll see I'm allowing myself to be sentimental

14-29-44

I leave so little time otherwise - the first day out was full of sunshine & I sat in it all day - the I was sea-sick by night - today (the 2nd) has been cloudy & now pouring rain - tho I've gotten over my indisposition & feel fine - the food is excellent - you'd enjoy it - I haven't touched the drinks - as I said, no fun without you.

I return April 2nd - then I must plunge into the almost impossible task of underwriting my work for next year (every move so far has come to naught) plus preparing for my summer lectures in California I'm doing a little of that now, having brot along some books on the Oriental in Calif.

I have a notion to take your advice & give up extensive field work for next year & concentrate on just giving lectures & writing articles (I'm going to send you a copy of Mar. Progressive Ed. in which I have an article) (By the way your last note said something about a check in nov - I haven't had time to look in my papers - I can't remember - why don't you stop payment on it & if I find it, I'll tell you about it)

Have you decided to go to Mexico? I must do some reading on that -- I think, on my way to Calif. I'll stop in New Mexico, where I understand they have the bi-language system - only place in U.S. - & perhaps stop in Arizona - where there was trouble about Japanese farmers. - But just now I must get a good rest - You may see why dicker

14-29-35

I come South - but I felt I wanted to get away from fast moving trains + people who would pay any attention to me - get away from my identity - so to speak.

I suppose you have read all about the riot in Harlem - tho only a few blocks away I didn't know it till the next morning - we certainly are on a boiling caldron - I tried to have what various newspapers said - Hearst papers tried to make a race issue + red roast out of it - the Communists tried to unite negro-white workers against the bosses - I guess they all agree the causes were due to terrible injustices in Harlem -- Several days later - Harlem seems very far away, everything does - but mine on our way back - arrive day after tomorrow - for several days I didn't feel like myself - but went to bed early every night now I really do feel fine + will be able to accomplish more when I return - I have been both to Bermuda + Nassau - awful weather in Bermuda - a gale nearly blew us off the earth - then hot sunny weather + I became a great work on arms + neck - How would you have loved the quaint, colorful, old Bermuda towns + St. George's - have you been there ? - Had a letter of introduction to a Catholic sister in Nassau, she is a teacher in a school for negroes - went for a carriage ride after lunch, with her - to see the little cabins where they live - much as in our South.

I've done about 1/4 the reading I want along on the Oriental in California - mama guess I'll start getting sociable - but I can't stand the cooks + most of these people - guess I have a superiority complex - Don't know when I'll see you - will it be before next Christmas - hope you are well - I'm looking for a copy of your book when it's out.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

April 10, 1935

Mrs. Rachel Davis Du Bois
503 West 121 Street
New York, New York

My dear Rachel:

Your letter found me on my return from Washington. It was a joyous surprise. This is really the decentest and simplest thing you have done for many a moon. I want to do the same sort of stunt if I possibly can, although I confess I don't see the way. I know how much better you feel.

Now comes the next step. The giving up of that miserably and impossible task of raising money, and settling down to lecturing and writing. I hope you will. I shall look forward to that magazine article.

I have spent two weeks in Texas on an economic survey, and from the general conditions there, pretty bad in the midst of a rich and beautiful land. That seems to be the tale the world over. Coming back, I rushed to Washington, arriving at 7:25 Saturday afternoon, and lecturing and leaving at mid-night. I did not have a chance to get to New York. I shall be in Washington again the 20, but again cannot get further North. I shall see you, however, in June.

My book still hangs fire with the printer, although it is promised this month. I am writing another book for Holt, and a booklet for the Adult Education Council, and the Social Science Council has given me $600 to help with my history of the Negro soldier, so you see I have a full program for two or three years.

I have stopped payment on that check, Number 130, for $5.85, dated December 17, 1934. When you find it, tear it up, and tell me how much I owe you. I think there was some mix-up or change of plans as to just what we were to do, and you probably for that reason did not put the check through.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours

WEBD/DW

W. E. B. Du Bois

49-16-106

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

May 29, 1935

Mrs. Rachel Davis Du Bois
503 West 121 Street
New York, New York

My dear Rachel:

I have been hard at work on the Adult Education booklet which is going to be published in the fall. I understand that "Black Reconstruction" is out, but I haven't seen a copy of it myself yet.

I am leaving here June 4, but have three or four commencement addresses and then must go to Harvard for my reunion, but I shall be back in New York about June 21 and shall immediately call you up.

If you are going to be at a definite address or a definite telephone number, write me at 226 West 150 Street.

All good wishes,

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

[1935]

SERVICE BUREAU FOR EDUCATION IN HUMAN RELATIONS

503
~~519~~ WEST 121st STREET, NEW YORK CITY

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15-7-29

Dear Mr E B W! –

I recd copy J Attacks Creed but am too stupid just now to make any quotable comment – I'd like to get a small group to discuss it + send their comments. I'll try, at least. That will be more valuable than just mine.

Just wanted you to know that I'm to be in Asheville May 30" to June 2 nd " – speaking at Seminar on Inter-racial Relations + Peace, held by the Board J National Missions J the Presb. Church. Are you by any chance driving up about then? Or will you be up here by that time. I'll have to leave for Calif.

about June 8" or 10" —

Plans are still "in the air" about next year — a member of the New York City Board of Education wants us to work in several Manhattan schools if he can get the Board's consent.

I'm a bit too weary to be enthusiastic about anything, but it's only a temporary weariness — I really had a good rest on the trip. Hope you are O.K. — will plans bearing fruit. Haven't the books come out yet? Wish I could see you & talk about a lot of things.

Hastily Ph.D.

April 29" Have you really given up Mexico?

5J:226 West 150th Street
New York, N. Y.
Jund 22nd, 1935

Mrs. Rachel Davis DuBois
Summer Session Office
University of California
Berkley, California

14-29-52

My dear Rachel:

It was very stupid of me to mess up as to your Califo nia trip. Some way I thought you were going to get there in July, but not in June. So sorry to have missed you. But shall see you in September.

I shall not get to Mexico, - instead I am going to the Maine woods and going to swim and walk and eat and sleep for one month, during August. I am sure that will be the best and cheapest thing for me to do for a vacation.

I wish you all good luck and hope to hear from you at this address from time to time.

Very sincerely yours,

webd/s

[Rachel Davis DuBois]

File Carney

To NEB 2d from RD-D.

EDUCATIONAL TOUR TO MEXICO

Planned for the Forthcoming Summer Session of 1935.
Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City.

Education s245Tx Rural Education Field Course in Mexico.

Credit II, IV. 2 or 4 points. Professor Mabel Carney,

August 1st to September 2 or September 16; also August 15 to September 16.

12-28-39

For the past several years the Government of Mexico has been attracting world-wide attention because of its distinctive and outstanding developments in education. These developments relate for the most part to the field of rural education, being concerned primarily with the adaptation of educational theory, technique and content to the fourteen million Indians constituting the agricultural population of the country. In this effort Mexican educational authorities have especially developed and largely employed the "cultural mission", the community-centered rural school and the rural-directed normal school.

These agencies and practices are full of suggestion to American educators concerned with the direction of education in rural areas of the United States. A Rural Education Tour to Mexico is therefore being planned for the summer session of 1935, which may be taken either with credit or without.

The party will go in two groups, the first sailing from New York on Thursday, August 1st and arriving in New York on return September 2; the second sailing August 15 and returning September 16. Others joining the party by automobile, train or boat from San Antonio, El Paso or New Orleans can estimate their own dates but should plan to arrive in Mexico City by August 7.

Each group will have two and one-half weeks in the City of Mexico and vicinity with lectures and excursions emphasizing rural education, "cultural missions", native arts and crafts, and social and economic problems. This course will be developed in cooperation with Professor Rafael Ramirez and Miss Elena Torres of the Federal Department of Education and under the auspices of the International Institute and the Department of Rural Education of Teachers College, Columbia University. Professor Mabel

Carney will act as general director of the tour assisted by Professor Marie E. Machin of the University of Puerto Rico and Miss Sara L. Patrick of Teachers College.

The first week of the stay in Mexico will be devoted to general sight-seeing and lectures on the history and culture of the country. The second and third weeks will be given over to the visitation of rural schools, cultural missions, rural normal schools, health centers, art schools, labor organizations and welfare work. Lectures of the course will be given by outstanding Mexican authorities, and a member of the Federal Department of Education will accompany the group on all educational field visits.

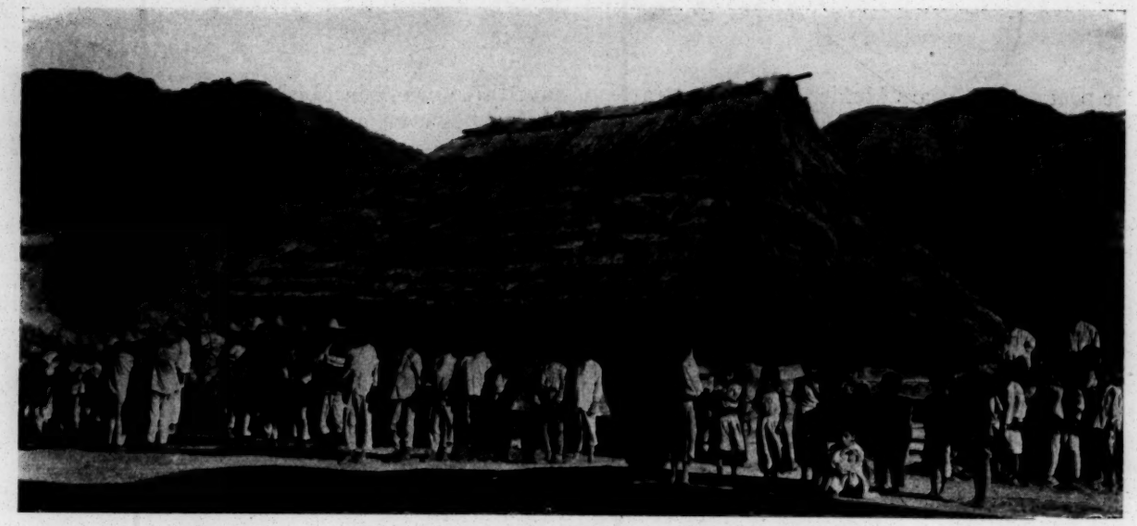
12-8-42

Those who participate in this study may go for an absence of two and one-half weeks or for four and one-half weeks taking the course for 2 points of credit, or 4 points, or without credit.

The total expense of this tour from New York and return by boat will be about $300. Others departing from New Orleans, St. Louis, San Antonio or El Paso and joining the party in Mexico City can make the trip at less expense. Those desiring credit (2 or 4 points) must pay extra for tuition at $10 a point plus the regular University fee of $7.00. To reserve a registration for this course or a sailing with the party send a check for $25. This will be returned later in case of cancellation.

For further information write the Director of the Tour or the International Institute of Teachers College, Columbia University.

File CARNEY



12-28-41

EDUCATIONAL FIELD COURSE IN MEXICO

TEACHERS COLLEGE, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK

In Cooperation with

THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN MEXICO

AUGUST 1 to SEPTEMBER 2 or 16, 1935
ALSO AUGUST 15 to SEPTEMBER 16

Nine days in the City of Mexico with Lectures and Local Excursions, and Ten days in the Outlying Areas of Morelia, Cuernavaca and Puebla, Visiting Federal Rural Schools, Handicraft Villages and Archeological Ruins.

(Above) Rural School and Community Gathering *(Below)* Agricultural Scene

EDUCATIONAL FIELD COURSE IN MEXICO

For the past several years Mexico has been attracting world-wide attention because of its distinctive and outstanding developments in education. These include noteworthy activity in the fields of art, handicrafts, music and dancing, health, and community improvement, but are concerned primarily with the extension of educational opportunity to the twelve million Indians and *Mestizos* constituting the agricultural population of the country. In this effort Mexican educational authorities have especially developed and employed the community-centered rural school, the rural-directed normal school and the "cultural mission" or "institute of social action." These agencies and practices are full of suggestion to American educators, particularly to those concerned with the direction of education in the rural areas of the United States. In addition to this the *New Education Fellowship* of Europe and the *Progressive Education Association* of the United States will hold a joint conference in Mexico City during the last week of August making this part of the world doubly attractive from a scholastic point of view. *An Educational Field Course in Mexico,* giving special emphasis to rural and progressive education, is therefore announced by Teachers College, Columbia University, for the Summer Session of 1935 which may be taken either with credit or without.

This course will be conducted jointly by the International Institute and the Rural Education department of Teachers College in cooperation with officials and former officials, notably Professor Rafael Ramirez, Senorita Elena Torres and Senor Celso Zamora Flores, of the Federal Department of Education in Mexico. Professor Mabel Carney will act as general director of the course, assisted by Professor Maria E. Machin of the University of Puerto Rico and Miss Sara L. Patrick of the Industrial Arts department of Teachers College.

The membership of this field course will be organized in two groups. The first of these groups will sail from New York or depart by train from other points about August first, arrive in Mexico City August 8, and leave August 28, reaching New York or other destination by Labor Day, September 2. The second group will leave August 15, arrive in Mexico City August 22 and get back to New York or other destination about September 17. Each of these two main divisions will have three weeks in Mexico. Those who wish a longer stay, however, may leave with the first party August 1st and return with the second party September 11.

An Aztec Dance Performed by Teachers of a Cultural Mission

Lectures and Study Trips in Mexico City

During the week of August 12 to 17 a special series of lectures and visitations will be held in Mexico City. The topics treated in these lectures will include Mexico today and her special problems, land and the Agrarian Revolution, the Six Year Plan of the present Government and its socialistic program for education, problems in the education of the Indian population, the welfare of women, health services, and illustrated evening discussions on the ancient civilizations, folkways and art of Mexico. These topics will be presented by outstanding authorities of Mexican life to be announced later.

The week in Mexico City will be rich in opportunities other than lectures, however. Chief of these will be the daily afternoon excursions to historical, cultural and educational centers including the University of Mexico and the Secretariat of Education; also field trips to arts and crafts villages north of the city, the Pyramids of the Sun and the Moon and the Floating Gardens of Xochimilco. As a concluding feature of the week a special tea will be arranged with a program of music and folk dancing and of brief addresses by men and women prominent in cultural and official life.

Outlying Areas Visited

MORELIA. Following this, members of the course will spend the remaining ten days in three outlying areas observing typical village life, rural schools, and arts and crafts centers. The first area to be visited in this way will be that around Morelia in the state of Michoacan 250 miles southwest of Mexico City, more particularly the immediate vicinity of Patzcuaro and Uruapan. Here the group will see the homes of local artisans, cruise about Lake Patzcuaro observing shore villages and island schools, and spend a day seeing the Regional Rural School of La Huerta with its social institute. This whole area is one of the most interesting in Mexico being still largely influenced by the early Spanish missionary, Vasco de Quiroga, who taught the Indians trades and crafts in 1540 many of which are still conducted along original lines.

CUERNAVACA. From Morelia the field-course party will move to Cuernavaca. It was here in 1910 that Zapata started the social revolution now culminating in the Six Year Plan. Even more interesting to students of rural education will be the large *haciendas* or ranches and the Government experiments in the distribution of land to Indian villages which may be studied in this area. Sometime during the stay in Cuernavaca a visit to the charming arts village of Taxco will be arranged.

On Sunday, August 25, the party will leave Cuernavaca for Puebla traveling by motor car and stopping enroute to see the Rural Normal School and cultural mission of Oaxtepec. This drive will afford views, also, of some of the most beautiful mountain scenery in the western hemisphere and of the two famous volcanoes of Mexico, Popocatepetl and Ixtacihuatl.

PUEBLA. Puebla is famous for its architecture, churches and bells. The first day here will be devoted to general sight-seeing followed next day with the customary observation of schools and villages and a call at the State Department of Education where the organization of education in a typical Mexican state will be explained.

Program for the Second Party

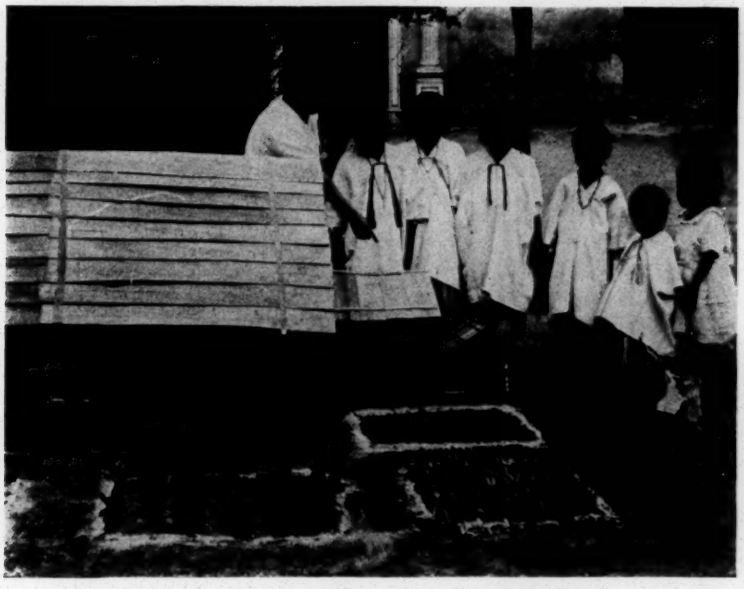
The second section of the Columbia University field-course will meet in Mexico City on Thursday morning, August 22. This group will follow the general schedule outlined above except that a trip to Oaxaca, 320 miles southeast of Mexico City and center of a progressive educational development and of the famous Monte Alban archeological discoveries, will be substituted for the trip to Morelia. The second party will also visit two different centers to the north in the state of Hidalgo, El Mexe and La Eustancia, and will dispense with special lectures attending the meeting of additional field excursions and readings with the second party. Topics for term papers may be selected according to individual interest but must be submitted to the director in advance.

Travel Routes and Sailings

Mexico City may be entered from the United States by various routes and means of travel. For the country as a whole the most convenient and accessible of these is railway transportation over the Missouri Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads. The "Sunshine Special" of the Missouri-Pacific, leaving St. Louis August 5 at 6:30 p.m. and San Antonio, Texas, August 6 at 9 p.m., will make exact connections for purposes of this study course arriving in Mexico City Thursday, August 8, at 8:45 a.m. Connecting services leave New York August 4 at 6:20 p.m. and Chicago August 5 at 11:30 a.m. These trains will be air-conditioned all the way thus assuring comfortable travel, and will use standard American railway equipment throughout. The round-trip rates including pullmans but no meals are as follows: From New York to Mexico City and return $175.75; from Chicago and return $130.50; from St. Louis $122.25; and from San Antonio $74. Slight reductions in these rates will be possible when upper berths are used or when two persons occupy one lower berth. The time limit on these tickets is forty-five days.

From California and far western points travel to Mexico is provided by the Southern Pacific railroad. Trains serving this area cross the border at Nogales, Arizona, and proceed down the western coast of Mexico. Last summer round trip rates were offered from Los Angeles by this line as low as $86.

Those who prefer steamship transportation may sail direct from New York City to Vera Cruz with a one-day stop-over in Havana. Sailings for this group of the party have been reserved early and are choice and commodious. Double state rooms, well furnished and with outside ventilation accommodating two passengers each, will be the standard, but a few single



A Project on "My Home" Demonstrated before Teachers at a Social Institute

the *Progressive Education Association* in Mexico City during the last week of August instead.

University Credit

The work of this field course may be taken for two, three or four points of University credit or merely as a series of educational observations without credit. Such credit may be applied to any degree and must be paid for extra at the rate of $10 a point plus the regular University fee of $7.

Students desiring only two points of credit will take the field trips as outlined above, attend the week of lectures and do a minimum list of reading, furnished in advance. Those desiring three points will meet the above requirements with additional readings; those desiring four points will follow the same schedule plus additional readings and a term paper of creditable quality. Four points may also be earned without the term paper by remaining for the longer stay, that is, from August 7 to September 11, and taking the

Village Women Carrying Water

cabins will be available also. The round trip fare for this sea voyage including all meals is $160 plus the U. S. Revenue tax of $5.

A fourth route to Mexico may be arranged by combined rail and steamship travel from New Orleans. One steamship service operates weekly from New Orleans to Vera Cruz at the round-trip rate of $90. Another runs from New Orleans to Progresso, and then by airplane to Mexico City.

Still another agency of travel to Mexico City is by airplane from Brownsville or El Paso, Texas. Here again special round-trip rates are offered. Further information will be furnished upon request.

Travel by private motor car between the United States and Mexico City may be a possibility by next August, also. The new highway between Laredo, Texas, and Mexico City now under construction is not yet completed, however, and members of the party contemplating this approach should correspond with the director and with the highway secretary of the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce before attempting this route.

Costs and Deposits

Mexico will be crowded with American tourists this summer and good hotel accommodations will be at a premium. For this reason reservations should be made well in advance. Those for this party will be of three types:

(1) Reservations and rates from New York to Vera Cruz, Mexico City and return, using steamers and including first-class hotel accommodations, local travel in Mexico and all meals outside Mexico City - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $296

(2) Reservations as above for the Mexican portion of the trip, excluding transportation to and from Mexico City - - - - - - - - - - - - $141
(To obtain total individual expenses under this plan add the appropriate rate for long distance travel as indicated above)

(3) Reservations for the combined rail and water route from New York to Mexico City and return, using steamers one way and railroad travel the other and including berths but no meals on trains - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $345

Intention to enroll in this field course, either with credit or without and either for the sea voyage or upon arrival in Mexico City, should be indicated at the earliest possible date. To hold a reservation for the sea voyage from New York to Vera Cruz and return, a deposit of $30 is required. To guarantee hotel accommodations and local travel after joining the party in Mexico City a deposit of $15 will be necessary. For hotel reservations only and permission to share the lectures and general advantages of the course send $10. All deposits made will be credited on the total cost of the trip except that $5 per person will be retained for general expenses from those joining the party in Mexico City. In case of cancellation deposits will be returned in full until June 15 after which date $10 will be withheld to meet expenses incurred in connection with the booking.

College students, missionaries and others desiring to take this course but compelled to economize closely may be able to reduce expenses to a minimum by traveling in private motor cars and using second-class hotels or camping outfits. For assistance in forming such groups write the director.

Registration and Personnel of the Group

The membership of this course will be limited in number and restricted to individuals of graduate university type with a definite interest in education and social work, preferably in their rural aspects. Owing to the great variation and present activity of Mexican education and life, the course should make a wide appeal to educators in general, however, including specialists in rural and adult education; of fine and industrial arts; music and the dance; geography, history, anthropology; and sociology, economics and government. Those making application for membership are requested to state their training and experience in educational or social work and to indicate the phases of the course which appeal to them most.

Additional Attractions of Mexico

Mexico from every point of view is one of the most popular travel meccas of the world today. The climate is delightful, the vegetation varied, and the scenery magnificent and colorful. Moreover, the country as a whole is a living laboratory characterized by sharp contrasts. Here the historian finds evidence of an ancient civilization quite as old and mysterious as that of Egypt. Here the anthropologist may observe in full operation a handicraft culture unchanged for centuries. Here the artist, musician and student of the dance may witness a people struggling for expression in these cultural arts and making distinctive contributions to the world's heritage in the process. The educator, also, will find in Mexico, a school system more sweeping in its "progressiveness" than any he has developed at home; while the social reformer may study a government more proletarian, in avowed principle and theory, at least, than he can point to elsewhere with the possible exception of Soviet Russia.

Strange that Americans should only now be awakening to the proximity, charm and comparative inexpensiveness of this land of romance. But to her fortune, ill or good, Mexico is now being discovered, and the stream of travel southward promises soon to equal the east-and-west traffic across the Atlantic. In this it would seem wise for educational leaders to make advance contacts, and to this end and the further purpose of establishing more friendly relations between the two republics, the Columbia University Field Course hopes to make a definite contribution.

For reservations or further information address the Secretary of the International Institute or Professor Mabel Carney, director of the course, at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City.

220 West150 Street
Apartment 5 Jay
New York, New York

September 18, 1935

12-29-53

Mrs. Rachel Davis Du Bois
503 West 121 Street
New York, New York

My dear Rachel:

Enclosed is the check which I owe you and I had the package sent yesterday.

With best regards

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DN
Enclosure 1.

[RACHEL DUBOIS
C. SEPT. 1935]

THE WOMEN'S FACULTY CLUB
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

S 103 W 121 4th
New York City

14-29-58

Dear W E B D, -

Your note with the welcome & the package both reached me in the hospital!! (Thanks so much!) - Comment I'm out now - the dr. that I must have a tropical germ so sent me to the Medical center where they have a special lab. for that - after 4 days & all sorts of tests - from stomach pumped to x ray, they have finally decided it is not a tropical germ, and

that it is my gall bladder!! Not a stone & as yet not terribly bad, but not functioning correctly - it is that which has been giving me what I've been calling "nervous indigestion" so Wing says! - And - I might just as well have it out now - when I'd have good Fall weather to recuperate in - rather than let it drag on like an ulcerated tooth - so says the Dr - but I hate to jump quickly into an operation for I might well jump out but keep on going to the other side - however if it means dragging along for 3 or 4 yrs. & then finally having to go

THE WOMEN'S FACULTY CLUB
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

throw it there — "then the quicker the sooner" — at least there is a lull in my work — I'll be having no classes to teach — for I had decided to do my Thesis — I don't suppose I could do a Thesis & have a major operation at the same time could I —

To be serious — I heard you say that you at one time had some trouble with that part of your anatomy

11-29-59

Have you any advice for a
forlorn soul who never
before knew she had such
an organ - when it isn't right
is it very upsetting (I'd rather
die than be a semi-invalid) &
if it's out - is it still upsetting?
Of course you can't advise
no one can - operations are like
wars, we either stumble into them
or we don't - I'm leaving tomorrow
for a week on my mother's farm -
I do have an appetite now & can
eat anything but fat - not even
butter - I want to gain back some
of the 15 lbs I lost - I really feel
more well & fit tonight than I have
for weeks.

THE WOMEN'S FACULTY CLUB
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

I was just really acting
full of joy. The last time I
saw you — I'm sorry my
condition was such that I
wasn't a very good
companion — Thanks
for my thing! Hastily
As ever
Davis Dos Bios R.
I'll be back here in a week

11-29-60

October 2, 1935

Mrs. Rachel Davis Du Bois
503 West 121 Street
New York, New York

14-29-61

My dear Rachel:

I am astonished to learn that you landed in the hospital, but I am glad that you were there in time for the package and that you got out and presumably are still out. You will also be astonished to know that I was called back to town by a telegram from the President of the University asking me to speak at a mass meeting there September 25. I called you up, but you had just gone out, and I did not have the courage to leave my name. I started away the next day at noon and drove to Atlanta, stopping in Baltimore to see my daughter and in Washington to see Dr. Stokes, and then with two other stops landed here after a beautiful journey Monday the 30th at 1:30 P. M.

I am sorry to hear about the gall bladder, but after all that isn't nearly as serious as mine. For mine was the kidney, or rather the stone between the kidney and the bladder, which is a rather serious matter and called for an immediate operation. In your case, my professional advice is: first, be sure that the trouble is gall bladder; then take the best medical and surgical advice you can and if they say have an operation, have it. After all, operations are very common and astonishingly successful. There is no reason why the thesis and the operation shouldn't be done together this fall, especially as you are in such good general health. But get the diagnosis right. It's no good having cut the wrong tooth.

Let me hear from you as soon as you can.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

SERVICE BUREAU FOR EDUCATION IN HUMAN RELATIONS

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Columbia
LEONARD COVELLO,
Casa Italiana,
Columbia
CRYSTAL BIRD FAUSET,
Swarthmore Institute
of Race Relations
E. D. GRIZZELL,
Univ. of Pennsylvania
NATHAN ISAACS,
Harvard Law School
JAMES WELDON JOHNSON,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.
JOHN L. MAHONEY,
Boston University
HERBERT A. MILLER,
Bryn Mawr College,
Bryn Mawr
JESSE H. NEWLON,
Lincoln School,
Columbia University
HARRY A. OVERSTREET,
College of the
City of New York
HARRY W. PFUND,
Haverford College,
Haverford
LOUIS S. POSNER,
Board of Education,
New York City
DANIEL A. PRESCOTT,
Rutgers University,
New Brunswick, N. J.
AXEL UVH UPPVALL,
Univ. of Pennsylvania
ROLLO R. REYNOLDS,
Horace Mann School,
New York City
HAROLD E. B. SPEIGHT,
Swarthmore College,
Swarthmore

Secretaries
RACHEL DAVIS-DU BOIS,
Executive Secretary
DR. F. TREDWELL SMITH,
Research Secretary

W

October 15, 1935.

14-26-43

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta,
Georgia.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have your letter of September tenth asking my opinion on the plans for publishing an Encyclopaedia of the Negro. I certainly agree with the Board of Directors that the publishing of such work is advisable and needed at this time. Schools throughout the country simply do not have factual material about the cultural contributions of the Negro.

I have not had much time to give thought on the kind of an article I could supply but perhaps with your knowledge of my work you would be in a better position to determine that. My work with teachers is in the field of techniques involved in changing attitudes but probably you would need something which shows more closely the relationship between our schools and the problem of cultural pluralism in America.

Hoping that your plans progress rapidly, I am

Sincerely,

Rachel Davis-DuBois

Rachel Davis-DuBois,
Executive Secretary.

Dear N E B D. - Sun Nov 3 - N Y C.

Just reading a quotation from your book (I'm using it in a study outline on Race to be used by Quakers in 16 countries) and being moved by the power & rhythm & your style - just made me stop long enough to write a note to say "Hello!" - I'm feeling normal now (as long as I take no cream, or butter etc etc) almost back to my normal weight - as well as pep & enthusiasm. How true it is in this "Man the Unknown" - "Man thinks, invents, loves, suffers, admires & prays with his brain & all his organs" (Have you read it yet?) I didn't realize before the role my gall bladder played in my relationships with others - did you miss it while it was sabotaging?

I-29-51

I'm working hard & course but since I'm teaching no classes my physical activities are less - spending all my time in Phila or library - I'm working on doctorate but the authorities leave me all "up in the air" on the question of whether or no I change from Ph D to Ed D - I hope it will be settled soon. I have 18 people on N P A - all of whom

have to be guided. that takes too much of my time - but work is being done on each of the 10 booklets.

Dr Harper, has gotten actively interested & has been interviewing Mrs Russell & Pres Butler & Dr Shotwell & tomorrow with their endorsements is going to Dr Pupin & is asks for $60,000 from the Carnegie. Is spending the night on my hands.

I didn't make the Guggenheim Fellowship request - I feel I'm not yet ready - places for next summer are "up in the air" I think I'm being asked to give my course again in California - but I don't know if I should try to get to Dr Lorand's gathering in Hawaii - when do you start for Germany & for how long - just the summer? - when do you return to N.Y. - I was hoping the Encyclopedia needs would bring you up before this.

Angelo Herndon is back in Atlanta - what a crime - your prison & splendid isolation is bad enough - but his - - - - and his such a young, idealistic kid - what will be the 20 yrs. from now? Anyhow October has been a gorgeous month. God seems to be more active in Nature than in Man - Peace

November 6, 1950

Mrs. Rachel Davis Du Bois
306 West 121 Street
New York, New York

My dear Rachel:

I am glad to know that you are getting your insides all in order and feeling better and also that you are having more time.

Don't be distracted from that thesis and I am inclined to think that the Ph.D. has better advertising qualities than the mere, although perhaps it will not make much difference, but get the thesis done. It will mean everything in your academic career to have that Doctor's degree safe under your belt.

I do not know when I shall be in New York, probably not before Christmas.

The Encyclopaedia project is moving along very well. We haven't got any government aid, but I am lining up practically all of the scholars of the United States in saying that the Encyclopaedia is needed and should be done immediately. This is making a good impression on some powers that be.

I am expecting to leave the United States in the late spring and be gone about six months, but I have not yet worked out details. I shall let you know.

The case of Herndon is heartbreaking and I do not know what to do. Almost anything done from the North would hurt his chances and I doubt with our present Governor if anything can be done here.

I have not read Carroll, but he sounds rationale.

Very sincerely yours

WEBD/DW

W. E. B. Du Bois

14-29-55

November 11, 1935

Mrs. Rachel Davis Du Bois
503 West 121 Street
New York, New York

4-29-56

My dear Rachel:

Here is an interesting clipping sent me by George Foster Peabody. It might be a good plan for you and your friends to get in touch with him. I am sure he is especially interested in the sort of thing that you are doing.

I hope all is well. I wrote you last week.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

December 18, 1935

Mrs. Rachel Davis Du Bois
503 West 121 Street
New York, New York

14-29-57

My dear Rachel:

I hope this is going to find you well and in the city. I am driving up, arriving Sunday night. Monday night, December 23, I'd like to see a play. I've seen none of those now in New York, except "The Children's Hour", "The Taming of the Shrew" and "Tobacco Road". Any of the others that you have not seen and would like to see, I shall be glad to view with you. Afterward, we can have supper.

If this does not reach you, I'll call up sometime during the week, although I'm afraid engagements will have been made for me covering most of the other time.

I hope this will find you well.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

[RACHEL DuBOIS c. 1935?]

Did you know that is a monument - tied by Louis Adamic to do an Encyclopedia for all the culture groups - Phelps-Stokes is interested in it - so Mr. Adamic told me. G.

14-22-41

[RACHEL AUBOR, 1935?]

I told this a few days
when I saw you were
in Washington for
the Conference on Minority
Groups - I'm too poor to
go now - I thot you
might be coming in

14-29-46

NYC - but suppose
you can't make
it - sure I hear
from you.

R.D.

Balto. Md,
Feb. 11, 1900

Dear Dr. DuBois! -

This year all of our Honorary members are removed from address used last year from one reason or other.

We are sorry not to have sent this in time to have had a message from you before our next meeting.

Since we realize you are very busy it would not be fair to ask for a rush letter

14-8-37 However we shall be pleased to know that you have received this book, as sent.

Very Sincerely
DuBois Circle
D. J. Fitzgerald
Cor Sec.

[DuBois Circle]

DuBois Circle

Year Book

1917-18

18-49

1935 - 1936

Meetings: the Third Tuesday of each Month.

ORGANIZED
1906

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Mrs. Estelle Lee, Vice President

Mrs. Augusta Chissell, Secretary

Mrs. Daisy Fritzgerald, Cor., Secretary

Mrs. Clara Rhetta, Treasurer

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Mrs. Bertha Hatchett

Mrs. L. Beatrice Braxston, Chairman

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Mrs. Edna Reid

Mrs. Sarah Jackson

Mrs. Clara Rhetta

Mrs. Erma Davis, Chairman

18-49

PROGRAM

October the Twenty-Second

Hostess - - - Mrs Edna Reid

Child Study Association
MRS. LEON GINSBERG

November the Nineteenth

Hostess - - - Mrs. Laura Wheatley

The Ethiopian Situation
DR. CHARLES WESLEY

December the Seventeenth

Hostess - - - Mrs. Lelia Waller

Delinquency amoung Negro Children
REV. BEALE ELLIOTT

January the Twenty-first

Hostess - - - Mrs. Clara Rhetta

Recent Noteworthy Literature
MISS MARGARET WILLIAMS

PROGRAM

February the Eighteenth

Hostess - - - Mrs. Georgine Wilkins

The Negro in French Literature
PROF. MERCER COOK

March the Seventeenth

Hostess - - - Mrs. Estelle Young

Black Reconstruction
MR. GOUGH D. MC DANIELS

April the Seventh
BUSINESS MEETING

April the Twenty-first

Hostess - - - Mrs. Beatrice Braxston

Relation of the Community to the Educational Program
Mrs. ALICE D. MC NEIL

May the Twenty-second
CLOSING MEETING

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Mrs. L. Beatrice Braxston ..... 2031 Mc Culloh Street
Mrs. Julia Carr ..... 515 Mosher Street
Mrs. Augusta T. Chissell ..... 1534 Druid Hill Avenue
Mrs. Caroline L. Cook ..... 509 W. Lafayette Avenue
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Mrs. Lelia Waller ..... Craddock Avenue Govans, Md.
Mrs. Laura Wheatley ..... 1230 Druid Hill Avenue
Mrs. Georgine Wilkins ..... 3306 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Estelle Young ..... 1100 Druid Hill Aveune

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REV. GARNETT R. WALLER

MRS. HELEN IRVING CROSSLEY

MISS LUCY D. SLOWE

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[DuBois Circle]

Du Bois Circle

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

14-3-81

February 15, 1935

Mrs. B. J. Fitzgerald
1118 Druid Hill Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

My dear Mrs. Fitzgerald:

I have received the Year Book of the Du Bois Circle. May I congratulate the Circle on 29 years of faithful and efficient work, and hope for its continued life and activity.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/DW

DU BOIS CIRCLE
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

May 1, 1935.

Dear Member:-

The closing meeting of the Circle will be held at State College, Dover Delaware.

Mrs. Helen G rossley has invited the Circle to be present at luncheon at 1 o'clock, Saturday, May 25, 1935.

The members, are requested to notify Cor.Sec. before May 10 so that Mrs. Grossley may know who to expect.

C. L. Cook Pres.
D. J. Fitzgerald Cor Sec.
1118 Druid Hill Ave.
Vernon 8099 J.

14-3-80